

Employment Status of the BS Graduates of Guimaras State College

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ABSTRACT

This study is focused on the employment status of the BS graduates of Guimaras State College from SY 1999 to 2002-2003. A descriptive survey design was used. Total enumeration was used in the conduct of the study. The statistical tools used were descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency and percentages.

The findings of the study revealed that out of 276 respondents, 144 were employed (52.15%) and 132 were unemployed (47.83%). The graduates with highest employment rate were BEED and BSIE on a per course basis. The bulk of the tenurial status of the graduates was casual (43.06%) and the lowest was that of the regular status (27.00%). The results of the study further showed that 48.12% of the graduates were working in private institutions. The salary bracket of most of the respondents ranges from P1,000.00 to 4,000.00.

Introduction

Guimaras State College is the only State College in the island province of Guimaras. The school was converted into a State College by virtue of Republic Act 9138 last June 8, 2001. It is mandated to undertake four (4) major functions such as Instruction, Research, Extension and Production (R.A. 9138).

As an institution for higher , the College is expected to conduct researches for the discovery of knowledge. Research is a systematic, objective and comprehensive investigation of certain phenomenon that involves accurate gathering and recording, and critical analyses and interpretation of all facts about the

phenomenon for theoretical or practical ends. The ultimate goal of research is to attain or to establish facts about the phenomenon for theoretical or practical ends. The ultimate goal of research is to attain or to establish facts about the phenomenon. The means by which these facts will be attained are also explicit, systematic, objective and comprehensive investigation; accurate gathering, recording and critical analyses of data and interpretation of facts. Guesswork, haphazard procedure and subjective disposition have no place in research process (Ardales, 2001).

In order to carry out the above mentioned functions, the College conducted the first research work entitled 'employment Status of the BS Graduates of Guimaras State. This would assess the employment of the graduates after leaving the portals of the school and would establish the importance of Guimaras State College as an institution for higher learning. As a newly established state college, the school is interested to know the employment status of its graduates after leaving the school. The college would always hear feedback about the graduates in terms of employment.

The College was able to produce four (4) batches of BS graduates from school years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. This is composed of Bachelor of Secondary Education majors in Filipino and English, Bachelor of Elementary Education major in t;-IELE, Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology majoring in the field of electricity, electronics, garments, industrial arts, food and machine shop.

Statement of the Problem

The major purpose of the study is to find out the employment status of the four (4) Bachelor's degree graduates from SY 1999-2000 to 2002-2003.

Specifically, the study sought answers to the following:

1. What is the employment status of the BSEd, BEED, BSIE and BSIT graduates?
2. What is the employment rate of graduates by course and by year of graduation?
3. What is the tenorial status of the graduates in the institution where they are currently employed?
4. What sectors (institutions) has hired the most number of graduates?
 - a. LGU b. NGA c. NGO

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on Heider's attribution theory, which is the study of predicting success, failure based on how people explain their own, or others' past performance. It further describes the role of motivation in a person's success or failure in a school situation. Success on a test, for instance could be attributed to luck or hard work; the theory predicts the behavior of students depending on their success (Microsoft Encarta 2002).

The above theory is further supported by this finding that present success and expectations for future success are based largely on attributions that are made to past performance, expecting success following earlier success and failure where ability or task difficulty is important. People perceived effort as transient. They can succeed if they try, but if they do not exert themselves, they will not do
([http://www. stem net. nf. ca/-dtroke/attribution_theory.htm](http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/-dtroke/attribution_theory.htm)).

Conceptual Framework

This study is based on the idea that a College or an institution's strength is anchored on the graduates it was able to produce. The study sought to investigate the post graduation employment circumstances and activities of the graduates. The researchers' conceptualizes that the BSIT graduates will be able to land a job fitted to their qualifications considering the technical trainings they have obtained while in school even though this course does not require board examination. This concept will also hold true to the education graduates such as BEED, BSEd and BSIE. These courses need a board examination. The researcher presumed that all the board passer graduates have already landed on jobs where they are qualified. The under board education graduates might be working but the nature of the work they have are not related to what they have been studying while in college.

With the increasing unavailability of employment, it is further presumed that the graduates were able to surpass the obstacles of acquiring a job.

The Process

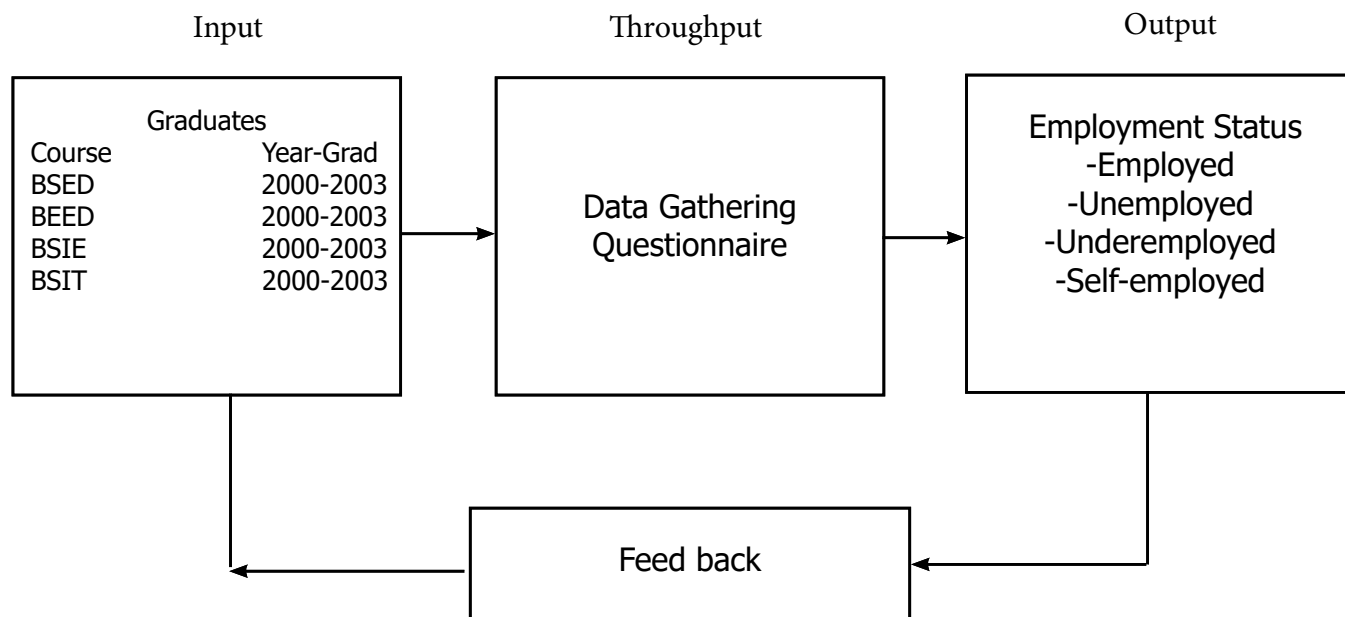


Fig. 1. Diagram showing the relationship of the course of graduates as to their status of employment.

Methodology

The study was conducted to determine the employment status of the BS graduates of GSC from SY 1999-2000 up to 2002-2003. Descriptive method of research was used to answer the questions ask in the statement of the problem. The respondents of the study were the 303 BS Graduates of Guimaras State College from SY 1999-2000 to 2002-2003. However, some of the graduates cannot be located anymore when distribution and retrieval of the questionnaire were undertaken. The actual respondents have totaled only to 276 or 91 .10% success rating.

The data needed in this study was gathered using a researcher prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire was composed of two parts. Part 1 includes items on personal information of the respondents such as age, sex, marital status, degree and year graduated from GSC. Part II includes employment status such as agency were employed, tenurial status, position in the organzat1on, problems met while looking for job, list of problems encountered in present job and amount of salary received per month. The questionnaire was subjected to jury validation and reliability testing.

Prior to the distribution of the questionnaire, the respondents' addresses were taken from the records of the school through the office of the College registrar. For ease of data gathering the respondents were grouped by municipality. The study was conducted last April 2004. The statistical tools used in this study were frequency count, percentages and ranking.

Results and Discussion

Employment Status

Data in table 1 presents the employment status of the graduates after completing their degree grouped according to year of graduation. Out of the 276 total respondents, 144 or 52 % were employed, 132 or 48% were unemployed and there were no underemployed graduates. The year with the highest employment rate was that of 2003 with 16 percent, followed by 2000 with 14 percent, 2002 with 13 percent and 2001 with 9 percent. The year with the highest unemployment rate was in 2003 with 16 percent, followed by 2001 with 13 percent, 2000 with 10 percent and the lowest was in 2002 with 9 percent.

Table 1
Employment Status of the Graduates
(N=276)

Year	Total Respondents	Employed		Underemployed		Unemployed	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
2000	68	40	14	0	-	28	10
2001	81	28	9	0	-	35	13
2002	61	35	13	0	-	26	9
2003	86	43	16	0	-	43	18
Total	276	144	52	0	-	132	48

Data on table 2 presents the employment rate of the graduates on a per year basis. Results revealed that the school year with the highest employment rate was in 1999-2000 with 59 percent. This was followed by SY 2001-2002 with 57 percent; 2002-2003 with 50 percent and 2000-2001 with 43 percent. In terms of employment rate on a per course basis, data revealed that the course with the highest employment was BSIE with 54 percent, followed by BSED with 52 percent, SEED with 51 percent and the lowest was the BSIT with 46 percent.

Table 2
Employment Rate of Graduates by Year of Graduation

SY of Graduation	Total Graduates	Employed	Employment Rate (%)	Un- employed	Unemployment Rate
1999-2000	68	40	59	28	41
2000-2001	61	26	43	35	57
2001-2002	61	35	57	26	43
2002-2003	86	43	50	43	50
Total	276	144		132	
Mean			52		48

Table 3
Employment Rate by Course

SY of Graduation & Course	Total Graduates	Employed	Employment Rate (%)	Un- employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
BSIED	99	51	52	48	48
BSIE	94	51	54	43	45
BEED	72	37	51	35	48
BSIT	11	5	46	6	54
Total	276	144		132	
Mean %			52		48

Table 4 presents the data on tenurial status of the graduates from the /establishments/ institutions where they are currently employed. Majority of the graduates were casuals, with 43 percent employment rate, followed by contractual workers with 30 percent and the lowest was that of the regular workers with 27 percent employment rate.

The year with the highest number of regular employed graduates was in 2000 with 38 percent. The year where the majority of the employed respondents have a status of contractual in their organizations was also in 2000 with 35 percent. The year wherein majority of the employed graduates were casuals was in 2002 with 54 percent.

managing businesses of their own, 2 or one percent each were working as driver and household helper. One (1) or 0.69 percent each was working as navy, seaman, and supervisor in an appliance and in religious preaching.

Table 6
Nature of Work of the Graduates (N=144)

Nature of Work	YEAR/PERCENTAGES									
	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	Total	%
Teaching	10	25	6	20	4	11	3	70	23	16
Field Worker	6	15	6	24	9	26	15	35	36	25
Rank & File	5	12	6	24	13	37	13	30	37	26
PNP	4	10	2	8	2	6	0	-	8	7
Navy	1	3	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.6
OFW	7	17	3	12	4	11	2	5	16	11
Seafaring	1	2	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.6
Driving	1	2	1	4	0	-	0	-	2	1
Household Help	1	2	0	-	0	-	1	2	2	1
Selling	1	3	1	4	3	9	7	16	12	8
Supervising	1	3	0	-	0	-	0	1	1	0.6
Managing	1	3	1	4	0	-	1	2	3	2
Religious Preaching	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2	1	0.6
Others	1	3	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	0.6
TOTAL	40	100	26	100	35	100	43	100	144	100

Difficulties In Finding a Job and Problems Related to Current Employment

Results also revealed that out of 276 graduates, 147 or 53.26 percent indicated that they have met problems while finding job. Forty six (46) or 16.67 percent said that they have not met any problems while in the process of finding a job and 83 or 30.07 percent of them did not indicate any responses.

The responses of the graduates about the situations which really exist when finding a job, the number one problem were "limited job opportunities" seconded by "no available job in the locality". The third problem was "difficulty finding a job in line with

specialization". "Absence of influential backer" ranks four, followed by "job location is far from residence" which ranks five. "Job requires further training", academic requirements for a job is high" and "skills learned are insufficient" ranked sixth, seventh and eight respectively. These only confirmed the situation found out by Dideles in her study, which states that there were many problems in finding a job, such as fewer opportunities, the lack of industrial experience and the dearth of influential backers. Although schools offer training for specialized skills there were not enough opportunities for graduates.

On the responses about the problems encountered by the employed graduates in their present work, results revealed that out of the 151 responses 69 or 46 percent did not comment and 20 or 13 percent said they have no problems. Ten (10) or 7 percent indicated that they have problems adjusting with their works, with co-workers and with their employers. There were 9 or 6 percent who said that their problem was low salary and other problems related to compensation. There were 7 or 5 percent who responded that they have problems in managing the business and in dealing with the customers. In case of the overseas contract workers, 6 or 4 percent have indicated that their problem was on how to adjust with other culture and with foreign employers. There were 5 or 3 percent who said that their problem was on high cost of traveling expenses from work to place of residence. There were 4 or 3 percent each who have indicated that their problems were difficulty and limited skills in dealing with pupils, status of employment was not permanent, risk and "bata-bata" system in PNP and difficulty in report-making and pressure in work. Additional problem raised by 2 respondents or 1 percent each has indicated how difficult it is to teach because it is not in line with his/her specialization, limited learning facilities in school, doing the job is uncomfortable and tiring.

Income

With regards to salary received by the employed graduates, results revealed that majority of the respondents received a monthly salary ranging from Php1,000.00 to 4,000.00 with the frequency of 83 or 58%. This was followed by those receiving salary ranging from o 4,001 .00-8,000.00 with the frequency of 29 or 20%; followed by those receiving salary ranging from 8,001.00-12,000.00 with a frequency of 18 or 13%. There were only 14 or 10% having a salary of P12,001 .00 and above.

Conclusions

Based on the result of the findings the following are the conclusions:

1. That the percentage of employed graduates was 52 and the unemployed was 48. The year with the highest employment rate was that of 2003 with 16 percent, followed by 2000 with 14 percent, 2003 with 16 percent and 2001 with 9 percent The year with the highest unemployment rate was in 2003 with 16 percent, followed by 2001 with 13 percent, 2000 with 10 percent and the lowest was in year 2002 with 9 percent
2. That in terms of employment rate on a per course basis, the course with the highest employment rate was the BSIE with 54 percent, followed by BSED with 52 percent, BEED with 51 percent and the lowest was the BSIT with 46 percent.
3. That majority of the graduates were casuals, with 43 percent employment rate, followed by contractual workers with 30 percent and the lowest was that of the regular workers with 27 percent employment rate. The year with the highest number of regular employed graduates was in 2000 with 38 percent. The year where the majority of the employed respondents have a status of contractual in their organizations was also in 2000 with 35 percent. The year wherein majority of the employed graduates were casuals was in 2002 with 54 percent.

4. That 48 percent of the graduates were employed in private firms or establishments followed by Local Government Units (LGU) with 24 percent , followed by National Government Agencies (NGA) with 17 percent and the least was 11 percent which came from the NonwGovernment organizations (NGO).
5. That 37 or 26 percent of the were rank and file in the organization where they are employed. Thirty six (36) or 25 percent are field workers. Only 23 or 16 percent were into teaching profession. There were 16 or 11 percent working abroad as Overseas Foreign Workers (OFW), 12 or 8 percent were into selling, 8 or 7 percent were in law enforcing (PNP), 3 or 2 percent were managing businesses of their own, 2 or one percent each were working as driver and household helper. One (1) or 0.69 percent each was working as navy, seaman, and supervisor in an appliance and in religious preaching.
6. That the problems met by graduates while in the process of finding a job were as follows arranged according to rank, "limited job opportunities", "no job available in the locality", difficulty in finding a job in line with specialization", "absence of influential backer" "job location is far from residence", "job requires further training", "academic requirements for a job is high" and "skills learned are insufficient".

7. Forty one percent (41 .05) of the employed graduates indicated the following problems; (a) adjustment with work, co-workers and employers (6.62 percent), (b) salary related problems (5.96 percent; (c) they find it difficult to manage their businesses as well as dealing with customers (4.64 percent); (d) difficulty in adjusting with other cultures (3.97 percent); high cost of daily traveling expenses (3.31 percent); not permanent status of employment, risk and "bata-bata" system, and difficulty in report making and pressure in work (2.65 percent each).
8. Majority of the graduates received monthly salary ranging from P1,000.00-4,000.00 (57 .64 percent), followed by those receiving salary ranging from P4,001 .00-8,000.00 (20.14 percent), followed by those receiving salary ranging form P8,001.00 -12,000.00. Those receiving the monthly salary of P12, 001 .00 and above were the least with 9.72 percent.
9. That the graduates feedbacks which they can share to their alma mater were. educators should have a command of the English language; students should learn more about the computer; everyone should be aware that in looking for a job one needs to have a higher education; thankful to her alma mater because of the education she received that have landed her a job she loves; jobs were so limited that one should be practical enough in choosing it; difficulty in finding a job in line with one's specialization; should be dedicated to one's job and should love their pupils; need to improve oneself to meet the limited job opportunities; hoping that GSC will give priority to their graduate applicants and other schools have commented that graduates from GSC showed poor performance.

Recommendations

For those working as casuals, contractual and receiving salary of Php 1,000.00 to 4,000.00, it is recommended that they should work harder and qualify themselves through schooling, training, passing the professional examinations so that they would be employed for a permanent position, thus, earning a better or higher salary.

The GSC administration should strengthen its follow-up services to the graduates to facilitate better job opportunities.

It is further recommended that the time to conduct the study will not be during election season to be able to really see the real picture of the employment trends of graduates. It is also recommended that a follow-up study within a two-year period will be conducted.

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Problems Met by the GSC Student Teachers During - their On and Off Campus Teaching

By

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the problems met by the student teachers in their in and off campus teaching. The respondents of the study were the 64 student teachers of GSC who underwent there in and off campus teaching second semesters SY 2004-2005. The descriptive method was used in this study. The data tabulated were statistically analyzed and interpreted using frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test and ANOVA.

The findings of the study revealed that the student teachers generally have not considered all the situations and activities in the areas of classroom management, instructional materials, communication skills, teaching strategies employed, relationship with cooperating teachers and student teaching supervisors and personal problems as hindrance for the effective delivery of lessons in the classroom. The GSC student teachers really felt the burden of lack of financial support. The differences in problems met by the student teachers during their in and off campus teaching varies as to age but no variation was observed when grouped according to sex, course, field of specialization and family income.

Introduction

Background of the study

Student teaching is an exposure to various ideas, forces and activities operating within the school that comprise two areas of experience- observation and participation and actual teaching on-campus and off-campus (Bustos, 1982). These areas of experiences are designed to equip student teachers for effective teaching. This is where student teachers are prepared in making their program, scheduling of initial activities.

and all other routine class activities. Student teaching will give the student teachers countless opportunities to experience the tasks that make the professional life of a teacher challenging. During the internship (in and off campus teaching) those student teachers gained knowledge of the problems of actual teaching, acquire an understanding of the fundamental teaching-learning process and master the skill of directing-learning. Fear and awkwardness are common to student teachers. According to Rivera and Sambrano, (1991), "the old in the job and the beginner alike -met problems because of the lack of social and teaching skills. Student teaching program is designed to provide the student teachers the opportunities to apply principles and strategies of teaching in actual learning-teaching situations.

As observed and learned from the past, many of teachers to be experienced various problems while in actual teaching not only because of themselves but because of some factors outside which in one way or the other affect their teaching performance. A practice that cooperating teachers left their classes to her/his student teacher alone most of the time causes inadequacy for a student teacher to impose discipline and classroom management. Another JS, there are students who enter student teaching programs unable to cope with the demands of teaching. When real problems occur, this can cause a good amount of tension and consume much time and energy on the part of the teacher-training instructors that may cause a problem in the part of a student teacher (Beltran, 1992).

Because of the above mentioned problems, the researchers concern is to identify the problems met by the student teachers during their in and off-campus teaching for the improvement of student teaching activities in this institution. Consequently, an identification of student teachers' problems would be potentially useful in order that we may discover the student strengths and weaknesses and therefore proceed to plan more effective teaching strategies prior to their student teaching schedule. Such identification would also be useful to the student teaching supervisors, instructors in the college of education and the administration; hence this study will be conducted.

The Problem

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to identify the problems of student teachers in their in and off-campus teaching. Specifically, it will seek to answer the following problems:

1. What are the problems met by student teachers in their in and off campus teaching?
2. Is there a significant difference in the problems met by the student teachers when they are classified according to age, sex, course, major field of specialization, and parents' monthly income?

Null Hypothesis

1 . There is no significant difference in the problems met by the student teachers when they are classified according to age, sex, course, major field of specialization and parents' monthly income.

Theoretical Framework

According to John Dewey, while learning must begin in experience, it must so be guided as to give a fuller, richer, and more organized form to experience. The more developed experienced accruing from the Wise educative use of it will approximate the form in which "subject matter is presented by the skilled mature person" (Butler, 1968).

This is further supported by Arends in his view that "effective teaching requires careful and reflective thought about what a teacher are doing and the effect of his or her action on students' social and academic learning". Though often times teachers engage in a systematic reflection on a lesson delivered selfevaluation of interpersonal behavior and/or' their interaction with students as part of the classroom management strategy is rarely done. Many teachers fail to realize that interpersonal relationship with students is as important as delivering a well-planned lesson if not more.

Furthermore, William Ragan said that "Teaching not only one of the most important professions from the standpoint of human welfare; it is also, when properly understood, one of the most technical and difficult" Lardizabal & Campos, 1999).

Conceptual Framework of the Study

It is believed that teachers are confronted with problems such as pressures of work, time and other extra works. This concept is based on this belief that even regular teachers were confronted with the same problems how much more the student teachers wherein they are so novel or first -timer in the teaching job. The researchers believed that most of these student teachers would experience nervousness in dealing with their pupils or students and with their critique or cooperating teacher who are observing them.

Student teachers who are lax inside the classroom or any classroom routine will surely encounter difficulties both in handling the human, material or physical faculties of the classroom. It is a fact that human factor is one of the classroom assets, which is very difficult to handle, particularly when it comes to disciplinary measures. According to Cuison, (1987) student teachers find difficulties or problems in the actual teaching-learning task because of their inadequate exposure-to varied teaching-teaming experiences.

Discipline is difficult to maintain because in most cases a teacher must make an on the spot decision outcome to which he/she cannot predict. This could bring anxieties concerning student discipline and behavior to the teacher or student teacher.

Based on this concept, the researchers assumed that aside from the above factors that cause student interns problems there are other factors that could influence student interns like sex, major field of specialization and monthly income. The schematic diagram is shown in Figure 1.

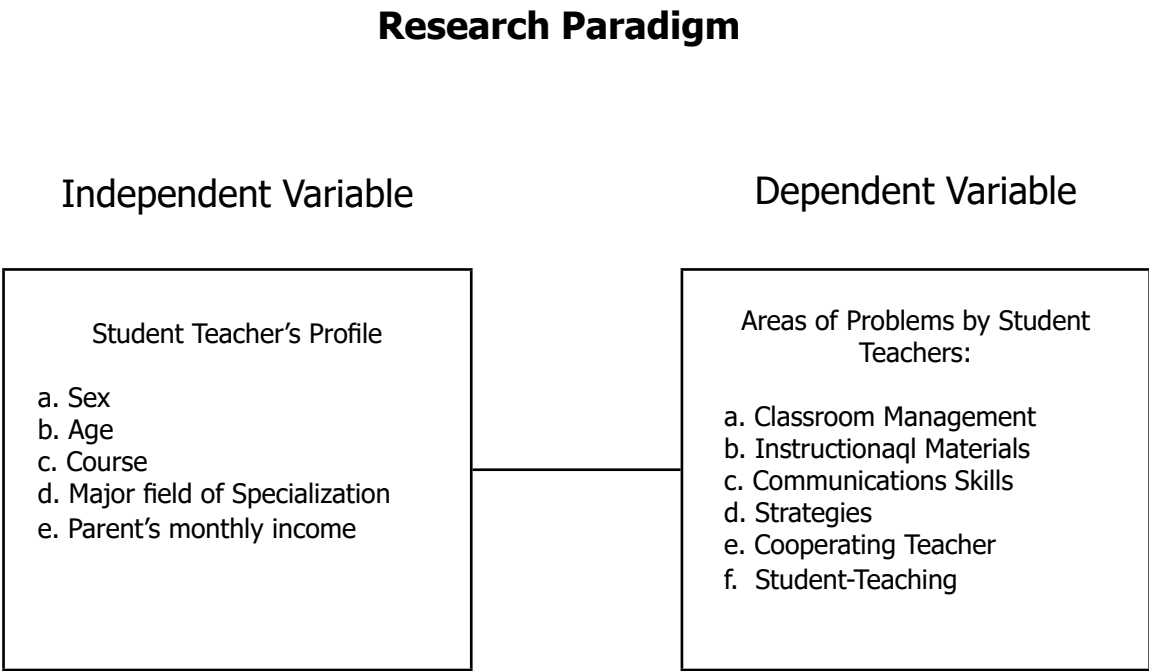


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram showing the relationship between the independent and dependent variable.

Methodology

The researchers used the Normative Survey Method. According to Good and Scates, the word "normative" is used because every survey are frequently made to ascertain the normal or typical conditions (or practice), or to compare local results with the national norms. The term "survey" indicates the gathering of the data regarding current conditions (Good and Scates, 1972)

The respondents of the study were the sixty four (64) student teachers who were able to answer the questionnaire given out. They comprised the student teachers from the three bachelor degrees of Guimaras State College, School Year 200-t-2005, namely: Bachelor of Science in Education (BSEd), Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) and Bachelor of Industrial Education (BSIE). The researchers used total enumeration because they believe that it is a workable size for the study.

To gather the needed data in this study, the researchers used the researcher made questionnaire which is composed of two parts. Part 1 dealt with the personal data of the respondents and Part 2 was the main questionnaire. There were seven areas assumed to be the problems of the student teachers with ten questions each, namely: classroom management; instructional materials; communication skills; strategies; cooperating teachers; Student-Teacher Supervisor and personal problems. Data collection was done during the month of April 2005.

The responses for the corresponding areas of the questionnaire were accordingly scored to facilitate data handling and scaling. The data gathered were processed statistically using the SPSS software. The descriptive statistics used were frequency count, means, standard deviation and percentages. T -test and OneWay ANOVA were utilized for inferential statistics.

Results and Discussion

a. Personal Profile of the Respondents as to Age, Sex, Course, Field of Specialization and Family Income.

The data in table 1 present the personal profile of the respondents in each of the variables identified. It revealed that of the 64 respondents, 14 or 21.9% were females and 50 or 78.1% were males indicating that more females were enrolled in education courses at Guimaras State College than the males. The ages of the respondents were recoded to young and old. The average age of the respondents was 22 thus, ages 22 and below was considered as young and those respondents with ages above 22 was classified as old. Results showed that there were 49 or 76.6% who were considered as young and 15 or 23.4% who were classified as old. There were 25 or 39.1% BSEO respondents, 29 or 45.3% BEED and 10 or 15.6% BSIE. The fields of specializations of the respondents were varied. There were 9 or 14.1 English majors, 16 or 25% Filipino majors, 29 or 45.3% HELE majors, 3 or 4.7% each for Electricity and Industrial Arts majors, 2 or 3.1% Automotive majors, 1 or 1.6% each for the Electronics and Garments majors. The respondents' family income was classified into three levels. There were 54 or 84.4% of the respondents whose family income were below P5, 000.00, 8 or 12.5% whose family income ranges from P5, 001-P10, 000.00 and only two (2) or 3.15% whose family income were P10, 001.00 and above.

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents According to Selected Variables

Categories	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1. Sex		
a. Male	14	21.9
b. Female	50	78.1
Total	64	100.0
2. Age		
a. Young	49	76.6
b. Old	15	23.4
Total	64	100.0
3. Course		
a. BSIED	25	39.1
b. BEED	29	45.3
c. BSIE	10	15.6
Total	64	100.0
4. Specialization		
a. English	9	14.1
b. Filipino	16	25.0
c. HELE	29	45.3
d. Electronics	1	1.6
e. Electricity	3	4.7
f. Automotive	2	3.1
g. Garments	1	1.6
h. Industrial Arts	3	4.7
Total	64	100.0
4. Income		
a. below 5,000	54	84.4
b. 5,001-10,000	8	12.5
c. 10,000- above	2	3.1
Total	64	100.0

Data in table 2 presents the problems of the students teachers on a per area basis. The student teachers considered the areas in classroom management, Instructional materials, and strategies employed as partly a problem in the course of the conduct of their in and off campus teaching. The respondents did not consider the areas of communication skills, personal problems, cooperating teachers, and student-teaching supervisor a problem

Table 2
Problems met by the Student Teachers on a
Per Area Basis

Categories	Mean	Description
Problem in Classroom Management	1.73	Partly a Problem
Problem with Instructional Materials	1.87	Partly a problem
Problem with Communication Skills	1.54	Not a problem
Problem in Strategies employed	1.68	Partly a problem
Problem with cooperating teachers	1.39	Not a problem
Problem with Student-Teaching Supervisor	1.66	Not a problem
Personal Problems of the Student Teachers	1.51	Not a problem

The researcher wanted to determine the significance difference in the problems met by the student teachers when they were classified according to selected variables.

The t-test for independent samples was used to find out the differences in the problems met by the student teachers when classified as to their age and sex during their in and off campus teaching.

All inferential statistics were set at 05. alpha level and computer-processed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

The difference in the problems met by the student teachers during their in and off campus teaching when classified as to age and sex is shown in table 9. The t-test computations revealed significant differences in problems met by the students when grouped according to age.

The obtained t-probability, $t(61) = 2.72, p = .009$ was significant at .05 level of significance when respondents was categorized as to age. This means that the null hypothesis that there is no significant

difference in the problems met by the student teachers when they will be classified according to age was rejected. This result can be attributed to the fact that the outlooks in life of more matured persons differ from those who were a little bit younger.

However, the t-test computation for the problems met by student teachers when classified according to sex did not yield significant results, $t(61) = 0.572$ $p = .610$, thus, the null hypothesis is accepted. This result implies that the sex or gender of the respondents did not affect the attitude of student teachers with regards to the problems met during their in and off campus teaching.

Table 3
t-test Results for the Problems Met by the Student Teachers When Grouped According to Selected Variables

Compared Groups	Df	Mean	SD	t-ratio	t-probability (two tailed)	Remarks
Age Young Old	61	2.02 1.87	.1862 .1541	2.72	.009	Significant
Sex Male Female	61	2.00 1.97	.1928 .1885	.513	.610	Not Significant

Data in table 4 reflects the computed f-ratio value (0.709, 0.514 and 0.626) was not significant at .05 level of significance when respondents were categorized as to course, field of specialization and family income. That means that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the problems met by the student teachers when they will be classified according to course, field of specialization and family income was accepted. This implies that the respondents' view on the difficulties encountered during their in and off teaching was not affected by their course, field of specialization and family income.

Table 4
computed F-Ratio for the One-Way ANOVA on the
Problems Met by the Student Teachers When Group
According to Selected Variables

Source of Variation	ss	DF	MS	F-Ratio	Significance
Course					
Between Groups	5.08	2	2.54	.709	Not Significant
Within Groups	2.15	60	3.58		
Total	2.19	82			
Field of Specialization					
Between Groups	.135	7	1.93	.514	Not Significant
Within Groups	2.06	55	3.75		
Total	2.19	62			
Family Income					
Between Groups	4.49	2	2.25		Not Significant
Within Groups	2.15	60	3.59		
Total	2.19	62		.626	

Conclusions

In view of the findings of the study, the researcher draws the following conclusions:

1. The majority of the GSC student teachers for SY 2004 - 2005 were female (78.1%); the courses were BSIED, BEED and BSIE.
2. The student teachers generally have felt difficulties in the situations and activities in the areas of classroom management , instructional materials and teaching strategies employed, which partially hinder the effective delivery of lessons in the classroom as proven by the moderate or partly a problem result in the evaluation of problems met. That the respondents did not feel that classroom situations in the areas of communication skills, relationship with cooperating teachers and student teaching supervisors and personal problems as a problem. The respondents really felt the burden of lack of financial support (H=2.43). Majority of the respondent's family income was below the poverty threshold level which P11 , 553.00 is (NEDA Report, 2000).

3. The problems met by the student teachers during their in and off campus teaching varies according to age. This result can be attributed to the fact that the outlook in life of more matured persons differs from those who are a little bit younger. However, their outlook on the different problems met during their in and off campus teaching were not influenced by sex, course, field of specialization and family income.

Recommendations

Based on conclusions, the offered: the foregoing findings following recommendations and were offered:

1. That areas which have a rating of moderate or partly considered a problem and those with a rating of high or a problem should be given enough attention by the College of Education and course this through the office of the guidance counselor so that appropriate actions will be done to avoid problems like this to occur in the future.

2. That a copy of these study together with the report on the highlights will be provided to the student teaching supervisors and to the dean of the college of education so that they will be aware of the problems of their student-teachers during this school year and they will have basis on how to handle future student-teaching activities;

3. That the college of education should give more focus on the orientation seminars of the student teachers so that preparations on the part of the student teachers in terms of their financial and emotional capabilities will be addressed. They should be well informed of the expected financial expenses and other constraints that might be encountered during actual practice teaching;

4. A follow-up study to this effect will be conducted three years after to associate the differences in problems met with the passing of years. This will also serve as a measure of the improvement of the college itself.

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CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT: GUIMARAS AS A TOURIST DESTINATION

By
Lilian Diana Parreño
Domingo Umani, Jr.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study is to assess the capability of Guimaras island as a tourist destination in Western Visayas. The descriptive survey research design was used in this study. The respondents of this study were the local LGU officials and the resort owners.

The findings of the study revealed that there were 81 major tourists' destinations in the island province of Guimaras. Out of these 81 major tourist destinations, 32 or 39.51% were accommodation establishments and 49 or 60.49% were non accommodation establishments. Results further revealed that functional out of these 32 accommodation establishment 19 or 59.38% were with overnight facilities. The 19 accommodation establishments can accommodate a total of 1,004 guests at one time. In terms of support services, respondents agreed that all the support services needed to make the stay of the visitors in Guimaras comfortable and enjoyable as assessed by the provincial officials and department heads were all in place and improvement were geared towards offering more comfort to the visitors.

Introduction

Background of the Study

Between the islands of Panay and Negros and accessible by pump boat from Iloilo is the small island of Guimaras, known to Visayans as the site of the much admired Roca Encantada (Enchanted Rock), summer house of the distinguished Lopez family of Iloilo. The house is perched on a promontory overlooking Guimaras Strait. Across the promontory is a picturesque group of coral islets called Siete Pecados (Isles of the Seven Sins), a curious counterpoint to the attractions of spiritual value in Guimaras.

Near the capital town of Jordan is a Trappist Monastery, the only one in the Philippines; and Bala-an Bukid (Holy Mountain), a favorite Catholic pilgrimage site where a 30-minute climb up a stairway leads to a huge cross and chapel at the top. The town of Nueva Valencia, 20 kilometers south of Jordan, is host to Catilaran Cave, from where Ming jars have been unearthed and where on Good Friday the "pangalap" ritual is held. Hundreds of devotees recite prayers in Latin while crawling through the half-kilometer-long cave.

When in Guimaras, it would be a sin to overlook the island resort of Costa Aguada. This resort contained in the island called Inampulugan offers first class amenities and carefully developed and maintained surroundings. This island is four to five times bigger than the Nagarao Island (an island resort also), and has a vast mountain that is best for trekking and biking. Some of its attractions are the mini-zoo, the mangrove plantation and the thriving community that produces soap and other materials made from coconut. The resort, and the whole island so to speak, is self-sufficient --they grow their own vegetables and fruit trees, raise animals and even culture crabs. You will never undermine their capability to live independently when you try their ice cream made from coconut milk and meat. There are many island resorts in Guimaras, and each has its own uniqueness (and variation in accommodation costs, of course). Island hopping is favorable and will not cost you any, except for paying the boatman. Resort owners and operators are very friendly, and some of them will even tour you around their area without expecting anything in return. Exploring the coastal attractions is equally refreshing, especially if the boatman will bring you to the best snorkeling and swimming areas.

The fishery research sub-station of the SEAFDEC is also found in the island of Guimaras. It is a floating "laboratory." This sub-station takes care of the biggest bangus, lapu-lapu, red snapper and sea bass almost two to three feet long, and about four kilos. The island has also a Farm Tourism Enterprise which is being developed by the Department of Tourism. It is a kind of resort for people interested in experiencing the typical life of farmers and fishermen. Though considered a resort, this property still maintains the unspoiled natural beauty of the mountains that it looks like a typical farmer's land. Tourists will live in bamboo cottages and their everyday itinerary composed of going to the farm and planting together with the farmers or fishing together with the fishermen. After the day's work, they can refresh themselves on the cool water of Macopo falls, a small waterfall down the mountain that dumps into a lovely swimming pool.

These are only some of the tourist attractions in the island province. There are many more. This is the reason why many tourists both foreign and local flock the island province especially during the weekends. Tourism counts as one of the good source of income of the provmce. Thus, one of the aims of the province in its medium term development plan is focused on the tourism activities.

The provincial government of Guimaras considers tourism, as one of its economic thrusts considering that the Department of Tourism (DOT) had endorsed the island province as one of the "must see" destination in Southern Philippines (DOT Annual Report 2003). Aside from the tourist sites mentioned above many attractions in the island province is still worth seeing. There are various beaches and inland resorts within the island as well as in the surrounding islets that still part of the island province.

Guimaras Island has a lot to offer to the visitors in terms of natural and man-made attractions. However, all of these will not be sufficient unless support services such as resort facilities and amenities, food and beverages, hospital facilities, road network facilities, communication, banking facilities and. peace. and protection services will be available in the island province. The capability of the island province as tourist destination should be determined; hence this study Will be conducted.

The Problem

The Statement of the Problem

The main purpose of the study is to assess the capability of Guimaras Island as a tourist destination in Western Visayas;

Specifically, this study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the major tourist destinations in the island of guimaras categorized by municipalities?
2. What are the accommodation facilities of each tourist destination?
3. What are the perceptions of the local provincial officials of Guimaras Province in terms of support services available in the island?

Theoretical Framework

This study was founded on Abraham Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy of needs. According to Maslow (Cruz human needs arrange themselves in a hierarchy of prepotency, that is, according to the dominant needs at the time. The appearance of needs are classified become dominant usually after the satisfaction of a next lower need The needs of people are unending in the ascending

Maslow found that physiological needs are the most fundamental. Once these physiological needs are reasonably satisfied, the next level, which is the need for safety, follows. Stability and security become predominant in a person's attention. The third in the hierarchy is the belongingness and love needs. The fourth is the need for self-esteem, the esteem for others and ego status. The need for self-actualization selfrealization and self-accomplishment comes at the highest need in the hierarchy (Sison, 1991).

Those who say that they travel to "escape" or to "relieve tensions" are satisfying the basic physiological needs. Traveling for health and recreation attempts to satisfy one's safety needs. By taking care of his body and/or mind, the traveler is protecting himself by assuring his own longevity. The motivation may be for physical or mental relaxation. The need for belonging and love pertains to the desire for affection, for giving and receiving love.

Maslow's concept of the need for self-esteem is for self and others. The need for self-esteem is shown in the desire to exhibit achievement, competence and independence. Esteem for others is explained by the concepts of prestige, status and recognition. Travel can also boost one's ego, since travel may provide the tourist with a feeling of superiority. Self-actualization can be regarded as the goal of leisure. Leisure is the state of being free from the urgent demands of the lower-level needs. Vacation offers an opportunity to reevaluate and discover more about oneself (Cruz,).

When people will be motivated to travel to satisfy one's need, they would surely look for a place where they can relax and enjoy, places with beautiful or scenic spot that is inviting to their senses. These places will now enjoy the indirect effect of tourism, which is income.

Conceptual Framework

Tourism in the Philippines is a sector with a considerable untapped potential. It is a source of foreign exchange, as well as providing employment opportunities in a labor surplus economy. The estimated tourist arrival in 2004 was 2,299 million with estimated international tourist receipts of US\$ 1,809,000 and consumer expenditures (hotels and recreations) of US\$ 2,899,000 (www.Tourism.gov.ph).

Despite the promotional push to attract visitors to the 7,000 islands of the Philippines, the primary destination is the capital Manila and Cebu. Other attraction includes Boracay for its beaches and the seas around Palawan, which are particularly popular with the divers.

Guimaras Island has a lot to offer in terms of natural and man-made tourist attraction. Guimaras tourism information revealed that there are twenty five (25) natural tourist attractions, three (3) man-made island resort (1 class AA and 3 class A), fourteen (14) beach resorts, three (3) religious sites, three (3) historical sites, 10 events/festivals and twelve (12) Agrotourism destinations (DOT Profile, 2004)

However, these attractions were not an indication that it could sustain the influx of tourist in the island. Many factors will affect the attraction of a tourist area such as facilities and amenities available in the place, presence of good road network, transportation, banking and communication, and peace and order situation. Absence of one or two factors will have an immense effect on the tourism industry of the province.

Research Paradigm

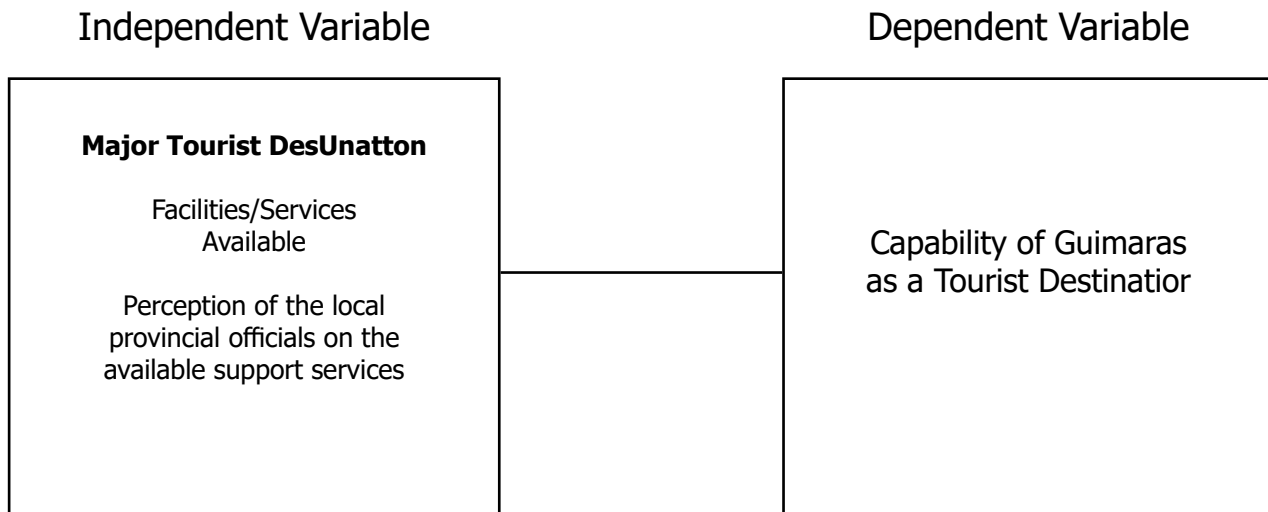


Fig. 1. Research Paradigm of the Study, Capability Assessment: Gurmaras As a Tourist Destination

Methodology

The descriptive survey research designed was used in this study. The respondents of this study were composed of the provincial officials and the heads of the different departments in the provincial government office of the province of Guimaras and the owners of the resorts/accommodation establishments.

The data needed in this study were gathered using a researcher prepared questionnaire. Province. The researcher made questionnaire was distributed to the respondents. The questionnaires were distributed simultaneously to the local government officials in the province of Guimaras and to the resort owners. The respondents were given one week to answer the questions and after which the filled-up questionnaires were collected.

The data gathered were analyzed by using the frequency counts, percentages, and ranking. The discussion was based on the result of these statistical tools.

Results and Discussions

A. Profile of the Major Tourist Destination in Guimaras

Data in table 1 presents the summary of the major tourist destination in the Province of Guimaras classified into accommodation and nonaccommodation establishments. Results revealed that there are 19 major destinations in Jordan contributing 23.46% to the total major destinations in the island of Guimaras. Out of this 19 tourist destinations, 6 or 31.58% are accommodation establishments and 13 or 68.42% are non accommodation establishments. There are 21 major destinations in the town of Buenavista contributing 25.92% to the total major destinations in the island of Guimaras. Of these 21-tourist destinations, 7 or 33.33% are accommodation establishments and 14 or 66.67% are non-accommodation establishments. In the municipality of Nueva Valencia, there 26 tourist destinations contributing 32.10% to the total major destinations in the province of Guimaras. Out of this 26 tourist destinations, 13 or 50% are accommodation establishments and 13 or 50% are non-accommodation.

Table 1

Frequency and Percentages of the Major Tourist Destination in the Province of Guimaras Classified Into Accommodation and Non-Accommodation Establishments

Major Destination	FREQUENCY					Total	%
	JOR-DAN	BTA	NVA VAL	SAN LOR	SIB		
A. Accommodation Establishment							
Mountain Resorts	1	3	0	0	1	5	6.17
Beach Resorts	1	4	10	1	1	17	20.99
Island Resorts	1	0	3	0	3	7	8.64
Agro-tourism	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.24
Special point of interest	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.24
Religious sites	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.23
Sub-Total	6	7	13	1	5	32	39.51
Percentage	31.6	33.3	50.0	16.7	55.6		
B. Non-accom. Establishment							
Theme Parks	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.23
Religious Sites	1	1	0	0	0	2	2.47
Historical Sites	0	3	1	0	0	4	4.94
Natural Attractions	9	55	9	2	2	27	33.33
Agro-Tourism	1	2	1	3	2	9	11.11
Special Point of Interest	1	3	2	0	0	6	7.41
Sub-Total	13	14	13	5	4	49	60.49
Percentage	68.4	66.7	50.0	83.3	44.4		
Total	19	21	26	6	9	81	100.0
% Based from the total tourist attractions in Guimaras	23.5	25.9	32.1	7.4	11.1	100.	

Data in table 2 presents the total number of functional accommodation establishments in the province of Guimaras. Out of the 32 accommodation establishments (table 7) only 19 were functional with overnight accommodation. There were five (5) each for Buenavista, Sibunag and Nueva Valencia or 26.32% and four (4) for Jordan (21.04%).

Table 2

Summary of the Functional Establishments with Overnight Accommodation In Guimaras Province

Municipality	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Buenavista	5	26.32
San Lorenzo	0	0.00
Slbunag	5	26.32
Nueva Valencia	5	26.32
Jordan	4	21.04
Total	19	100.00

Data in table 3 presents the summary of the available facilities offered by the 19 functional establishments with overnight accommodation in the island of Guimaras. Common among these establishments were the availability of cottages for overnight stay, which numbered to 17 (89.47%). Among the different accommodation establishments only 7 or 36.84% have the hotel type building as part of accommodation facilities offered to visitors. There were nine (9) or 47.37% establishments, which have restaurants, only 3 (three) or 15.79% have coffee shops and 11 or 57.89% have bars. In terms of sports and recreational activities, study further revealed that 11 or 57.89% of the establishments have these facilities and 14 or 73.68% have available conference or convention amenities. There were 11 or 57.89% each that offers housekeeping services and car park facilities for the visitors. However, only 1 or 5.26% has medical services available in establishment in the form of a registered nurse on duty 24 hours a day.

Table 3

Summary of Available Facilities Present in the Different
Accommodation Establishments in the Province of
Guimaras (N= 19)

Facilities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hotel Type Building/Accommodation	7	36.84
Cottages	17	89.47
Restaurants	9	47.37
Coffee Shops	3	15.79
Bar	11	57.89
Sports and Recreational Facilities	11	57.89
Conference and Convention Facilities	14	73.68
Housekeeping	11	57.89
Precautionary Measures	10	52.63
Car Park	11	57.89
Medical Services	1	5.26

Support Services Available

Data in table 4 presents the perception of the local government officials and department heads in the provincial office and the owners of the resorts and accommodation establishments in the province in terms of support services available outside resorts. Result revealed that the respondents agreed that the services offered by the restaurants and bars outside the resorts the transport facilities, road network facilities, health and related facilities, peace and order situation and emergency response can cater to the needs of the tourists. However, result also revealed that the respondents did not agree that banking and communication facilities in the province can best serve the needs of the tourists visiting the island.

Table 4

Summary of Assessment of the respondents as the support services available in Guimaras island

Services	Mean	Description
Services offered by the reataurants and bars outside the resorts	1.69	Agree
Transport service facilities	1.83	Agree
Road Network Facilities	1.80	Agree
Banking Facilities	1.64	Disagree
Communication facilities	1.48	Disagree
Health and related facilities outside the resorts	2.06	Agree
Peace and order situation and emergency response	1.98	Agree

Conclusions

In view of the findings of the study, the researcher drew the following conclusions:

1. That Guimaras Island has a lot to offer to the visitors/tourists both of manmade and natural attractions. However, not all accommodation establishments can offer services suited to the sensitive taste of foreign visitors. However, as a weekend hideaway for the local people from the nearby places especially from Iloilo City then Guimaras is a perfect place
2. That all the support services needed to make the stay of the visitors in the island province as assessed by the department heads of the local government were all in place and improvement were geared towards offering more comfort to the visitors.

3. That as per observation during the actual survey, among the constraint of the visitors Visiting Guimaras Island was the distance of one resort or accommodation establishment to the other which dampens the enthusiasms of some visitors and the condition of the road network in the island wherein the percentage of unpaved to paved road network is higher.
4. That to visitors who wanted rest, serenity and nearness to nature Guimaras Island is the Perfect hideaway because there are less nightlife offered in the different resorts/accommodation establishments except for the usual night swimming and a little drinking to spend the night through.

Recommendations

1. That the Local Government and the department of tourism should encourage accommodation establishment/resorts to improve their facilities/amenities aside from what is available in their respective establishment so as to encourage more tourists to come to the Guimaras Island.
2. Those establishments that already have accreditations from the Department of Tourism should aim more for a higher accreditation rating by improving further their amenities and facilities and also convince their clients that really they are accredited by giving the best services and everything to the costumers/clients. While for those who do not have any accreditation, they have to apply for such so that more tourists will be encouraged to visit the island.
3. That the Local Government Units (LGU's) should assist the tourism industry of the province by improving the support services within the island especially the improvement of the road network, communication and banking and related facilities and the services offered by the transport sector. The Guimaras LGU should lobby with other LGUs all over the country to visit or hold their conferences in the island as well as by advertising the island worldwide.

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The Attitudes and Perception of the BSHRM Students Towards On-The-Job Training

By

Arlyn B. Porras, et. al.

Abstract

This study was focused in the attitudes and perceptions of the Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management (BSHRM) towards on-the-job Training (OJT).

Specifically the study sought to answer the following questions:

- What are the perceptions of the BSHRM towards OJT;
- What are the work attitudes of the trainees during OJT;
- What are the advantages of OJT to the BSHRM students;
- What are the different work assignments the trainees experiences during OJT;
- How did this experience contribute to the development of their knowledge, skills and personality;
- Is there a significant difference in the attitude and perception of the BSHRM students when grouped according to ages and year level?

The main respondents of this study were the 3rd and 4 year BSHRM students of Guimaras State College AY 2006-2007. The descriptive method was used in the study. The questionnaire use in gathering the data needed for the study consisted of two parts. Part 1 was the result of the personal information of the respondents, and Part 2 was the result of the responses of the respondents as to what were their attitude and perceptions towards On-theJob training.

The findings of the study revealed that:

- Majority of the BSHRM students like OJT and they find OJT interesting and useful in their own field of specialization. And that through OJT many students learned from it through the actual application of their knowledge and skills;
- Through OJT students learned how to handle tools and equipment used in the operations and learned also how to deal with the people outside and inside the establishment as part of their training;
- That the students have learned customer relation and find it easy to relate with the supervisor and their co-employees in the establishment;
- That the students developed politeness, honesty, patience and treat customer fairly as well as practiced how to handle their complaints and grievances even under pressure;
- That the students learned to developed responsibility, loyalty, initiative, industry, promptness cooperation: punctuality, cleanliness and sanitation as well as commitment or love of work during OJT.

In view of the findings of the study, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

- That the BSHRM 3rd and 4111 year liked On-the-Job training and they were very much interested on the said training. This training contributed to the learning's of the student, and they find OJT useful in their own field of specialization. The On-the-Job training helped promote discipline among themselves and led them to practice politeness in dealing with their supervisors, customers, and co-workers;
- That On-the..Job training helped promote industry and initiative among the students while doing their tasks. This helped them become honest, prompt and loyal to their work. Through On-the..Job training the students became responsible and patient. They learned how to deal with customer and treated them in a fair manner;
- That the knowledge of the BSHRM students has been applied into practical use in OJT. Through OJT they have known how to deal with the people of different values and characters and sometimes found it difficult to please them and in handling their complaints and grievances;
- The students in On-the-Job training have contributed in uplifting the standards of the establishment and their knowledge and skills have been improved and enriched because of On the-Job training.

The researchers likewise recommended the following:

- That the Administration or the School should encourage the BSHRM students to show their knowledge and skills and apply them into practical use so that there will be more establishments to accept student trainees coming from this institution. The students must see to it help that they are performing well their jobs to uplift the level of the establishment where they are having their OJT;
- That the training establishment should assist the student trainee in doing their tasks and in orienting them how to use the tools and equipment as well as to know the flow of operation in the establishment;
- That the school must provide some other training for students so that when they go out of school portals they will be knowledgeable and skillful enough to perform their On-the...Job training;
- That the students should have the full interest in doing their jobs so that they can perform their tasks well in preparation for their future jobs;
- That the students learn to have commitment and love of work during On-the-Job training, and learn how to relate effectively with them.

The Effectiveness of the Reading Remediation Programs of the Different Schools in the District of Buenavista I as Perceived by the Teachers

By

Juliet Concepcion et. al.

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the Effectiveness of the Reading Remediation Programs of the different Elementary School in the District of Buenavista I as perceived by the teacher.

Specifically the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the remediation program of the different schools in the District of Buenavista I?
2. What is the effect of reading remediation in the performance of different pupils in the District of Buenavista I as perceived by the teachers?
3. Does reading remediation program change pupils perceptions towards reading?
4. What is the effect of reading remediation to pupils in the different schools of District I?

This study was focused on the study of the Effectiveness of the Reading Remediation Programs of the different Elementary School in the District of Buenavista I. The study made use of descriptive design. The respondents of the study were the teachers of the 67 schools in the District of Buenavista I. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and were collected after they have finished answering it. The statistical tools used in the study were frequency count and percentages.

The findings were as follows:

1. Every school in the District of Buenavista 1 have Reading Remediation Program. The most widely used program by the different schools in Buenavista 1 is the 1 (one) o'clock habit. This program was sponsored by the Department of Education.
2. Results revealed that the teachers of District of Buenavista I agreed that the Reading Remediation was an effective tool for pupils to learn and they have observed changes in the reading performances of the pupils who have undergone reading remediation. Their performances in the class have improved and they can easily identify words and read books.
3. Results revealed that they have used different methods in measuring reading performance of the pupils like the Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil. IRI). There were 25 or 43.86% who are using this method.

In view of the findings of the study, the researchers drew the following conclusions.

1. That the faculty members in the District of Buenavista I practiced reading remediation programs, with 1 (one) o'clock habit as the most widely used program. All these reading programs were sponsored by several agencies especially the Department of Education (Dep. Ed).
2. That through Reading Remediation Program teacher were able to observe different changes in their pupils in terms of improvement in their reading comprehension, spelling and pronunciation performances in the class and they have learned to love reading books.
3. That non-reader became readers.
4. That in order to measure the effectiveness of the schools' reading remediation program, teachers should use the Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil IRI) method.

It is therefore, recommended that pupils who have undergone reading remediation program should be followed-up regarding their performance which will be done when they moved up to the next grade level; that DepEd and the school administrators should strengthen their support to the pupils who have undergone reading remediation program; and it is further recommended that the parents of the pupils who have undergone reading remediation should give their all out support to their children to be inspired and strived to reach their goals in life.

Teaching Effectiveness of the Faculty Members of Guimaras State College as Perceived by the Education Students

By

Jesher Mapisa, et.al.

Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the teaching effectiveness of GSC faculty members based in the different aspects of teaching. The respondent of the study were 140 Education Students (first year to fourth year) both in the BEED and BSED during academic year 2006-2007. The descriptive method of research was used. Total enumeration was used and frequency count and percentages were the bases for the analysis to come up with the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

The study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the teaching styles employed by the teacher inside the classroom?
2. What are the behaviors of the teacher towards teaching?
3. How did the teacher manage the classroom situation to make the atmosphere conducive for learning?

The findings of the study were:

Out of the 140 respondents, 90% of them are females and the males only 10%. There were 67.86% students with age ranging from 16-20 years old and 32.14% are 21 years old and older. 67.43% of the respondents are taking Bachelor in Secondary Education and the other 38.57% are taking Bachelor of Elementary Education.

In terms of teaching styles, 75 or 53.57% of the respondents indicated that the teachers used charts, pictures, graphs, statistics and other aids in teaching. Ninety (90) or 64.29% percent of the respondents answered that the teacher depended only his/her explanation from the book and did not research for additional input.

Eighty (80) or 57.14% of the respondent indicated that the teacher/s injected humor to the discussion to perk up the enthusiasm of the students. Ninety (90) or 64.29% of the respondents indicated that the teacher changed his/her voice, gestures and facial expression in reading discussing the topic. One hundred (100) or 71.43% of the respondents indicated that the teacher maintained eye to eye contact with his/her students. Eighty (80) or 57.14% of the respondents indicated that the teacher have the command of language in his/her instructions. In terms of teaching style used by the teacher, 110 or 78.57% of the respondents indicated the method used was reporting. One hundred twenty (120) or 85.71% of the respondents indicated that verbal and written exam is the evaluation type used by the teacher.

In terms of behavior towards teaching, 90 or 64.29% of the respondents answered that the teacher set a good example or model to the students in actions and speech. Eighty (80) or 57.14% of the respondents indicated that the teacher motivated the students to learn vigorously. Eighty eight (88) or 62.86% of the respondents answered that the attitude of the teacher reflected what he/she teaches. Ninety two (92) or 65.71% of the respondents indicated that the teacher showed enthusiasm and passion in teaching.

In terms of classroom management, 92 or 65.71 % of the respondents indicated that the teacher assigned seating arrangement. Ninety eight (98) or 70% of the respondents said that the teacher ensured cleanliness and neatness of the classroom area. seventy five (75) or 53.57% of the respondents indicated that the teacher provided a permissive and stimulating atmosphere that encouraged students to raise questions and suggest alternative solutions to problems.

In terms of personal factors, 140 or 100% of the respondents answered that there were really a need for a classroom teacher to have a pleasing personality. Ninety (90) or 64.29% of the respondents stated that the teacher observed the code of ethics. One hundred (100) or 71.43% of the respondents stated that the teacher set an example in moral and ethical behavior to students, peer, and the community. Ninety (90) or 64.29% of the respondents stated that the teacher was properly groomed and wear appropriate attire at all times. Eighty five (85) or 60.71% of the respondents stated that the teacher accepts and performs leadership roles competently in the school and in the community. Seventy (70) or 50% of the respondents stated that the teacher shows creativity and resourcefulness in his performance. Eighty five (85) or 60.71% of the respondents stated that the teacher showed evidence of good mental health and stability of dispositions.

Based on the results presented, majority of the teachers performed their duty efficiently and effectively. There were different teaching styles performed by the teacher inside the classroom to make learning effective such as teaching style, behavior toward teaching classroom management, and personal Factors. Some faculty members of GSC were effective and competent enough in handling the classroom activities. The teachers showed an excellent performance with regard to their professional characteristics in handling classes inside the classroom.

Teachers should be encouraged to pursue graduate studies for professional growth, update themselves about new ideas and skills, and enrich their knowledge about recent educational technologies. The teacher should motivate eagerly the students to learn more in the field of specialization. A teacher should come on time ahead of the students and impose time consciousness every class session. A teacher should always extend help as to the best they could to their students even though it's outside the class session. A teacher should be active in discussing a certain topic and avoid being passive. Impose a discipline method but a considerate one. Make the classroom properly ventilated and adequate lighting for conducive learning. A teacher should be a model to his/her students not only in deeds, but as well as in actions. A teacher should be encouraged to develop competence in using the other teaching methodology, such as aural approach. They should be properly groomed and look presentable in facing the students to avoid embarrassments and always ready for every the daily learning task.

A Survey on the Demographic and Socio-Economic Status of the GSC Students

by
Lenie Rose Engojo, et. al

Abstract

The study aimed to find out the demographic and socioeconomic status of the GSC students for AY 2006-2007. Specifically, the study sought answers for the following questions:

1. What are the personal data of the college students enrolled in GSC for AY 2006-2007 in terms of age, sex, marital status, religion and addresses?
2. What are the socio-economic status of the students in terms of parent's occupation, income, home type, properties owned, electric connection, and source of water dwelling areas, toilet type and educational attainment of the family members?

The study made use of the descriptive survey design. The respondents were the selected college student of GSC enrolled during the second semester of AY 2006-2007. The researcher made use of the Slovin's formula to determine the sample appropriate for the study. The appropriate sample size was 190. The researcher made instrument was used to gather the data. The questionnaire was composed of 2 parts. Part 1 included items about the personal information of the students such as name, year, and section, age, sex and marital status. Part 2 included question that determined the demographic and socio-economic household situations of the respondents. Part 3 includes questions that answered information about the respondent's household sanitation and characteristics. The questionnaire was validated by 3 jurors who were experts in their field and was tested for reliability. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents upon identification of their class schedule. The statistical tools used to analyze data were frequency count, mean and percentages.

Results of the study revealed that fifty percent of the respondents have age ranging from 16-18 years old. Majority (78.4%) of the students came from Buenavista, 12.11% from San Lorenzo, 4.21% from Jordan, 2.11% from Nueva Valencia and 0.53% came from places outside Guimaras province. With regards to gender, 56.84% of the respondents were females and 97.89% were single.

In terms of household information, parent's educational attainment, the respondents' fathers were able to reach tertiary and secondary level. For their mothers' educational attainment, 53.16% of the mothers were able to reach secondary education. The respondents fathers were into varied occupation such as farming, driving, employees, carpenters, and fishing, office works, involved in business and barangay officials. Majority (80.5%) of the mothers were plain housekeepers. The income of both parents per month ranged from P4, 000.00 and below. No income higher than P4, 000.00 was indicated. Majority (90%) of the respondents has siblings of more than 3 and majority as well was enrolled in public schools. Majority of respondents (72.11 %) have a house made of permanent materials (galvanized roofing and cemented walls).

With regards to the dwelling area of the GSC students, majority of the respondents owned the land where they reside (116 or 61.95 %), others reside on the common or property of other families (44 or 21.16%), few are renting the land where they reside (8 or 4.21 %) and the rest are squatters (6 or 3.16%).

Majority of the respondents have their water source taken from dug wells and majority of them have their connection for power from the Guimaras Electric Cooperative (GUIMELCO) but there were still a few number of them who did not have their own electrical connection.

In terms of properties owned, majority of the respondents owned domestic animals such as chicken (31.65%), cows (20.13%), and pigs (19.44%), carabaos (9.64%), goats (9.42%), ducks (8.99%) and horses (0.64%). Most of the respondents have motorcycles as mode of transportation (40.91 %). For appliances, the respondents have indicated that they owned radios (18.5%), television sets (16.86%), cell phones (16.32%), electric fans (11.14%), DVDs (8.86%), cassette recorders (7.24%), refrigerators (6.70%), electric gas stoves without oven (4.76%), sewing machines (4.11%), electric gas stoves with oven (2.38%) and air conditioners (0.11 %).

The researchers recommended that the administration should spend effort in encouraging students during career guidance especially from Sibunag, San Lorenzo Jordan and Nueva Valencia to enroll at Guimaras State College to increase the number of enrollees coming from these municipalities; the government should assist/proposed programs that will provide livelihood, for those receiving a salary of Php 4,000.00 and below are recommended to work harder, qualify themselves through schooling, training, passing the professional examinations so that they can be gainfully employed; the parents should engage in family planning to lessen the number of children; for the family without toilet and having open pit toilet to start making their water sealed toilet for sanitary purposes and prevent the spread of diseases; and a further study within the next three (3) years will be conducted.

Factors Affecting the Decline in Enrolment of the Education Courses in GSC as Perceived By the Students

by

Janie Lyn Bañados, et.al.

Abstract

This study aimed to find out the factors affecting the decline in enrolment of the Education courses in GSC as perceived by the students during the first semester SY 2006-2007 and sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the socio-economic status of the respondents;
2. What are the BS degree courses offered at GSC;
3. What is the perception of the students on the employability of their chosen course;
4. What are the available instructional facilities in GSC?

This study focused on the declining enrolment of the Education courses in GSC and the factors which affected such decline during the first semester, SY 2006-2007. The study made use of descriptive design. The respondents of this study were the selected students from first year to fourth year in all courses offered in GSC. The result of the sampling revealed that out of 730 total populations in GSC, there were 258 students who were chosen to be the respondents of the study. On the actual interview, only 240 respondents returned the answered questionnaires. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents and was collected after they have finished answering it. The statistical tools used were frequency count and percentages. The findings were as follows:

Of the 240 respondents, 135 or 56.25% have the family income of below Php5,000.00 monthly. As to the number of siblings, 123 or 51.25% of the respondents have four to six siblings. Those in school 198 or 44.48% have their siblings in college which comprised 129 or 29.12%; in high school, 105 or 23.70%; in elementary and 11 or 2.48%. As to the educational attainment of the respondents' parents 129 or 53.75% of the respondents stated that their mothers reached high school while 104 or 43.33% of their fathers have reached high school level. As to the respondents' housing information, 168 or 70% have the permanent type of houses. There were 214 or 89.17% of the respondents owned television sets. As to the occupation of the respondents' parents, 164 or 68.33% of their mothers are housekeepers and 63 or 26.25% of their fathers were farmers.

The BS degree courses offered at GSC are: Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management (BSHRM), Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology (BSIT), Bachelor of Science in business Administration (BSBA) or Bachelor of Science in Commerce (BSC), Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (BS Info Tech), Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED), and Education Bachelor of Elementary (BEED).

As to the perceptions of the respondents on the employability of their chosen courses, 145 or 60.42% answered yes that they perceived that they will be able to land a job after graduation.

Results of the study showed that 163 or 67.92% answered yes that the classrooms in GSC can accommodate 30-35 students per meeting. There were 138 or 57.5% who answered yes that the rooms are well-lighted, 119 or 49.58% that the classrooms are well ventilated, 119 or 49.58% answered yes that there are enough laboratories for courses having laboratory subjects; 136 or 56.67% said yes that laboratories are equipped with instruments and facilities necessary for learning; 106 or 44.17% said that the library have computers and internet access to provide on-line research for the students, 156 or 65% said that the school provided canopied and paved pathways for the students when transferring from one building to another; 157 or 65.42% answered Yes that the school provide enough study shed for the students.

In view of the findings of the study, the researcher drew the following conclusions:

That majority of the respondents (56.25%) have the family income below Php5, 000.00 monthly. Fifty one (51.25%) of the respondents has the biggest number of the siblings ranging from four to six. Majority of the respondents' siblings (44.48%) were in college. Most of the respondents' parents were able to reach high school; 43.33% for the mother and 53.75% for the father. Reached high school level Seventy percent (70%) of the respondents have a permanent type of house and 89.17% owned the houses where they lived. Most of the families (77.92%) have television sets in their houses. The percentage of mother's whose occupation was housekeeper was 68.33% while for father's as farmer was 26.25%. That the offering of additional BS degree courses namely BS Commerce and BS Info Tech affected the decline in enrolment of Education courses.

Majority of the respondents (77.08%) liked their course, 70.42% decided to choose their own course, 60.42% thought they will be able to land a job after they have graduated in their chosen course.

Based on the results of the study, 57.50% of the respondents answered that GSC provide well-lighted rooms, 49.58% answered that the school provide armchairs for writing, 34.58% answered that the classrooms have not enough ventilation 14.58% answered that GSC have enough laboratories for laboratory subjects, 44.17% answered that the library have not enough supply of books, 73.33% answered that the library have computers and internet access for the students to do the research 65% answered that the school provide canopied and pave pathways when transferring from one building to another and 65.42% answered that the school provide enough study shed for the students.

For those who have the monthly income and below Php5,000.00, it is recommended that they should work hard and look for other means to provide the needs of the family especially those family members who are in school; for the parents to adopt a family planning method to lessen the number of children and to supply the children with their needs; for the administration to strengthen follow-up services of the facilities in school particularly the library; likewise school should provide quality classroom which should include proper ventilation, air conditioning and sufficient laboratory equipment to provide conducive atmosphere for learning.

Internet: It's Effect to the Academic Performance of the Fourth Year High School Students of Guimaras State College

by

Bengie Pahilagao, et.al

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to know the effect of the internet access on the academic performance of the Fourth Year High School Students of Guimaras State College.

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. What is the frequency of visit of the Fourth Year High School student to the internet room?
2. Who among the boys and the girls are the regular costumers at the internet room?
3. What is the academic performance of the students during their third year and first grading period during their fourth year?
4. Is there a significant difference in the academic performance of the fourth year high school students when grouped according to the frequency of visit to the internet room , age and sex?

This study was focused on the frequency use of the nternet facilities of the high school students. The study made use of descriptive design to determine the academic performance of Fourth Year High School students of Guimaras State College SY 2006-2007.

Total enumeration was used in the conduct of the study. However, only 75 or 90.36% of the total population have responded. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents and was collected afterwards. The statistical tools used were frequency counts and percentages.

The findings of the study revealed that of the 75 respondents, majority of them have an age of 16 and above which totaled to 41 or 54.67% while those who have ages of below 16 totaled to 34 or 45.33%)

The majority of the respondents are female which totaled to 49 (65.33%) while the male totaled to 26 or (34.67%)

Results of the study showed that 34 or (45.33%) of the respondents have a family income ranging from Php5,001.00- Php10,000.00 which totaled to 24 (32%) while families with income of Php 10,000.00 above have totaled to 17 or (22.67%).

Majority of the respondents have answered Yes in terms of familiarity with the internet facilities which totaled to 72 or (96%) while those who answered uncertain totaled to 3 or only 4%.

Results revealed that majority of the respondents have answered Yes in terms of using the internet facilities to help them in their studies which totaled to 74 or (98.69%), while only 1 or (1.33%) answered uncertain.

In the increase in grades when they started using internet facilities, results revealed that majority of the respondents were uncertain which totaled to 43 or (57.33%) followed by Yes which totaled to 30 or (40%) and no which totaled to 2 or (2.67%).

Majority of the respondents found it useful to use internet facilities in their research work with yes responses totaled to 72 or (96%), followed by uncertain which totaled to 2 or (2.67%) and only one respondent answered no (1.33%).

Majority of the respondents spent an hour per day in using the internet facility which totaled to 42 or (56%), followed by one half (12) hour which totaled to 26 or (34.67%), two (2) hours which totaled to 5 or (6.67%) and only 2 or 2.67% use the internet for three (3) hours .

The results revealed that majority of the respondents have answered they use it only once (1) a week with a total responses of 39 or (52%) followed by twice (2) week which totaled to 27 or (36%) and lastly three (3) times a week which totaled to 9 or (12%).

Based on the result of the study the following are the conclusions:

1. That most of the respondents have an age above 16 with 54.67% while ages below 16 were 45.33%. In terms of the family income of the respondents those having an income of below Php5, 000.00 were 45.33%; those with income of Php5, 000.00Php10, 000.00 32%\ and the lowest have a family income of Php10, 000.00 above (22.675) .
2. Majority of the respondents answered Yes when asked on the awareness on the use of the internet facilities (96%). The respondents have found internet useful in their studies and they are using it for their research works. However, they do not attribute use of internet to improve academic performance.
3. Majority of the respondents spent an hour per day in using the internet facilities (56%) on a weekly basis.

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that the GSC Administration should provide more internet facilities to the students so that they will be able to use for their studies and research. Furthermore, it is also recommended that the space for internet room needs to be improve so that students can move freely during research time; and for the staff of internet facilities, to lower the price for printing of short bond paper for Php6.00 per page and Php8.00 per page for long size bond paper.

Survey of the Different Tourist Destinations In the Municipality of Buenavista

by

Paul Gabinete, et.al

Abstract

The man purpose of this study was to find out the status of the tourist destination and support services in Buenavista, Guimaras in 2006.

Specifically, the study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the different tourist destinations In the Municipality of Buenavista?
2. What are the support services available in terms of medical, transportation, road network, and communication, peace and order situation?
3. What is the classification of these tourist destinations?
4. What are the different historical landmarks found in Buenavista, Guimaras?

The study was focused on the different tourist destinations in the Municipality of Buenavista in 2006. The study made use of descriptive design. The respondents of this study were the resort owners in the Municipality of Buenavista. Total enumeration was used in the conduct of the study. On the actual interview only eight (8) were the respondents. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents and was collected after they have finished answering it. The statistical tool used is the frequency count and percentages.

The findings were as follows:

1. Results of the study showed that the different tourist destinations in the Municipality of Buenavista were classified as mountain resort 3 or (15%), beach resort 5 or (25%), religious site 1 or (5%) historical sites 3 or (15%), natural attractron 4 or (20%), agro-tourism 1 or (5%) and special point of interest 4 or (20%).
2. Results of the study showed that in the support services available in terms of medical services there were seven 7 or 87.50% which have medicines in cases of emergency, and all establishment or 100% of them have first aides provision in terms of communication facilities the study showed that all resorts or 100% have cellular phones, 5 or (62.50%) have internet accesses., and only One {1} or 12.50% has cable access in their place. In terms of banking services, the result of study showed that, all of the respondents or 100% said yes, that there is an available bank in Buenavista and all of the respondents or 100% agreed that the bank receives remittances from within and outside the country.
3. Results of the study showed that there were different historical landmarks that can be found in Buenavista, Guimaras. There are three (3) or 15% historical sites, among these three (3) are the: McArthur's Wharf; Punta Blanco and Camp Jossman or McArthur's Headquarters. in view of the findings of the study, the researchers drew the following conclusions:
 1. That the Municipality of Buenavista has a lot to offer to the visitors/tourist both of man made and natural attractions. However, all accommodation establishments can offer services suited to the sensitive taste of foreign visitors. As a weekend hideaway from the local people from the nearby places especially the domestic tourist then the Municipality of Buenavista is a perfect place.
 2. That as to visitors who wanted rest, relaxation, serenity and nearness to God and meditation, the Municipality of Buenavista is the perfect hideaway because there are lots of recreational activities offered in the different resorts/accommodation establishments.
 3. That in our observation during actual survey, resort owners has a unique hospitality. They welcomed strangers and visitors with an open arm.
 4. That all support services needed to make the study of the visitors in the Municipality of Buenavista as assessed by the Department of and Tourism and Municipal Government is all in place improvement to offer more satisfaction to the visitors.

The study recommends:

1. That the Municipal Government and the Department of Tourism should encourage accommodation establishments/resorts to improve the facilities and amenities aside from what is available in their respective establishment so as to encourage more tourists to come to the Municipality of Buenavista;
2. Those establishment that already have accreditations from the Department of Tourism should aim more for and convince their guests that really they are accredited by giving the best services and everything to the customers/guests. While those who do not have any accreditation, they have to apply for such so that more tourists will be encouraged to visit the Municipality of Buenavista.
3. That the Municipal Government should assist the Municipal Tourism Department by improving the support services within the Municipality of Buenavista especially the improvement of the road network, communication and banking and related facilities and the services offered by the Department of Public Work and Highways (DPWH);
4. That the Guimaras Local Government Unit (LGU) should lobby with other LGU's all over the country to visit or hold their conferences in the Municipality as well as by advertising the tourists destinations in the municipality of Buenavista nationwide.

Readiness of Guimaras State College For Accreditation in Three Areas as Perceived by the Students

by

Ronelyn Galvez, et.al

Abstract

Accreditation of schools and colleges is the recognition given to the institutions that have meet the standard in the educational system. It is also the review of the quality of higher education institution and its programs. It is the best way of knowing the quality of education provided by an institution to the students. With this, accreditation is necessary in all institutions that are aspiring to give quality and globally competitive education to the students.

The main purpose of this study was to find out the readiness of GSC for accreditation in the three areas as perceived by the students.

Specifically the study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the available facilities for learning present at Guimaras State College?
2. Are these facilities updated?
3. What are the physical conditions of the classrooms?
4. Are the classrooms equipped with facilities that will aid in the learning process of the students?

The findings were:

1. That majority of the respondents came from the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology. There were 85 or 56.29%. That majority of the respondents have age ranging from 16-20 with 117 or 77.48%. Also result showed that there were more male 81 or 53.64% from female 65 or 43.05%.
2. Majority of the respondents answered "Yes" on the readiness of the GSC for accreditation in terms of physical facilities of the college. Interm of available chairs, classroom size, cabinet shelves, blackboard or white board and bulletin board, walls and ceilings well-equipped and classrooms were well lighted majority answered "Yes";
3. Majority have answered "Yes" on the readiness of GSC for accreditation in terms of the library facilities of the college. The library provides adequate space and appropriate facilities sufficient resources and reference materials' administered and supervised by full-time librarian, and with enough number of staff majority answer. Majority of the respondents answered "yes" to these questions.
4. Majority of the respondents answered "Yes" on the readiness of GSC for accreditation in terms of instructional materials. In terms of the teachers' used of instructional materials computer-aided/updated materials and utilize other advanced technology materials in instruction; and his/her classroom equipped with materials that aid learning majority answered "yes".

Based on the results of the findings of the study, the researchers concluded that based on the perception of the students in terms of readiness of GSC for accreditation in three areas, GSC is ready for it.

Even though the result of the study revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that GSC is ready for the accreditation, the school (GSC) should still prepare because there were some respondents who answered no and inadequate. So as to be sure when accreditation comes, that GSC will pass the level 1 status in accreditation it should take good care of all aspects of the area to be accredited, thus there will be no room for errors.

Pupils Perception Towards Wearing of School Uniform

by

Mae Pearl Chavez, et,al.

Abstract

Uniform is a dress worn by members of a particular group. Uniform should be worn by those who are required to do so and by the pupils in order for them to be recognized as real pupils and to look presentable.

However, not all of the pupils follow the rules set by the school. Among the major problems that is happening in different schools is the Pupil's Perception towards Wearing of School Uniform. Some. pupils do not follow the proper uniform prescribed by the school. They have their own way and style in wearing it never minding whether they look presentable as long as they feel they were comfortable on it.

The main purpose of the study was to determine the different perceptions of pupils towards the wearing of school uniform from SY 2006-2007.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the Perception of the Pupils with regard to the style and color of the school uniform?
2. What are the perception of the Pupils with regard to the style and color of the school uniform?
3. What are the perception of the Pupils towards Wearing of Uniform when grouped according to age, sex and parent's educational attainment?

The descriptive method was used in this study. The questionnaire used in gathering the data needed for this study consisted of two parts. Part I was the personal information of the respondents and part 2 was the pupil's perception towards wearing of school uniform.

The respondents of this study were the grade 6 pupils of Avila Elementary School. Total enumeration was used in the conduct of the study. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents and was collected later. The statistical tools used were frequency count, rank and percentages.

The findings of the study revealed that:

1. Out of the 50 respondents, 9 of them have ages below 12 years old, while 41 have ages 12 years old and above. There were 25 male and 25 female.;
2. Out of 50 respondents, 37 of them have the parent's income Php5,000.00- below, 11 pupils with parent's income of Php5,001 .00 - Php 10,000.00, while only 2 pupils with parent's income of above Php10,001 .00- above;
3. Most of their fathers were able to finished elementary and only 8 out of the 50 respondents' father finished college degree, while most of their mothers finished secondary and 8 reached tertiary level;
4. Of the 50 respondents, 29 of them had fathers who were farmers, 6 were fishermen, and others were carpenters, while most of their mothers were housekeepers;
5. When the respondents were asked of the present color of their uniform, 50 of the respondents answered that the color is blue and white.' while the present design of the uniform for girls is the blouse and skirt and for the boys is the short and polo shirt;
6. Of the 50 respondents, all of them like wearing their uniform, and when asked if they were comfortable wearing it all of them answered yes. Only 1 (one) doesn't like the design as well as the color of their uniform and 26 wanted their uniform to be changed if given a chance;
7. Out of 50 respondents, 26 of them wanted to change their uniform. Out of this 26, 12 were girls: Out of these 12 girls, 6 of them wanted to retain the blouse and skirt design, the rest wanted it to be a continuous dress. There were 14 boys who wanted to change their uniform and 6 of them suggested the pants and polo shirt and 8. suggested shorts and polo shirt. Most of the girls want the color of the skirt to be checkered blue and white blouse with cravat while most of the boys want the blue shorts and white polo shirt. Although only 26 respondents wanted to change their uniform but there is one respondent who also suggest even though he don't want to change the uniform

Based on the results of the findings the following are the conclusions:

1. Out of the 50 respondents, most of them were 12 years old and above. There is an equal ratio between male and female;
2. Most of their parents have the income and Php5,000.00 - below and only few of their parent finished the college degree;
3. Their fathers' occupation mostly farmers and almost all of their mothers were housekeeper;
4. The present color and design of their uniform is the blue skirt and white blouse for girls while blue short and white polo shirt for boys;
5. All of the respondents like wearing their uniform and were comfortable wearing it. While only one (1) doesn't like the design and color of his/her uniform. When asked if they were given a chance do they like to change their uniform? 26 of them answered yes;
6. The most suggested design for boys is the short and polo shirt while all half of the girls chose the blouse and skirt and the rest is the continuous design. Most of the girls want the checkered blue and blouse with cravat while boys want the blue short and white polo shirt.

The study recommends that although most of the respondents want to change their uniform, but due of financial problem, they were just contented of their uniform and they should always look for the good of the pupils and be aware of their concern.