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EDITORIAL POLICY

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Utilization of Stakeholders' Satisfaction Results of the Maritime University in Southeast Asia

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ABSTRACT

This study determined the level of satisfaction of the different stakeholders of Maritime University (JBLFMU-Molo) in Southeast Asia in the last five years (SY 2014-2015 to SY 2018-2019). The researchers employed mixed method by Bogdan & Biklen (2003) and Creswell (2013). The researchers also included the comments, suggestions, remarks of the shipping companies in order to enhance and improve teaching-learning situation in maritime education (ME). Qualitative inputs and views were subjected to “thematic analysis” according to different areas as the following: discipline, communication skills (oral and written), BMI (Body Mass Index), conceptual skills in Mathematics and Sciences, commitment and loyalty, behavioral concerns as related to homosexuality, development of soft skills, values, competencies of instructors, medical and health problems, and psychological issues. Results reveal that in the last 5 years, the different stakeholders were “satisfied” of the services rendered by the maritime university as an entire group and when grouped according to different categories such as students, parents, alumni, faculty and staff, and shipping manning companies. Suggestions of the shipping companies were also included in the study.

Keywords: *utilization, stakeholders, satisfaction results, maritime university, and maritime education (ME).*

Satisfaction and Preferences on Student Publication

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ABSTRACT

The students' satisfaction and expectations are a tool to re-invent and improve the student publication. The goals of this quantitative research are to discover the degree of satisfaction and the extent of preferences of the students of The Wheelhouse publication; hence, it utilized descriptive, correlational, and comparative methods to reveal the expectations of 270 student-readers. Results revealed that the students are satisfied with their school paper while they prefer the three journalistic styles. In terms of sex, the results showed that there is a significant difference between the male and the female. However, there is no significant difference when they are compared according to course. Finally, in the variable year level, there is a significant difference revealed in the technicalities among the second-year students. The outcome of this study was used as a guide in the composition of a campus journalism manual and a publishable dummy of a magazine.

Keywords: *Student Publication, Degree of Satisfaction, Extent of Preferences, Descriptive, Correlational, Comparative, Bacolod City, Philippines*

Satisfaction of Maritime Students towards Print and E-module as a Flexible Learning Modality during the Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive quantitative research used to determine the satisfaction of maritime students towards the use of print and e-modules as a flexible learning modality in the normal. This study was conducted to 316 maritime students enrolled during the first semester of academic year 2020-2021. The instrument used was an satisfaction e-questionnaire in Google forms consisted of 20 items administered through the messenger of the class. Mean and standard deviation were used to determine the level of satisfaction and t-test and ANOVA to find out differences in the students' satisfaction when grouped by degree program and year level. Results revealed that most of the maritime students were satisfied towards their use of the print and e-module. Students claimed that the print and e-modules were complete, and activities were sufficient to measure their capabilities and achieve the expected competences of the course. First year BS Marine Transportation students were highly satisfied on the print modules while third year BS Marine Engineering students were satisfied of the e-module. It also showed that differences were noted on the degree program and year level of the students towards their satisfaction in using the materials for the flexible learning modalities. This study concluded that the print and e-modules satisfy the need of the maritime students towards learning in the new normal. It is further suggested that the administration should enhance the conduct of support or online classes for better learning and for the course developers to improve the flexible learning materials provided.

Keywords: *Satisfaction, maritime students, flexible learning modality, print module, e-module*

Life Skills of Maritime Students in the Philippines: Responding to the Realities of Seafaring

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of life skills of maritime students in the four dimensions that include interpersonal communication/human relations, problem-solving/decision making, physical fitness/health maintenance, and identity development/purpose in life when taken as a whole and when grouped according to academic classification, course choice, indulgence in smoking, and indulgence in drinking hard liquor. It also aimed to find out if a significant difference exists in the level of life skills of maritime students in the four dimensions when grouped according to the aforementioned variables, and to determine which among the four dimensions can best predict the life skills of maritime students. A descriptive design using the survey method was used, with a sample size of 1772 respondents from selected Maritime Colleges in the Philippines. A quantitative analysis of the data using the mean, t-test, and multiple regression analysis revealed a high level of life skills among the maritime students. Findings revealed that interpersonal communication/human relations had obtained the highest mean. Significant differences were noted in the following aspects: problem-solving/decision-making dimensions between scholars and non-scholars; physical fitness/health maintenance between groups who took the course as a personal choice and as their parents' choice; the life skills of students who smoke and do not smoke in all the four dimensions, and between drinkers and non-drinkers. The results of the Multiple Regression Analysis indicated that 91% of the variation in life skills can be attributed to interpersonal communication/human relations, making it the best predictor of life skills.

Keywords: *Life skills, maritime students, life skills model, sea service, human factors*

Managing Financial Resources: Never Ending Challenge to Seafarers' Allottees

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ABSTRACT

Working overseas on board a foreign vessel is a goal of many Filipinos. The primary reason Filipino prefer to work abroad is to earn dollars to provide better life for their families. Some are successful in their long years of working in the ship while others remain financially broke. Despite their higher income they go home without savings or investments. Their salaries in terms of allotments are sent to their dependents who serve as their allottees. Based on this premise, the objective of this study is to ascertain why managing financial resources is a never-ending challenge to their allottees. It also assesses the experiences, attitudes, and outlook of the allottees regarding the management of their resources in terms of savings and spending and their responses in times of uncertainties. It has been proven that allottees still lack the mechanism to manage their allotment for many reasons. The wives and parents of seamen do not have the exposure to financial education and training that would help them manage their resources. In view of this, they spend beyond their earnings resulting to budget deficit. The study employed qualitative research using purposive sampling to gather the opinions and ideas of the respondents.

Keywords: *Financial literacy, managing finances, seafarers, allottees, challenge*

Extent of Laboratory Utilization in Learning Science among Agriculture Students

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study aimed to determine the extent of laboratory utilization in learning science among the agriculture students at Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College-Barotac Viejo Campus. The researcher utilized stratified random sampling technique in selecting the respondents and accidental sampling technique in choosing the samples per year level. A researcher-made survey instrument duly validated by panel of experts in the field was utilized as research instrument in this study. To analyze the data gathered, t-test, ANOVA, Mean and frequency were utilized as statistical tools. The results of the study showed that that the extent of utilization in terms of laboratory activities falls under “*highly utilized*” level of utilization when respondents were categorized according to major, sex and year level. For the most commonly utilized resources, results of the study revealed that microscope was the highly utilized apparatus among all year levels, major and sex. Further, no significant difference was found in the extent of laboratory utilization in learning science among the respondents regardless of the year level, major and sex. The researcher highly recommends that science teachers may continue to expose students not only in laboratory activities but as well as with the use of various resources found in the laboratory to better enhance the extent of utilization of the laboratory resources in terms of apparatus/equipment.

Keywords: *agriculture students, laboratory utilization, laboratory activities, laboratory, resources, science*

Gender Responsive Pedagogy in Higher Education: Basis for Curricular Enhancement

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ABSTRACT

This study is conducted in support of the thrust of the national government to promote gender sensitivity awareness in every sector of society, be it public or private. In the educational system, and in other government agencies, Gender and Development (GAD) has been established. This paper is centered on examining pedagogy in higher education specifically in (Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College – Barotac Viejo Campus (NIPSC – BVC) based on students' as well as teachers' perception. A questionnaire survey based on the work of Charlier, B. et. al. (2009) on gender equality in teaching was adapted and utilized. The questionnaire focused on teaching strategy, learning assessment, and course content. The results of the study revealed that generally, pedagogy to both students and teachers is gender responsive.

Key Words: *gender, pedagogy, responsive*

The Organizational Commitment, Perceived Organizational Support, and Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Contingent Faculty Members in Public Colleges and Universities in the Philippines

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ABSTRACT

Several researchers have previously written about factors that contribute to the organizational commitment of faculty members. However, few have empirically studied the impact that the various types of organizational commitment has on organizational citizenship behavior, especially among non-permanent employees. In this study, we investigated those contextual relationships, along with perceived organizational support might mediate those relationships in the context of contingent faculty members in public institutions of higher education in the Philippines. We found that within the targeted population, affective and normative organizational commitment does not. We also found that perceived organizational support, although correlating with organizational citizenship behavior, did not regress on any of the types of organizational commitment and therefore, did not mediate any of the associated relationships.

Keywords:

Students' Course Feedback Survey on Marine Engineering Professional Course during AY 2018-2019

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ABSTRACT

Higher education in the Philippines is continuously facing new demands and challenges, students' feedback is valuable in the sense that it has a significant effect on student learning and improves the curriculum as well as the instructions. The study aimed to determine the feedback of students of Marine Engineering of Assessment Year 2018-2019 in terms of the relevance of professional courses taken; course organization and intended learning outcomes (ILOs), teachers and TLA's, assessment methods, the learning environment and counseling involved while taking the professional courses. We used the descriptive method to analyze the feedback of Marine Engineering students in their professional courses. The collected data were interpreted using different statistical tools such as percentage, ranking, and weighted mean and used based on the objectives of the study. One of the findings that needed much attention was the learning environment. Working area for machine shops should be spacious and comfortable to accommodate simultaneous sessions. By doing that, students will maximize their learning and skills. They can apply those skills on their shipboard training as well as on their future work at sea. The study implies that feedbacks given by student in; relevance of course, course organization and ILO, teacher and TLA, assessment, learning environment and counseling should be persistent. Continuous implementation of the practices benefits the student, faculty, the university and most specially the incoming student of the program.

Keywords: *Course feedback, marine students, marine engineering courses, professional courses*

Conative Domain: Volitional Strategies Towards the Academic Performance of Maritime Students

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ABSTRACT

Research on conative domain is often ignored and an unraveled area. Because of the dearth of information on this aspect, this research will serve as baseline data on conative domain, particularly on the volitional strategies towards the academic performance of senior high school (Grade 11) and Bachelor of Science in Marine Transportation (BSMT) students of John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University-Arevalo. The research design used was the survey that is, quantitative and qualitative in nature. The qualitative aspect used narrative research. Three hundred fifty-eight (358) students were utilized using the stratified proportional random sampling. The validated 20-item standardized questionnaire on conative domain was adopted from McCann and Tuner (2004). Mean, standard deviation, and One-way Analysis of variance were used set at .05 level of significance to determine significant difference in the level of conative domain in terms of volitional strategies towards academic performance of students according to their classification. For open-ended question, themes were used to explicate the results. Results revealed that when taken as an entire group, the level of conative domain is “High” which means that respondents have a high intention to pass the course and manage time to overcome workloads, often reflect past experiences to prevent academic failure, and keen on how others do the job. Furthermore, no significant difference was indicated in the level of conative domain in terms of volitional strategies towards academic performance when classified according to student classification and a guide was prepared for the students to help enhance their conative domain.

Keywords: *Conative domain, volitional strategies, academic performance, maritime students*

Port Operations and Management during Pandemic in Iloilo City

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ABSTRACT

This study, Ports Operations and Management during Pandemic in Iloilo City, aimed to identify the problems encountered by ports operations and management, the alternative strategies and effectiveness of each strategy. The research focused on interviewing the Baseport Terminal Supervisors of Iloilo City. This study used the Interview Guide as our instrument because it is qualitative in nature. The data were gathered using a face-to-face interview or virtual interview via Zoom with the respondents. They were asked using semi-structured and generally open-ended questions. Results revealed that the port implement measures included misting of luggage and cargoes, the mandatory wearing of face masks, washing of hands before entering any port premises, accomplishment of the form for contact tracing, and markings relative to physical distancing. They also eliminated face-to-face transactions by introducing several online platforms to comply with the 'new normal' procedures. After analyzing the data gathered, the researchers concluded that the ports were challenged on handling the passengers, encountering the difficulty towards accepting the new system, and maintaining the implementation of safety port protocols. The ports had not recorded any COVID-19 positive cases. Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researchers recommended to the shipping companies, ought to continue to implement the COVID-19 safety protocols. For commuters and workers, they need to follow all the implemented safety protocols. To the government, they shall provide enough additional funding. For future researchers, they should expand this study by gathering information and identifying the implemented preventive measures from other ports.

Keywords: *Port operations, port management, pandemic, Iloilo City*

Evaluation of Maritime Literature Module using Google Classroom as an Online Teaching and Learning Platform

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ABSTRACT

The study is action research that focuses on necessary improvements of a learning material on modular learning. The paper aimed to evaluate the usage of a module on Maritime Literature course offered on two consecutive academic periods. Convenient sampling was used to gather responses that involved Bachelor of Science Marine Transportation (BSMT) and Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering (BSMarE) students during the academic year 2020-2021. Data were collected from the respondents through survey questionnaire using online platform. Descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage were utilized in analyzing data. Findings showed that course content alignment and time frame are vital elements to consider on designing learning materials especially on an online class particularly using the Google Classroom. It is noted that various related maritime activities help for learner's better understanding and instructor's execution of the said course. Indeed, the overall usage of the Maritime Literature Module remarked "good" prior and after the revisions. The revisions made were all based from both of the instructors (verbal feedback) and most specially students (written and evaluated). The pedagogical implication of the study depicts that, designing a learning material requires alignment of the content which determines its effectiveness. Accordingly, clear, achievable goals or outcomes for the module accompanied with course monitoring provides necessary improvements onto the material.

Keywords: *google classroom, online class, modular learning, maritime literature, instructional material*

The Use of Institutional Development and Innovation Grant (IDIG) E-module to Improve the Students' Academic Performance in Meteorology and Oceanography 2

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ABSTRACT

In 2017, the John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University (Arevalo), Inc. was granted an Institutional Development and Innovation Grant (IDIG) Project by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to enhance the Bachelor of Science in Marine Transportation (BSMT) curriculum through e-learning. The maritime university is compelled as part of the grant to make researches on the effectiveness of the IDIG e-module with the use of online learning through Blackboard OLMS to the academic performances of BSMT students at JBLFMU-Arevalo. Due to the global corona virus pandemic, face to face classes in the school are impossible but opted to hold online or virtual classes as a form of learning modality. Through this trend of shifting to such learning modality, the researchers had come up to a One Group Pretest-Posttest study as a quasi-experimental design aimed at finding the effectiveness of IDIG e-module in Met.O 2 (Meteorology and Oceanography 2) taught using online learning with the use of Blackboard OLMS to the academic performance of second year BSMT students during the first semester of school year 2020-2021. The participants were the 40 second year BSMT students that was selected through simple random sampling who were enrolled in the course Met.O 2. Validated and reliability-tested researcher-made multiple-choice questionnaire was utilized to gather the data needed for the study. The statistical tools used were mean, standard deviation, and t-test of dependent samples set at .05 level of significance. The Cohen's *d* effect size was computed to determine the effectiveness of the treatment which is the IDIG e-module taught using online learning through Blackboard OLMS to the academic performance of students in Met.O 2. Results revealed that the pretest mean score performance is described as "Very Good" before the treatment while their posttest mean score performance is described as "Excellent" after the treatment was given. There was a significant difference in the pretest and posttest score performances of the students in Met.O 2 which implies that after the treatment was introduced, the students significantly performed better. Lastly, the Cohen's *d* effect size was 1.807, greater than 1.0 which has a large effect on the academic performance of students in Met.O 2. This implies further that the IDIG e-module taught using the Blackboard OLMS is 96% effective in improving students' academic performance in Met.O 2. This study concludes that the students performed well after the treatment was introduced based on the significant difference on the pretest-posttest mean score performances and the IDIG e-module taught using Blackboard OLMS as a treatment is effective based on the mean gain and effect size. However, there is no comparison or control group, and a lot of factors were not considered that may affect the academic performance of the students.

Keywords: *Institutional development and innovation grant, E-module, academic performance, meteorology and oceanography*

Factors Influencing the Level of Burnout among Ilonggo Seafarers

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ABSTRACT

Seafarers are amongst the occupational groups with the highest risk for stress, a factor known to impact on mental health. Job burnout is a state of physical or emotional exhaustion as a result of prolonged stress and frustration leading to feelings of depression or stress. This study sought to determine the factors influencing the level of burnout among Ilonggo seafarers. This descriptive study was participated by 70 Ilonggo seafarers who have experience onboard international seagoing vessels. The study employed a researcher-made instrument validated and pilot tested. The research instrument was administered through a Google Form and data were analyzed employing mean, one-way ANOVA and multiple regression. The results showed that age, years of experience, and rank are contributing factors to the level of burnout of the Ilonggo seafarers. As to age, older seafarers have higher level of burnout as compared to the young ones. As to years of experience, those with longer years of experience have higher level of burnout as compared to those with shorter years of experience. As to rank, Ilonggo seafarers with higher ranks have higher level of burnout as compared to those with lower ranks. Furthermore, work pressure is a predictor of the level of burnout among the Ilonggo seafarers. Specifically, the higher the work pressure, the higher the level of burnout. The researchers recommend that policies and guidelines on how to cope with burnout shall be given attention in the school level so that maritime graduates should be aware of it. Maritime companies should also come up with programs on how to cope with stress and burnout for the seafarers onboard.

Keywords: *Job Burnout, influencing factors, Ilonggo seafarers, multiple regression*

A Proposed Module for the Development of Resiliency among the Company-Sponsored Cadets at JBLFMU-Molo

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ABSTRACT

Seafaring is one of the most in-demand professions in the Philippines. With the notion of uplifting the status in life and the luxury it could bring, high school graduates are encouraged to take seafaring courses in college. To be a seafarer, one must be physically, mentally, and emotionally ready to hurdle demands of life at sea; if these are not handled by a seafarer, then he would find difficulty adjusting to and live a life at sea. This study was aimed to develop, implement, and evaluate a module designed to enhance the resiliency of the company-sponsored cadets of John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University-Molo in Iloilo City. The module was implemented to 86 company-sponsored cadets and designed for an eight-week program which started on July 10, 2013 and ended on August 26, 2013. A multi-method of data gathering was employed using Pre-test for Resilience Quotient, Module Implementation, Post-test for Resilience Quotient, and Sharing of feelings/experiences regarding exposure to the Resiliency Module. The study used quantitative and qualitative approaches in the analysis of data. The module is effective in the sense that there is an increase in the number of cadets who have obtained higher scores in the post-test which has significant difference. The study will be able to help the guidance counsellors and school authorities to look into the resiliency of their students and the step by step processes found in the Resiliency Module. Likewise, it will help the teachers to guide their students to be resilient through interactive activities.

Keywords: *module, resiliency, company-sponsored cadets*

Lived Experiences of AAS Scholars

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ABSTRACT

Atty. Arturo Sebastian or AAS Scholarship is granted to deserving students enrolled in St. Therese-MTC Colleges . It was given to deserving students for a decade, to help those who are financially incapable of supporting themselves through college. The study was focused on the life of graduates who were recipients of AAS scholarships. The scholars were those privileged students of St. Therese MTC Colleges to study for free with the condition to maintain high grades to stay in the program. The study utilized a qualitative research specifically narrative inquiry. The participants were five (5) AAS scholars who graduated from STMTCC, 3 to 5 years back and were purposively chosen. Data were gathered using a face to face interview or interview via Facebook with the participants. The researchers used interview schedule to elicit the experiences of being AAS scholar. Interview questions were focused on experiences of the scholar. Likewise, it includes the perception of scholars towards scholarship programs offered by the institution. Findings revealed that the participants were challenged when it comes to balancing their studies with their extra-curricular activities and most especially in maintaining high grades in order for them to stay in the program. Being an AAS scholar is a privilege to learn and earn education for free. It taught them to be responsible, develop a good character, and become a well-rounded individual.

Keywords: *AAS scholars, lived experiences, qualitative, narrative inquiry*

Adopt-A-Tree Program of the Maritime University: Learnings and Challenges towards Environmental Education (EE) and Global Warming Mitigation (GWM)

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the contribution of the “Adopt-A-Tree Program” of the maritime university, John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University (JBLFMU)-Molo towards the global warming mitigation. This study included the experiences, learnings, and challenges of the faculty members, staff, and students as part of the environmental education (EE) of the university. The researchers employed the mixed method by Creswell (2013). The quantitative-statistical tools used in this study were frequency count, percentage, and rank. The “global warming mitigation contribution” was measured using the “shaded-area” contributed by the trees and the identification of the “flora” thriving under the identified trees. On the qualitative method, the “open-ended questionnaires” were utilized to gather the necessary statements, comments, and experiences of the different stakeholders of the project. The open-ended question approach allowed the subjects to answer based on their own frame of reference rather than structured pre-arranged questions, getting the subjects to freely express their thoughts around particular topics (Bogdan, R.C, & Biklen, S.K. (2003). The researchers categorized the qualitative views of the respondents to come up with different “themes” with regards to EE. Interview was conducted to validate some of the qualitative inputs of the respondents. The respondents of the study will be the selected department heads, faculty members, staff, and students of JBLFMU-Molo. Results of this study lead to an enhance environmental education, awareness, and attitude of the different stakeholders and their perceptions and the significant role of this project towards global warming mitigation initiatives.

Keywords: *Adopt-a-tree program, learning and challenges, environmental education, global warming*

Experiences, Challenges, Benefits in Research and Suggested Activities towards Research Capability of Marine Officers

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the different experiences, challenges, and benefits in conducting research and suggested activities to enhance the research capability of marine engineers in the maritime university, specifically, John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University-Molo, Iloilo City, Philippines. The qualitative method was employed in this study was to capture the essence of transformation of these seafarers or marine officers who want to become “researchers” and the suggested activities which would enhance their research capability. The respondents were the ten (10) marine engineers who were teaching professional subjects for quite number of years. The results highlighted that the experiences, challenges, and benefits in conducting research among marine engineers contributed to the development and attainment of a globalized-maritime education, and training. From the experiences related by marine engineers, research in the maritime university led to new insights towards addressing demands of officers and problems in the employment of global-seafaring labor. The suggested activities by the marine engineers were research capability seminar-workshops, attendance to national and international research conferences, and “research-mentoring with senior researchers” in the university.

Keywords: *Research capability, benefits in research, experiences, challenges, marine officers*

**Evaluation of the Community Outreach Programs and
Activities: Basis on the Development of St. Therese
MTC-Colleges Community Outreach Programs
and Activities Manual**

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ABSTRACT

This mixed-method of research study investigated the Development of Community Outreach Programs and Activities to the Adopted Barangays of St. Therese MTC-Colleges. This was conducted at the three adopted Barangays of St. Therese-MTC Colleges, Tigbauan, Iloilo during the first semester of AY 2020-2021. The participants of the study were 303 residents; 166 residents from Barangay Baguingin, 59 residents from Barangay 9, and 78 residents from Barangay 8 were chosen through simple random sampling to ensure that each resident were properly represented. The data for this study were gathered using a validated questionnaire checklist. The statistical tools used for the analysis and interpretation of the data were the mean, T-test, and One-way Analysis of Variance. The alpha level was set at .05. The study found out that when respondents were taken as a whole or group according to age, sex, civil status, employment status, and educational background the outreach programs of the St. Therese MTC- Colleges under the Outreach and Extension Office is Slightly Implemented. There is no significant difference when the respondents are taken as a whole or group according to age, sex, civil status, employment status and educational attainment.

Keywords: *Community outreach program, evaluation, development of community outreach programs and activities manual, St. Therese-MTC Colleges*

Competence of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering Students in Vernier and Micrometer Caliper: Inputs to Instructional Material Development

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the level of competence of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering students on vernier and micrometer caliper reading and using the procedure as inputs to instructional material development. It covers only the first two phases of Hilario's (2018) Model, which include (1) the analysis of the status of competencies of BSMarE 1 students in Vernier Caliper and Micrometer Caliper as measuring instruments, and (2) the instructional material design and development. The first phase employed a descriptive design, and for the development of the instructional manual, the 7E Instructor's Guide template (Elicit, Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate, and Extend) was used. The participants of the study were a sample of 157 BSMarE first-year students during the First Semester of the School Year 2019-2020 at John B. Lacson Colleges Foundation-Bacolod. The majority of the participants came from STEM and Pre-Baccalaureate strands, which were a good requisite for taking the Marine Engineering Course. This study utilized a researcher-made survey questionnaire as its main instrument for data gathering. Findings revealed that the BSMarE 1 students had a low level of knowledge and low level of skills in reading and using the vernier and micrometer caliper. An instructional manual to augment the delivery of the lessons on the said topics came as an offshoot of this study. It is recommended that the said instructional material be converted into electronic copy, be utilized for online instruction, and tested for effectiveness to complete the third phase of the study.

Keywords: *Adopt-a-tree program, learning and challenges, environmental education, global warming*

Graduates' Deployment and Attributes of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering (BSMarE) Program: Tracer Study

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the number of deployed marine engineering graduates onboard in the domestic and international ships from School Year 2015-2016 to School Year 2017-2018. The research design used in this study was quantitative. The respondents were 1,542 marine engineering graduates of JBLFMU-Molo, Iloilo City, Philippines who were classified according to three (3) school years such as SY 2015-2016, SY 2016-2017, and SY 2017-2018. The quantitative data on graduates' deployment were taken from the On-Job-Training/Shipboard Training (OJT/SBT) and Registration Offices, while the graduate attributes from the Research Office. The statistics used were frequency, percentage, and rank. Results of this study revealed that during the SY 2015-2016, 359 (60%) out of 605 marine engineering graduates of JBLFMU-Molo were on board or employed in the different domestic and international ships, 369 (60%) out of 619 during SY 2016-2017, and 177 (56%) out of 318 marine engineering graduates during SY 2017-2018. The marine engineering graduates had "high satisfaction" of their education and training at JBLFMU-Molo as an entire group and when classified according to different school years. The most dominant attribute of the marine engineering graduates is the "integrity/decency/uprightness/honesty" which ranked 1 from SY 2015-2016 to SY 2017-2018. The attribute on "leadership skills/potentials" ranked second. As affirmed by the alumni, the university has produced highly qualified seafarers.

Keywords: *Adopt-a-tree program, learning and challenges, environmental education, global warming*

Support Level competencies of Ratings Under Training to Certification of Rating Forming Part of A Navigational Watch (RFPNW): Basis for Onboard Training Portfolio

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study aimed at presenting the status of independent variables which were age, position, and sea service experience and the dependent variables were the competences under Regulation II/4 of the 1978 STCW Convention, as amended. The participants in this research, determined through simple random sampling, were the 152 experienced marine deck officers from various shipping companies and related maritime institutions in Metro Manila. The data needed for this research were drawn from survey questionnaires on compliance checklist for Rating Under Training according to Reg. II/4 of 1978 STCW Convention, as amended, to determine the level of competences of Ratings Under Training. Means and t-test were the statistical tools employed. Alpha level was set at .05. There were no significant differences in the levels of competence of Ratings Under Training when respondents were classified according to age, position, and sea service experience.

Keywords: *Support Level, Competences of Ratings Under Training, Certification of Rating Forming Part of A Navigational Watch (RFPNW), Onboard Training Portfolio*

Life Problems and Coping Strategies of Seafarers Wives

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative research determined the life problems and coping strategies of seafarers' wives when their husbands are at sea service. The respondents of this study were the twenty purposively selected seafarers' wives of Iloilo. They were classified as to age, education, type of work, number of children, children's age, husband's rank, and years of marriage. A semi-structured interview guide was used as data gathering instrument. Grounded Theory was employed as research design for this study and thematic analysis was utilized for data analysis. The results showed that seafarers' wives encounter psychological, emotional, social and financial problems when their husbands are onboard, but they were able to cope with these problems by praying, accepting the nature of their work, diverting their attention towards children, being positive in life, and by budgeting and prioritizing their needs.

Keywords: *life problems, coping strategies, Theory generation, Prob-Strat Theory*

Heutagogy as Determinant of Graduate Attributes: Basis for Intervention Program

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this descriptive-correlational study was to assess the self-determination of maritime students based on the five components of the Self-determination Action Model by Hoffman and its relationship to Graduate Attributes. The respondents of the study were the 700 maritime students randomly selected through Stratified Random Sampling. Two data-gathering instruments were used - the Self-determination Student Scale Questionnaire by Hoffman and the Graduate Attributes questionnaire of the JBLF System. Descriptive statistical tools employed were means, standard deviations, and percentages; t- test for independent samples, One-way ANOVA and Multiple Linear Regression were used for inferential statistical analysis. Alpha level was set at 0.05. The findings revealed that the most dominant component of the Self-determination Action Model was “Know Yourself and Your Context” and that maritime students of both BSMT and BSMarE programs rated the development of the graduate attributes to be of a “High Extent”. There was no significant difference in the self-determined learning of maritime students when they were taken as to programs. A significant difference existed in the self-determined learning of maritime students when they were taken according to school in one component which was “Know Yourself & Your Context.” All five components of the Action Model were predictors of graduate attributes, but the best predictor was “Know Yourself and Your Context. Since the study revealed that all components of the Self-determination Action Model were predictors of Graduate Attributes, it was necessary that the self-determined learning skills of students be developed through employing heutagogic principles; thus, an intervention program was designed to implement self-determined learning through the use of social and mobile tools for a particular course which was Understanding the Self or Arts Appreciation.

Keywords: *heutagogy, self-determination, graduate attributes*

Safe Working Practices in Ship Operations Among Seafarers On Coastwise Vessels In The Philippines: Bases For Maritime Curriculum Enhancement

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at finding out the status of the safe working practices in ship operations among seafarers on coastwise vessels in the Philippines. The respondents of the study were the 160 seafarers who had been onboard coastwise vessels and comprised the Management, Operational, and Support Level Seafarers of the deck and engine departments as an entire group. A questionnaire consisting of nine components of the safe working practices in ship operations was constructed by the researcher to gather the data. The statistical tools used were percentage, frequency count, standard deviation, mean, rank, t- test for independent samples, and One-way Analysis of Variance. Results revealed that the seafarers had Very Good status of safe working practices in ship operations when they were taken as a whole group and classified according to number of years in the rank or position, shipboard department assignment, and shipboard position. The dominant components in ship operations of observing safe working practices were Cargo Handling, Enclosed Space Work, Handling Chemicals, Cleaning and Painting, Machinery Maintenance, and Bunkering Operation. The two most dominant safe working practices observed were: ensure that duty officer has to be informed before entering the enclosed space; and ensure that one person should always be at the standby position outside the enclosed space to communicate with the person inside and keep checking the oxygen content. A significant difference was noted in the status of safe working practices in machinery maintenance when respondents were grouped according to number of years in the present rank or position. When the seafarers were grouped according to shipboard position, a significant difference existed in the status of safe working practices in Machinery Maintenance, Crane Operation, Work in Enclosed Space, Cleaning/Painting, and Handling Chemicals. It was concluded that all seafarers on coastwise vessels in the Philippines varied significantly in terms of the 9 components in ship operations.

Keywords : *Safe Working Practices, Ship Operations, Seafarers On Coastwise Vessels, Maritime Curriculum, Enhancement.*

