

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CRUISING EXPERIENCE OF THE HOSPITALITY GRADUATES IN SELECTED HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Introduction

Cruise shipping liner provides cruise passengers with pleasure voyages. The, voyages and the on board activities bring rich experience and benefits for cruise passengers, as well as the shore excursion in ports of call along the way. For cruise shipping, unlike liner shipping, transportation is not the purpose, as cruise ships normally pick and return the cruise passengers at the same port and through a service route with some pre-determined ports of call.

Cruises offer great value for vacation because the fares include nearly everything needed for a fantastic trip: food, entertainment destinations. accommodations, daytime and evening and transportation between travel Cruise ships are family friendly-from toddlers to teens, grandparents to grandkids, family cruises are fun for all ages.

Cruise ships are like floating cities with everything which we could be possibly wanted on-board. Today's vessels are equipped with Wi-Fi, cell service and satellite TV so everyone can stay in touch with the real world during your cruise.

Cruise ships are designed to keep everyone happy. Everyone can go to an educational lecture, a wine tasting, a computer class or a dance workshop; paint pottery, learn a language or do yoga; dine at a casual buffet, a fancy sit-down

restaurant, a sushi bar, a diner or a steakhouse: watch a movie, a comedy routine, a song-and-dance show or live music performance.

Since cruises are all-inclusive when it comes to passenger's room/board, food, and transportation, passengers save quite a bit as it is. When cruising, it is easy to keep costs low, while having the freedom to customize the trip via excursions and activities, depending on the budget and goals.

The researchers conducted, "Cruising Experience of CHM Hospitality Graduates in Selected Higher Educational Institution", to assess the importance of having experience for BSHM-CO students for the acquisition of more knowledge. It is likewise the desire of the proponents to have a better understanding of Crusing experience as future cruise liners.

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to assess the cruising experience of some graduates in selected Higher Educational Institutions.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. How do the respondents assess the cruising experience of the hospitality graduates in selected Higher Educational Institutions before cruising, while

at the sea and during shore excursion?

2. Is there a significant difference in the assessment of the groups of respondents on the cruising experience of hospitality graduates in selected Higher Educational Institutions when grouped according to sex?

3. What are the problems encountered by the hospitality graduates during their cruise, before cruising, while at the sea and during the shore excursion?

Methodology

This study used the descriptive method of research in to determine the cruising experience of the order hospitality graduates in selected higher educational institutions. According to Calderon (2008), descriptive method is also known as statistical research, it describes data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. This research method is used for frequencies, averages and other statistical calculations. Often the best approach prior to writing descriptive research, is conducting a survey investigation. The characteristics of this method were used a tool to determine the problems encountered by the hospitality graduates in their cruising experience. This method is used to gather information in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study.

Population and Sampling Procedures

The selection of the respondents was done through the purposive sampling. The main criterion for selecting any unit from the population using this sampling procedure is the researcher's judgment that the unit somehow represents the population. Often units for this type of sample are selected on the basis of known characteristics that seem to

represent the population. It assumes that the units selected represent the population on unknown characteristics as well.

Table 1
Respondents of the Study

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	10	20.00
Female	40	80.00
Total	50	100

As perceived in Table 1, the respondents of the study, among fifty (50) total respondents, it is divided into two groups of respondents; 25 or 50 percent are male; and 25 or 50 percent are female.

The respondents of the study were the graduate students in the Higher Educational Institutions in selected public and private schools who have cruising experience only.

Table 3 revealed the distribution of respondents as to gender such as: 31 or 62.00 percent are male; and 19 or 38.00 percent are female.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following statistical tools for the interpretation of results according to sub-problems were used.

1. **Percentage.** This is used to get the percentages on the profile of the respondents

Formula:

P = (f x 100) / N

Where:

- P = percentage
- f frequency of occurrence
- n = Number of respondents

Frequency. The actual response to a specific item or question where the respondents' ticks has choice.

2. Weighted mean. This is used to get average frequency of the responses in each weighted item.

Formula:

Weighted Mean = $\frac{\sum fix_i}{n}$

Where:

Fi = frequency

Xi = weight

n = number

The five-point likert scale was used to evaluate the result. On the assessment of the cruising experience of the Hospitality Graduates in Selected Higher Educational Institution.

Option	Range Value	Verbal Interpretation	Symbol
5	4.20-5.00	Excellent	E
4	3.40-4.19	Very Good	VG
3	2.60-3.39	Good	G
2	1.80-2.59	Fair	F
1	1.00-1.79	Very Poor	P

3. t-test of Significant Difference between two Means.

This will be used to determine whether or not Significant difference exist between the perceptions of the Eespondents. It was solved using the formula.

Formula:

t = $\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_{12}}{n_1} + \frac{s_{12}}{n_2}}}$

Where:

X1 = mean of the 1st group

X2 = mean of the 2nd group

s12 = standard deviation of the 1st group squared

s12 = standard deviation of the 2nd group squared

n1 = sample size (1st group)

Summary of Findings

The salient finding of the study.

1. On the respondent's assessment on the cruising experience of hospitality graduates in selected higher educational institutions.

The male and female respondents assessed the crusing experience of the Hospitality Graduates in terms of before cruising, while at the sea and during shore curscion is very good with an over all weighted mean of 3.75.

2. On the significant difference on the assessment respondents on the cruising experience of of hospitality graduates in selected higher educational institutions.

Before Cruising. The results manifests that the male respondents obtained a mean value of 3.33 and a standard deviation of 0.66 and the female respondents obtained a mean value of 3.49 and a standard deviation of 0.67. When this obtained values subjected to t-test uncorrelated means it obtained a computed t value of 0.2254 which found to be less than the critical value of 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance with 48 degrees of freedom, thus the null hypothesis was accepted and interpreted not significant.

While at the sea. The results shows that the male respondents obtained a mean value of 3.73 and a standard deviation of 0.56 and the female respondents obtained a mean value of 3.43 and a standard deviation of 1.07. When this obtained values subjected to t-test uncorrelated means it obtained a computed t value of 0.4504 which found to be less than the critical value of 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance with 48 degrees of freedom, thus the null hypothesis was accepted and interpreted not significant.

During shore excursion. It can be gleaned from the results that the male respondents obtained a mean

value of 3.84 and a standard deviation of 0.1.04 and the female respondents obtained a mean value of 3.57 and a standard deviation of 1.03. When this obtained values subjected to t-test uncorrelated means it obtained a computed t value of 0.2547 which found to be less than the critical value of 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance with 48 degrees of higher educational institutions in terms of before cruising, while excursion. at the sea, and during shore

3. The male and female respondents least encountered problems as to the cruising experience of hospitality graduates in selected higher educational institutions in terms of before cruising, while at the sea, and during shore excursion.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions the following recommendations were derived:

1. In order for the male and female to have a better understanding and enjoyment of the cruising and shore excursion, it is advisable that they will be given prior information as to what to expect in cruising.

2. Continue providing advance information about cruising and what are included in the shore excursion.

3. As to minor problems encountered such as can't communicate with the differences, unhappy locale, extreme temperature with dinner arrangements, the television, toilet or air-conditioning in the cabin.