

## PUBLICATIONS AND PAPER PRESENTATIONS

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### WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF RESIDENTS ALONG COASTAL AREAS IN ATIMONAN, QUEZON, PHILIPPINES

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#### **Abstract**

This study focuses on the waste management of selected barangays along coastal areas in the Municipality of Atimonan, Province of Quezon. The respondents include two hundred and ten residents living along its coastal areas who are randomly selected. The researcher used the quantitative methods of research employing the descriptive-normative approach aided by survey questionnaire and unstructured interviews.

The data gathered are tabulated and interpreted using Likert Scale.

The findings of the study revealed that Barangay Ordinances and Laws is the waste management practice followed by most residents along the coastal areas of Atimonan, Quezon and that plastic is the common waste generated by most households in the said area. Furthermore, the data gathered showed that colds and fever are the most common diseases residents encounter along the coastal areas.

Finally, the researcher offered several interventions that would help the local government units especially that of Atimonan, Quezon in doing some extension programs together with the academe in increasing awareness and providing some technical knowhow for the people in coastal waste management practices.

Keywords: Awareness, Coastal Zone, Waste Management, Atimonan, Quezon

### Introduction

Identification of the best way towards sustainable use of the coastal zone is an area of common concern and there is little doubt that coastal zone management (**CZM**) is now a major issue worldwide. However, not only is there a spectrum of perceptions attached to what is meant by the term coastal management but there is also a wide range of policies adopted by various governments aimed at achieving it. For example, from a coastal engineering perspective, coastal management is frequently taken to mean shoreline management and thus principally deals with

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the ways in which the effects of coastal erosion may be mitigated by the use of engineered solutions. At the other extreme, the OECD has defined integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) as the management of the coastal zone as a whole, with respect to local, regional and national goals. This is a much wider perspective and implies a focus on the interactions between the wide range of activities and resource demands that occur within the coastal zone and those that occur outside at a variety of scales. Operationally this means that ICZM must seek to integrate the various goals of environmental protection, economic development, pollution control, tourism development, defense requirements, shipping and port management, coastal erosion, and flooding, amongst others, within different parts of a particular coastal zone. Simultaneously, ICZM should also ensure the consonance of such local goals with wider regional and national goals that might be involved, for example, in the strategic sitting of nuclear facilities and defense establishments, or of industrial developments judged to be in the national interest. The policies adopted by governments range from no formal provision at all, through simple extensions of the inland countryside planning provisions to encompass the coast, to fullblown coastal zone management programs where national legislation places local implementation into context.

Behavior is a key cultural aspect that is embedded in people's way of life. Studying a community's behavior and introducing new ones require intensive, long-term, and creative social marketing. This can be done by studying the demographic and cultural fiber of the community through immersions and capacity building activities.

One of the problems in formulating a CZM (Coastal Zone Management) policy lies in the definition of the coastal zone itself (Hancock et. al, 2000). The term 'coastal' relates to the land-sea interface along two axes. The shore-parallel axis is non-controversial from a scientific viewpoint since it is generally continuous, although where it crosses national or even regional boundaries there arise political and administrative problems associated with co-ordination of policies. More debate exists regarding coastal limits along the axis perpendicular to the coast. For example, it could be argued that since the sediments and water reaching the coast comes from inland upland areas, then the inland coastal limit is the main mountain divide. Similarly, the seaward limit could be argued to be the maximum reach of national jurisdiction (e.g. the 200 mile limit). This point has been demonstrated in Chesapeake Bay in the United States, where the watershed includes portions of six states and so extends well beyond any conventional definition of the coastal zone. Soil erosion and upstream pollution along the upland rivers have a major

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influence on the water quality of Chesapeake Bay. However, most definitions rely in some measure on the extent of tidal influence and include the land-air-sea interface around the continents and islands, and extending from the inland limit of tidal or wind-blown sea or sand influence to the outer edge of the continental shelf. Although there are strong reasons for basing the definition of the coastal boundary on scientific criteria, such as the inputs and outputs of a coastal sediment cell or the limits of an ecosystem, there are many operational difficulties that first need to be resolved, including a marked lack of coincidence between the physical ecosystem boundaries and the political and social boundaries of administrative authorities; a lack of integration between the administrative units responsible for the management; and the fact that the area defined may be much too large and diverse to be treated as a coastal zone management unit, thus requiring any integration to be focused on the extent to which activities impact on coastal waters. Since the legal powers of local authorities often extend only to either mean low or high water mark, in order to operate outside this range the local authority must be integrated with the relevant national authorities. In 1993, the OECD highlighted two overriding requirements for effective coastal management: the extent of the coastal zone needs to be broadly based enough to include most of the relationships between economic and natural systems; and a high level of integration is needed between the various local, regional, and national administrative authorities involved in management.

The researchers were inspired to conduct this study on the waste management practices of the residents along the coastal areas of Atimonan, Quezon.

This will be a great help for they will be able to examine how the waste management practices affect the coastal areas of Atimonan, Quezon. This is also essential for it will help the residents of the coastal areas to become aware of the consequences and effects of waste management.

At present, the goal of this study is to assess and to quantitatively evaluate the waste management of the people living along coastal areas, to help the residents of the coastal areas to become aware of the coming of natural disasters, to create a coastal waste management system in Atimonan, Quezon and maximize the capacity of a local community to practice, and to propose a strategy for the dissemination of coastal waste management practices while raising public awareness of its consequences.



Level of Compliance and Implementation on Sustainable Coastal Tourism for Marine

**Biodiversity Conservation: Maniwaya** 

Island, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque, Philippines

DIOSDADO P. ZULUETA, HOMER MONTEJO

### **ABSTRACT**

This study is conducted by the researchers to identify whether sustainable coastal tourism for biodiversity conservation is evident in the island of Maniwaya in Sta. Cruz, Marinduque. The Philippine tourism industry is a major source of all kinds of recreational and income-generating activities, and biodiversity is then recognized as vital to tourism. That is why the researchers try to study Maniwaya Island and what's new in it and how it will affect the biodiversity of the island. The researchers used descriptive design and quantitative method to identify the level of compliance and implementation of existing laws, rules, and regulations which overall aim is to achieve sustainable coastal tourism for biodiversity conservation in the Island. Results revealed that the level of compliance in terms of the residents and barangay official's perspective is satisfactorily compliant and above compliant on the part of the resort owners. As for the level of implementation of Chapter IV Section 27 of Republic Act 9147 of 2001 among concerned inter-agencies in Maniwaya Island, it is clearly shown thru the results that they are in an advanced level of implementation. It was recommended that the concerned inter-agencies should work hand in hand to further strictly implement existing policies and promulgate new policies, guidelines, and ordinances.

### **KEYWORDS**

Sustainable Tourism, Biodiversity Conservation, Maniwaya Island, Marinduque, Philippines



### Educational Attainment Profile and Performance of Punong Barangaysin Municipality of Mogpog, Marinduque:

### **Implication to Good Governance**

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### Introduction

"Islands of good practices to an archipelago of good governance through the barangay."

Masangkay (2012) et.al

Public Administration belongs to Government officials or Public Leader. These leaders must be effective, dynamic and skilled. Leaders who are good example to everyone, leaders who have the ability to establish unity among people with different race, needs and beliefs and the most importantly, leaders that are well aware on how to passed laws, approve programs, promulgate policies and implemented them for the benefit of the people and leaders who can perform their duties and responsibilities regardless of their educational attainment.

Arris and Timmins (1989) as mention by Osinsao (2014) indicated the education somewhat affect work performance. The lower the education is level of the less likely people would like better performance.

But the qualifications for Punong barangay never mention that they should be a high level of education for the Punong Barangay to be elected. They must also be literate, have no criminal records, and be mentally fit and knowledgeable of the Philippine law. All individuals who have been declared insane or have been sentenced for corruption, rebellion or have received any sanction of more than eighteen months will be automatically disqualified.

On the other hand, the Local government Code of the Philippines stated that in each Barangay, there shall be a Punong Barangay, Seven Sangguniang Members, the Member, a Barangay Secretary and a Barangay Treasurer. The Punong Barangay is the executive head of the smallest government. He was elected by the majority of the citizens in the community. He has the power to lead one barangay and also responsible for implementing

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all ordinances, resolutions and laws in the barangay. Punong Barangay, also, are in charge of organizing community programs and promote the welfare of the community. Leadership styles have significant effects not only in small government but also in the local Government Unit.

Moreover, according to section 388 of Local Government Code of 1991, Person in Authority, for purposes of the Revised Penal Code, the Punong Barangay, Sanguniang Barangay members and the members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa in each barangay shall be

deemed as person in authority in their jurisdictions, while other barangay officials and member who may be designated by law ordinance and charged with the maintenance of public order, protection, security of life and property or the maintenance of a desirable and balance environment and any barangay member who comes to the aid of person and authority.

The historical background of Mogpog cited that this Municipality was established in 1807. According to the latest update of the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index of 2016, of the six (6) municipalities of Province, Mogpog is classified as 3<sup>rd</sup> class under the criteria of the Department of Finance.

The municipality has thirty seven (37) barangays namely: Anapog-Sibucao, Argao, Balanacan, Banto, Bintakay, Bocboc, Butansapa, Candahon, Capayang, Danao, Guisian, Hinadharan, Hinanggayon, Ino, Janagdong, Lamesa, Iaon, Magapua, Malayak, Mampaitan, Malusak, MataasnaBaya, Mangyan-Mababad, Mendez, Nagka I, Nangka II, Paye, Pili, Putting Buhangin, Sayao, Silangan, Sumangga, Tarug, Villa mendez, Market Site, Dulong Bayan, Gitnang Bayan. And in that thirty seven (37) barangays there are also a thirty seven (37) Punong Barangays that are governing those communities, and 259 Barangay Kagawads.

Along those situations, the researcher would like to conduct a study, to determine the relationship of Educational Attainment Profile and the Performance of Punong Barangay in the Municipality of Mogpog, Marinduque





INVENTORY OF AVAILABLE MATERIALS, FACILITIES, PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT OFEVACUATION CENTER MANAGEMENT TEAM: BASES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH DEPED-DSWD-DILG-DOH JOINT MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO.1, S.2013 ENTITLED "GUIDELINES ONEVACUATION CENTER COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

### DR. HOMER L. MONTEJO / ARLENE DE LIMA- CARPO

College Disasters happen and no one knows exactly when and where it strikes. Given this scenario, one can expect that there is always an impending danger waiting to hit at the least expected moment. In a country like the Philippines which often deals with numerous typhoons year in and year out, there is no better way to handle the situation than to be equipped with necessary knowledge and preparedness that can empower an individual to overcome the most devastating scenarios caused by catastrophic events. This study aimed to determine the available Materials, Facilities, Personnel and Equipment of Evacuation Center Management Teams in the municipality of Mogpog, Marinduque. This study used descriptive method of research that describes what is, and is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist; practices that prevail; processes that are ongoing, or trends that are developing. The data needed were gathered through distribution of survey questionnaires to the respondents, the members of the Evacuation Center Management Teams in the municipality of Mogpog. Result from duly accomplished survey questionnaires were tabulated and interpreted. The statistical tools such as percentage were used to determine the percentage of gaps identified in the inventory of available materials, facilities, equipment and personnel in the evacuation center. The study revealed that per inventory availability of materials, facilities, personnel

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and equipment are mostly complied with the requirements of Deped-Dswd-Dilg-Doh Joint Memorandum Circular No.1,S.2013 entitled "Guidelines Evacuation Coordination and Management" that the gaps on materials, facilities, personnel and equipment were addressed by the concerned agencies. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are drawn; The LGU-Mogpog although with the available budget may implement the project immediately and priority; be given facilities ,personnel and Materials, equipment gaps or non-availability maybe addressed thru solicitation from concerned association and well off family in the Municipality of Mogpog; The LGU-Mogpog may look for another source of funding to generate funds; The LGU-Mogpog may hire more casual and job order personnel to address the problem which is the lack of manpower; Barangay tanod in the poblacion area of Mogpog may assign in the assistance for the security of the evacuees in the evacuation center; The MDRRMC may create a team committee for education team and community kitchen/mass feeding/food preparation team; and barangay officials who are not able to go to the evacuation center may assign any representative like barangay kagawad to assist in the needs of the evacuees.

Keywords: Coordination, Evacuation, Equipment, Facilities, Personnel, Management, Materials

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# GRADUATE TRACER USING DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHY: BASIS FOR YEARBOOK LAYOUT FOR MASTER OF ARTS IN EDUCATION GRADUATES AY 2010-2017

Dr. Homer L. Montejo

#### ABSTRACT

The study aimed to produce a suggestive yearbook design thru a documentary photography genre from the data gathered through a tracer study conducted for the graduates of Master of Arts in Education from years 2010 to 2017. The said yearbook was evaluated based on the elements of the documentary photography: Photographs, Captions, Quotes, Writing/Mechanics, Flow, and Overall Look.

There were three sets of respondents: Selected Photo experts, BA Communication fourth year students and MAEd graduates of AY 2010-2017. Survey questionnaire and rubrics were used to gather information essential for the study.

Based on the results of the study, it can be therefore concluded that despite the inconsistencies of the yearbook design in terms of text, place, and color of the page, it was evaluated very informative. The photos used in the yearbook page are appealing and appropriate to the idea of the yearbook. The design of the page is easy to read and entertaining and the structure of the flow is not overpowering the idea. Likewise, the information helped the yearbook page to be more factual and creative. Hence, the yearbook is appealing as a whole.

Key Words: suggestive, yearbook page design, satisfactory, Tracer, Employment

#### Introduction

A tracer study is a common research method for educational institutions to track down its graduates, to seek and develop continuous feedback from their alma mater.

According to Schombug (2003), graduate and employer survey's constituted one form of empirical study that can provide valuable information for evaluating results. Tracer study is sometimes called as "Alumni survey" or "Follow up survey" which enable institution of higher education to get information, to indicate possible deficits in a given educational program and to serve as basis for future planning activities. The professional success of being may be relevance to it. This is actually a common research method for an educational institution which help it determine if it has provided efficient and quality education depending on the status of the graduates.

It has been a common practice to produce tracer study out of word document based from the data gathered through survey questionnaires distributed among the graduates.

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