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THE EXTENT OF SELF - RELIANCE AND PROGRESSIVENESS  
OF MULTIPLE CROPPING FARMERS IN CAVITE

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~~✓~~THE EXTENT OF SELF-RELIANCE AND PROGRESSIVENESS  
OF MULTIPLE CROPPING FARMERS IN CAVITE

A Thesis

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## A B S T R A C T

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The study was conducted in three selected municipalities of Cavite, namely, Indang, Silang and Trece Martires City. A total of seventy-five respondents was interviewed in the study, twenty-five from each of the selected municipalities.

The study aimed primarily to 1) determine the socio-economic profile of respondents; 2) determine the level of self-reliance and progressiveness of multi cropping farmers; 3) identify the factors that affect the extent of self-reliance of farmers; 4) determine the degree of relationship of the level of self-reliance and progressiveness; and 5) identify the problems and aspirations of the multi-cropping farmers.

The average age of the respondents was 48 years, with a low level of education and with an average household size of seven. The average years of practicing multiple cropping was 23 years. The area tilled averaged three hectares. Majority were owner-operators. There were nine cropping patterns identified. And in multiple cropping, majority of them, earned income from ₱21,000 to ₱22,099. Income from other sources was ₱4,000 to ₱4,799



giving an annual gross income of ₦13,400 to ₦15,099.

The level of self-reliance and progressiveness of the respondents shows that both are in the average level with an over-all index of 2.22.

In identifying the factors that affect the extent of self-reliance of farmers, the age, income from other sources and years in farming, the R-computed were found to have no significant relationship at five percent level of probability. Meanwhile, the educational attainment, household size, area tilled and income from multiple cropping, with relation to self-reliance, found that the r-computed have a significant relationship at five percent level of probability. On the other hand, tenure status and membership of the association, the chi-squares found that they have no significant difference at five percent level of significance.

On the other hand, in ascertaining the degree of relationship of self-reliance and progressiveness of the respondents, the chi-squares computed are significant at five percent level of significance.

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EDERLINDA D. TEJO

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<sup>1/</sup> An Undergraduate Thesis submitted to the faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA), major in Agricultural Economics. Department of Agricultural Economics under the supervision of Professor Alice T. Valerio.

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INTRODUCTION

A person's training on self-reliance begins from the time he is weaned from his mother or the bottle. So, self-reliance is not new. It is only a means to spur economic and social development at a time when most of our people rely on dole-outs and help from outside his home.

Filipinos as a rule are resilient people. They can make do of things available within their reach. They have learned to develop a small patch of land into a multi-productive one through their own inventiveness and initiative. It is during this hard times for food and the high cost of living that Filipino farmers have turned to diversified farming.