

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TRAINING NEEDS OF FARMERS
IN THE CALABARZON AREAS**

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IN THE CALABARZON AREAS**

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**Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies
Don Severino Agricultural College
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ABSTRACT

ALMADRONES, CARLO TRINIDAD. Don Severino Agricultural Collge, May 1996. An Assessment of the Training Needs of Farmers in the CALABARZON Areas. Major Adviser: Dr. Anastacia M. Bayas.

The study was conducted in the provinces of Batangas and Quezon to identify the percieved training needs of farmers in the CALABARZON areas. Specificaly, it aimed to; 1) determine the personal characteristics of the respondents; 2) determine the training needs of farmers by province/municipality and their perceived training needs on subject matter and particular topics; 3) identify the training preferences of farmers as to the manner, method, organization, to sponsor or conduct the training duration, location and season; and 4) determine the relationship between farmers' personal characteristics and their training needs.

Three hundred farmer respondents from Batangas and Quezon were interviewed using an interview schedule. Frequency distributions, mean and standard deviation were used to describe the personal characteristics of the farmers.

The respondents from Batangas and Quezon were mostly male (88%) and married (91.7%) with a mean age

of 47 and a standard deviation of 12.76. More than one-half (58%) of the respondents finished elementary education. The respondents' length of farming experience ranged from one to 65 years with a mean and standard deviation of 26.4 and 14.85, respectively. On the average, the respondents had a family size of six.

In case of eventual dislocation of the respondents, majority of the respondents (66%) chose agriculture as their alternative source of livelihood, while some percent preferred business.

Majority (88%) of the respondents expressed willingness to attend further training. The priority subject matter for training were livestock production, crop production, processing and manpower skills. As to the manner and method of training, majority of the respondents preferred live-out training and a combination of lecture and demonstration in all subject matters. The respondents preferred government agencies and state colleges and universities as the ideal institutions to sponsor and conduct trainings for them.

Majority of the farmers preferred to hold their training in Batangas on the four subject matter mentioned. Summer was the preferred season for training. However, 70 percent of the respondents were undecided as to the length or duration of trainings.

The perceived training needs of the farmers were significantly associated with age. However, gender, civil status, educational attainment, work experience and size of the family were not related to the perception of their training needs.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The CALABARZON INDUSTRIALIZATION Program is a long-term government-initiated industrial development plan that covers the five provinces of Southern Tagalog region, namely: Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon. It seeks to create an attractive business corridor running south of Metro Manila.

The project aims to: (1) enhance the level of income in the rural areas by creating employment opportunities; (2) sustain high level of growth led by the industrial sector which will be internationally competitive; (3) promote more equitable development by alleviating the rural people from poverty; and, (4) create a better environment and increased social capacity for development by protecting/enhancing natural environment.

The Master Plan Study for Project CALABARZON was prepared from October 1989 up to October 1991 by a group of Japanese experts commissioned by the Philippine Government. The Master Plan Report was formally acknowledged by the Philippine Government in February 1992 although the program was publicly inaugurated in Batangas City on October 19, 1990 (Solidarity for Peoples Progress, 1993).