MARKET ABILITY OF KAONG BROWN SUGAR IN INDANG, CAVITE

THESIS

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MARKETABILITY OF KAONG BROWN SUGAR IN INDANG, CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted in selected barangays of Indang, Cavite, namely: Bancod, Harasan, Kayquit, and Kaytambog. One hundred participants were randomly selected from four barangays by using quota sampling method. The three types of brown sugar included in the study were coco sugar, muscovado sugar and kaong brown sugar. It aimed to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants in Indang, Cavite in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, household size, and family income; determine the acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of aroma, color, flavor, taste, and general acceptability; determine the participants' preferred characteristics of brown sugar; determine the marketability of kaong brown sugar in terms of price, packaging, perceived quality, and awareness; determine the participants' preferred attributes of kaong brown sugar; and determine the participants' likelihood of buying kaong brown sugar.

Descriptive and experimental research designs were used in the study. Primary source of data was also obtained from the given prepared questionnaire. Data were collected through survey and were analyzed statistically using frequency count, weighted mean, rank and range.

Most of the participants (46%) were 10 to 35 years old with mean age of 39. The participants were equally divided among male and female. More than half of the

participants were married (54%), high school graduates belonged to household size of four to six and with family income of P1,000 to P15,000 monthly. Kaong brown sugar was the most acceptable in terms of color, flavor, taste, and general acceptability among the three brown sugars tested. Subsequently, in terms of its aroma it was moderately acceptable. Taste (2.06) was the most preferred characteristics of kaong brown sugar. Kaong brown sugar was "moderately marketable" in terms of price, packaging, and perceived quality and "slightly marketable" in terms of awareness. The overall marketability however was "moderately marketable". Most of the participants (47%) will buy kaong brown sugar upon evaluation of its characteristics and attributes.

It was recommended that intensive promotion of kaong brown sugar must be done in order to make it more acceptable and competitive in the market. The university should also have a store inside the school premises wherein kaong brown sugar would be displayed and sold. Creation of distribution channels should considered for those consumers who want to acquire the product. On the other hand, producers or the developer of kaong brown sugar should also consider research on product development to be able the product compete with other more known brown sugars. For the additional information about the marketability of Kaong Brown Sugar, additional studies should be conducted in other areas of Cavite.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the problem	2
Conceptual framework	3
Objectives of the study	5
Significance of the study	5
Scope and limitation of the study	6
Definition of terms	6
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
METHODOLOGY	18
Matariala	18
Research design	18
Courses of data	19
Data gathering procedure	19
Research instrument	20

Data analysis	22
Statistical treatment of data	23
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	24
Socio-demographic characteristics of the participants	24
Acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of aroma, color, flavor, taste and general acceptability	26
Participants preferred characteristics of brown sugar	31
Acceptability of the preferred type of brown sugar	32
Marketability of kaong brown sugar	33
Participants preferred attributes of kaong brown sugar	36
Likelihood of buying kaong brown sugar	37
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION	39
Summary	39
Conclusion	40
Recommendation	41
REFERENCES	43
APPENDICES	46

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Distribution of participants in Indang, Cavite	18
2	Likert scale ratings for level of acceptability	21
3	Likert scale ratings for marketability	21
4	Data analysis on the level of acceptability of the types of brown sugar	22
5	Data analysis on the marketability of Kaong Brown Sugar	22
6	Socio-demographic characteristics of participants	25
7	Participants' evaluation on the acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of aroma	27
8	Participants' evaluation on the acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of color	28
9	Participants' evaluation on the acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of flavour	29
10	Participants' evaluation on the acceptability of three types of brown sugar in terms of taste	30
11	Participants' evaluation on the general acceptability of three types of brown sugar.	31
12	Participants' evaluation on their preferred characteristics of brown sugar.	32
13	Participants' evaluation on their preferred type of brown sugar	33
14	Marketability of Kaong Brown Sugar based on product attributes	33
15	Participants' evaluation on their preferred attributes of Kaong Brown Sugar	37
16	Likelihood of buying Kaong Brown Sugar	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Conceptual Framework	4
2	Likelihood of buying Kaong Brown Sugar	38

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
1	Permit letter	46
2	Survey questionnaire	52
3	Profile of brown sugar	56
4	Participants' evaluation on three types of brown sugar in terms of aroma	59
5	Participants' evaluation on three types of brown sugar in terms of color	59
6	Participants' evaluation on three types of brown sugar in terms of flavor	59
7	Participants' evaluation on three types of brown sugar in terms of taste	60
8	Participants' evaluation on three types of brown sugar in terms of general acceptability	60
9	Participants' evaluation on the frequency of choosing their preferred characteristics of brown sugar	60
10	Participants' evaluation on the frequency of choosing their preferred types of brown sugar	61
11	Participants' evaluation of Kaong Brown Sugar in terms of price	61
12	Participants' evaluation of Kaong Brown Sugar in terms of packaging	61
13	Participants' evaluation of Kaong Brown Sugar in terms of perceived quality	62
14	Participants' evaluation of Kaong Brown Sugar in terms of awareness	62
15	Participants' evaluation of Kaong Brown Sugar in terms of the overall marketability	62

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
16	Participants' evaluation on the frequency of choosing their preferred attributes of Kaong Brown Sugar	63
17	Participants' likelihood of buying Kaong Brown Sugar	63
18	Pictures during the free tasting activity	64

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INTRODUCTION

Sugar palm (Arenga pinnata) is popularly known as kaong or "irok". It was considered as a minor forest species and provides two important food products: the sweet kaong gel and vinegar. Kaong gel is a very popular ingredient for salad and can be eaten alone as dessert, while kaong vinegar is processed from the sweet sap. It is becoming popular especially in Indang, Cavite where the palms abundantly grow (Diaz, 2003; page 2).

The species can be found in Luzon (Rizal, Cavite, Bataan, Laguna, Quezon), Polillo Island, Biliran, Visayas and Mindanao. It grows in natural stands or cultivated in most islands and provinces. It is an introduced species that has become naturalized. Here in Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite there is also kaong plantation and research project (Florindo & De Mesa, 2003; page 3).

Other use of kaong is for sugar production. Sugar is made by boiling its sweet unfermented sap. A different sap receiver (bamboo joint) is used each day to collect the