GEOGRAPHIC ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN UPLAND CAVITE

SPECIAL PROBLEM

OSCAR ERNI DE CASTRO
SONNY ORDOÑEZ SABIDO

College of Engineering and Information Technology
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY
Indang, Cavite

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OSCAR ERNI DE CASTRO
SONNY ORDOÑEZ SABIDO
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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted to determine the level of access of the existing secondary educational facilities in the province of Cavite. Identifying the factors affecting the level of access of these facilities will help in providing and developing high impact projects that will further enhance the access of the people in obtaining the services provided by such facilities.

Cavite is divided into two major areas: the Upland and Lowland Cavite. The Lowland Cavite is composed of the towns and cities under the first two congressional districts consisting of two cities (Trece Martires City and Cavite City) and nine municipalities. The study focuses on Upland Cavite which is composed of the towns and city covered by the third congressional districts. It comprises one city and ten municipalities namely: Tagaytay City and the towns of Alfonso, Amadeo, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Silang and Ternate.

Since land transportation is the principal mode of transporting goods and services in and out of the province; the current road network system were evaluated. The time spent by people traveling to reach the facilities and cost of transportation were obtained by actual travel surveys. It was performed on a normal day condition. Accessibility profiles will be generated through the used of the Geographic Information System (GIS).

At present, Upland Cavite has a total of sixty-seven (67) secondary educational facilities comprising 21.36 percent of the total 309 high schools operating in the province. The registered number of operating high schools is subdivided into of 36 public secondary school and 31 are privately owned serving the eleven (11) municipalities. Since most these facilities were located in the urban area, the problem of obtaining education for students in more distant barangays were given special attention.

The study proved that the facilities in Upland Cavite are accessible but its present level of access must be enhanced.

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Oscar E. De Castro
Sonny O. Sabido

[1/]An undergraduate thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering and Information Technology, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering with Contribution Number CE-2005-06-026. Prepared under the supervision of Engr. Allan Rowel V. Alonalon.

INTRODUCTION

The basic human needs approach to development grew out of the search for the development strategy which could deal more effectively with the problem of continuing poverty in a large part of the world. Its constitutes a direct attack on world poverty by meeting basic needs in foods, health, education and housing, as well as through employment and income generating activities. As a process, development is the improvement of the social, political and cultural conditions all measured in terms of more and better education, better health care and health facilities, better transportation and communication.

The development process, to assess and gather people in an easier, faster and cheaper way between places involves space-time convergence that reflects the accessibility of such facilities.