

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

COLYONG, FITA A. APRIL 2013. Training Needs of the Out of School Youth In Poblacion, Mankayan, Benguet. Benguet State University, La Trinidad, Benguet.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted to determine the socio-demographic profile of the respondents, reasons for dropping- out from school, problems and difficulties, and the training needs of the out of school youth. Data gathering was done from November to December 2012. Fifty out-of-school youth were chosen as respondents of the study. The data gathering was done with the use of survey questionnaires, supplemented with personal interviews.

The study revealed that the respondents were relatively young, single, mostly males, and high school drop-outs. Farming is the main occupation of their parents.

The main reason of dropping out from school was lack of financial support, so they opted to help their parents work in the farm.

The problems encountered as an effect of dropping out from school were unemployment, inadequate skills and poor health.

Findings show that the training needs of the out of school youths were: farming practices, safety tips and guidelines in mining, industry skills, crop production, Non-formal literacy education, fruit production and livestock production. Some respondents claimed that they wanted to continue their studies to achieve their dreams and goals life.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### General Information about the Respondents

The data on socio-demographic profile of the respondents which include age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, parents' livelihood, monthly income of parents, number of siblings in the family, and reasons for dropping out from school are presented in table 1.

Age. Out of fifty respondents, 68% of them belong to the 17 to 18 years of ages, only 20% were at the ages of 14 to 16 years and 12% were 11 to 13 years old. The youngest among the respondents was 11 years old and the oldest was 18 years old. This implies that most of the out-of-school youth in Poblacion, Mankayan were at the tertiary age levels, who are supposed to be attending college education.

Gender. Majority of the respondents were males 64%, and 36%, were females. This implies that most of the out-of-school-youth were males or boys.

Civil status.Data shows that majority or 96% of the respondents were single and only 4% were married. This shows that most of the respondents were single hence they could more time to participate non-formal training sincethey are still at the young age. This also implies that getting married was not the main reason for dropping out from school.

Educational Attainment.Half or 50% of the respondents were high school drop-outs (2<sup>nd</sup> year); 34%, were elementary graduate; and 16% were college drop-outs (1<sup>st</sup>year). The data show that the respondents were literate and they can be trainable for skills or activities of their interest to further improve their life situation.



Table 1. Socio-demographic Profile of the Respondents

INFORMATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
<u>Age</u>		
11-13	6	12
14-16	10	20
17-18	34	68
TOTAL	50	100
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	32	64
Female	18	36
TOTAL	50	100
<u>Civil status</u>		
Single	48	96
Married	2	4
TOTAL	50	100
<u>Educational Attainment</u>		
Elementary graduate	17	34
High school drop-out	25	50
College drop-out	8	16
TOTAL	50	100



Table 1. Continuation....

INFORMATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
<u>Parents' livelihood</u>		
Farming	33	66
Driving	7	14
Mining	5	10
Storekeeping	5	10
TOTAL	50	100
<u>Monthly income of parents</u>		
6,500-7,000	2	4
5,500-6,000	2	4
5,000 and below	46	92
TOTAL	50	100
<u>Number of children in the family</u>		
2-4	5	10
5-7	23	46
8-9	22	44
TOTAL	50	100

Parents' livelihood. Most of the parents of the respondents were farmers (66%); only few were drivers (14%) and storekeepers (10%) and miners (10%). Some parents were former miner who retrenched from the mining company so they decided to go into farming. There were 15 of these parent-farmers who have farms in Tabio. Though, some of them



have other sources of livelihood like driving, mining and storekeeping. This collaborates with the findings of Chua (1981) that the major occupation of the rural folks is farming.

Income of the Parents of the Respondents. Almost all (92%) of the parents of the out-of-school-youth are earning monthly income of Php 5,000 or less. Very few (8%) are earning more than Php 5,000.00 a month. This shows that their families belong to the poor sectors of the society because their income cannot sustain large families.

Number of children in the family. Most of the respondents have large family sizes with 5 to 9 children. Out of fifty respondents, 10% claimed that they had 2 to 4 children in the family; 46%, 5 to 7 children; and 44%, 8 to 9 children. This collaborates the findings of Mataragon (1987) that the students from large poor families have lower intelligence quotient to inferior school, hence they are potential drop-outs and not perform well in the school compared to students from small families.

### Reasons for Dropping from School

As shown in table 2 a majority (64%) of the respondents stated that their reason for dropping from school was lack of financial support; help parents in farming, 30%, early marriage, 4% and parents' decision, 2%. With the lack of financial capability to continue schooling as reflected in their parents' income in Table 1 and the number of children in the families, the respondents have no other alternative but to drop from school to work and help their parents and younger siblings for survival. With this it corroborates the findings of Kial (2010) that the reason of OSYs for quitting from school are often children are required to work to support parents and younger siblings. The monthly income of their



parents is not enough to sustain the education of their children that is why the respondents cannot anymore be motivated to go back to school. The respondents wanted to continue their studies to achieve their dreams and goals in life, to be able to help their parents and siblings in the future, and to be able to lend a good job.

Table 2a. Reasons for Dropping from School

REASONS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Lack of financial support	32	64
Early marriage	2	4
Help parents in farm	15	30
Parents' decision	1	2
TOTAL	50	100

Table 2b. Activities of the Respondents after Dropping from School

ACTIVITIES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Help parents in the farm	23	46
Work as pocket miners	17	34
Standby	10	20
TOTAL	50	100

Activities of the Out-of-School-Youth after Dropping from School. Out of fifty respondents, 46% of them stated that they help their parents in the farm while others work



in pocket mining, 34% and the rest are doing nothing at all, 20%. The results show that the respondents prefer to work at farms and mines for them to help their parents and younger siblings. This implies that out-of-school-youth have no stable job considering that some are still young and not capable of doing hard labor. This finding validates the findings of Chua (1981) that the main activities of the rural out-of-school-youths are helping their parents in the farm.

#### Problems Encountered by the Out-of-school-youth After Dropping from School

Table 3 presents the problems encountered by the out-of-school youths. Most common problem is unemployment due to lack of qualifications (30), followed by inadequate skills (19), and poor health (10) due to heavy work.

The respondents cannot earn much income since they did not finish a course and did not even graduate from high school so they cannot land a good and stable job. This corroborates the findings of Abluyen (2001) that the educational and employment problems of the out of school have proven to be difficult to address through public policy. Many of these people lack self-esteem have academic skills far below the grade level that corresponds to their ages, and know little about the world of work or how to go about preparing for and finding a job. Besides, they lack good communication skills that they cannot express themselves and mostly lack of self-esteem. This validates the findings of Omaweng (2001) that the drop-outs end up as low wage earners due to poor



Table 3. Problems Encountered by the Respondents

PROBLEMS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	RANK
No employment	30	1
Inadequate skills	19	2
Poor health	15	3

\*Multiple Answers

qualifications and they were unable to use their time effectively, they were not able also to express themselves to develop a good relationship with others or employers. This shows that education of an individual is very important to empower the youth in their selected career. Education is the only wealth that cannot be taken from them.

Poor health is another problem that the respondents are encountering. This is because they are exposed to heavy works at a young age or they lack knowledge on proper health care. As stated by some of the respondents “*karasakittilikod ken siketkongemuray man basta la kitdiaddati pang eskwela jay adding ko*” (I’m always encountering back pain but I’m enduring it just to support my siblings study) and “*man-ubla ta mabiyag*” (work to live).

### Training Needs of the Respondents

Table 4 shows the training needs of the respondents. Result shows the training needs of the respondents ranks as follows: 1) Farming Practice; 2) Mining Safety; 3) Industry Skills; 4) Root crops Production; 5) Non- Formal Literacy Education and 6) Fruit Production. The least identified was on livestock production. This shows that the out-of-school youth were interested to attend trainings to enhance their capabilities in





Table 4. Training needs of the respondents

TRAINING NEEDS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	RANK
Non-Formal Literacy Education	11	5
Fruit Production	10	6
Root Crops Production	12	4
Livestock Production	8	7
Farming Practices	18	1
Industry Skills	13	3
Safety tips in mining	17	2

\*Multiple Answers

improving their lives. Among the farming practice that the respondents want to undergo are: organic farming, good agricultural practices and post-harvest practices.

The training needs on safety mining tips were on the proper use of explosives, do's and don'ts inside or outside the mining tunnel and uses of safety gadgets and precautions.

The respondents claimed that they wanted to undergo industry skills training such as cosmetology, food processing and electronic repairs. If the respondents (specially the standby respondents) will undergo this training instead of engaging themselves in bad vices they can be more productive residents in the community and for the sake of surviving. Providing the needed trainings may improve their life and also helps them to realize that even if they did not finish their studies, they can play a good role in their community and can be a good model everywhere. Findings of this study affirms the statement of Anton (2003) that the youth need training, orientation and guidance not for their own sake, but for the larger task of nation building and the wider objectives to fit them into the services



of God and man. Babkeg and Ngaosi (1998) also stated that youth participate in training and seminars according to their interest. They need guidance and proper orientation for them to be profitable citizen of the country.



## SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary

The study on the training needs of the out-of-school-youths in Poblacion, Mankayan, Benguet was conducted to determine the socio-demographic profile of the respondents, reasons for dropping-out from school, problems and difficulties, and the training needs of the out of school youths.

It was conducted from November to December 2012 with the use of survey questionnaire and personal interview. The data gathered were tabulated, categorized and analyzed through percentage.

There were 50 respondents interviewed and most of them were male and single. Most of them were at the ages of 17 to 18 years old. Most of them were high school drop-outs. Farming was the major occupation of their parents, mostly earning a monthly income of Php 5,000 and below. Most of them have 5 or more children. The main reason of dropping out from school was lack of financial support. Some dropped from school to help parents in the farm.

The common problems that the out-of-school-youth have encountered were unemployment due to low qualification; lack of skills and poor health cause by hard labor.

The training needs identified by of the out-of-school-youths were farming practices on organic agriculture, good agriculture practices and postharvest; followed by the safety tips and guidelines on proper use of mining devices; industry skills on food processing, cosmetology and electronic repairs; root crops production; Non-formal literacy education



on basic communication skills and mathematics; fruit production; and for livestock production such as piggery and cattle raising.

### Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were made:

1. The out-of-school-youths in Poblacion, Mankayan, Benguet are relatively young, single, mostly males and high school drop-outs. Their parents were mostly farmer, with very low income and large families;
2. Lack of financial support led the out-of-school-youth to drop from school, and opted to help their parents in the farm;
3. The out-of-school-youth could hardly find a good job, inadequate skills and are prone to poor health; and,
4. The out-of-school-youths need training to improve their skills and empower them to have a more productive life.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. The out-of-school-youth should pursue training to empower them to gain employment or livelihood;
2. The parents of the out-of-school-youth should seek to avail of the assistance programs offered by the Local Government Unit (LGU), and other agencies/organizations to improve their financial capabilities for them to be able to support their children to school; and,
3. Further studies should be conducted to determine the root causes of school drop-outs in the area.



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