

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to generate an electronic database on Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge. The specific objectives were to determine where the websites were published and the creators and/or managers of the websites; to determine the socio-demographic profile of the webmaster and his reasons/motivations for maintaining the website; characterize the websites on Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge based on language used and number of visitors in terms of views and/or likes; classify the Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge in the Philippine websites according to place featured and category of Indigenous Knowledge; and to create an electronic database for Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge.

Furthermore, the place where the websites were published were almost equally distributed with 38% local and international each and 24% from national. Majority of these websites were created and managed by non government organizations and most of them were published by international websites. Fewer were created by government organizations and private individuals. Only one of the websites used Filipino language in their website and the rest used the English language. In terms of views and/or likes, only three websites had both views and likes indicators on their website. On the other hand, the



Cordillera IK were classified most under Rituals and Beliefs and Music, Dance, and Instrument. Lesser topics were published on Human Health and Animals and Animal diseases.

The study concludes that there are initiatives by the people outside or inside the Cordillera in trying to feature and publish Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge on the internet; there were more articles published on non-material culture, and; the creators of the websites are varied coming from international, national, and local areas. Although the Cordillera has many languages still the English language is still used to publish their work in the internet.

The study recommends that Webmasters of the different Philippine websites be encouraged to publish more Cordillera IK so that they can be an instrument in cultural education; Philippine websites must also add more information on the different fields of Cordillera IK; compilation of Cordillera IK already published in varied forms should be a continuous activity in order to help conserve the IK; a similar study may be done but instead considering websites from the general search on Google, and thus more inventories of Cordillera IK should be done; create a network where compilation of Cordillera IK studied will be published.



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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

Cordillera is known to be rich in natural resources that is more famed for its huge gold deposits and other minerals, pine forests, and rich soils and water sources that have enabled Cordilleran's to sustain Agriculture on mountainside rice terraces. But, aside from its bountiful natural resources, Cordillera is known for its rich and diverse culture.

It is composed of closely-related Indigenous People (IPs), popularly known as Igorots. However, Cordilleran's are grouped into ethnic or ethno-linguistic identities such as Apayao or Isneg, Tinggian, Kalinga, Bontoc, Kankanaey, Ibaloy, Ifugao and Bago. These groupings, while acceptable, do not fully reflect the specific and the range of differences among the region's people. Usually these groupings are according to their specific communities called *ili* or villages.

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in the Cordilleras is unique because it embraces insights, experience, skills, and creativity of IP's. However, the advancement of new innovations brought by science and technology took big changes to everyday situations that even the IPs of the Cordilleras have to modify their way of life to cope with those changes. This coping mechanism contributes to the rapid loss of IK.

As a result, IPs are in danger of losing their IK unless this generation makes an effort to document it. Through documentation, incoming generations can better understand and appreciate their own culture, thus helping to build and preserve the traditions and practices of their elders that have contributed to environmental sustenance and foundation of values.



Though a number of Cordillera IK has already been documented through the years in the forms of story books, video documentaries, journals, and the like, access to these remain to be a challenge, both inside and outside the Cordilleras. Documentation materials and products reach a limited number in the market, while altogether facing raging commercialization in the industry.

On the other hand, the advent of modern technologies such as the Internet has proven to be an effective tool in scaling the limiting factors on information dissemination of IK. With the internet, diffusion of information on Cordillera IK is easier, faster, and more convenient, considering the internet is an open and ready source of these. People can use these technologies as a way to conserve Cordillera IK.

It is important to recognize the roles which networks play-or should play- in the dissemination, valuing, and protection of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). IK is often passed on by word of mouth from generation to generation. People's availability to access and pass on information vary according to the available time, the degree of literacy, access to written material, ability to travel, and control over household media instruments (such as radios or televisions), which are themselves closely bound up with the social, economic, and political context of the people (Appleton and Hill, 1994).

Information on IK being documented is in different forms and disseminated through different ways or media but still not easily accessible to those who need it. There is a need to list all information on IK to come up with an electronic database that can be a source to those who need information on Cordillera culture. Philippine websites feature Cordillera IK, hence this study.



Statement of the Problem

There are plenty of information on Cordillera IK on the internet. However, there are not enough electronic database that can help tell information seekers on what IK information is available, what areas of IK have already been studied, and where they can be located. To help provide this information, the study answered the following questions:

1. What websites published in the Philippines feature Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge?
2. Where were the websites published and who are the creators and/or managers of the websites?
3. Who are the webmaster/s of such sites and what are their reasons/motivations for maintaining their site?
4. What are the characteristics of these websites?
5. What are the classifications of Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge featured in the websites?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to generate an electronic database on Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge.

Specifically the study aims to:

1. List the Philippine websites that publish Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge.
2. Determine where the websites was published and the creators and/or managers of the websites.



3. Determine the socio-demographic profile of the webmaster and his reasons/motivations for maintaining the website.
4. Characterize the websites on Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge based on the following:
 - a. Language used
 - b. Number of visitors in terms of views and/or likes
5. Classify the Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge in the Philippine websites according to the following:
 - a. Place featured
 - b. Category of Indigenous Knowledge
6. Create an electronic database for Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge.

Importance of the Study

The results of the study may contribute to create an electronic database on Cordillera IK which can serve as a reference for researchers of the same field and other related fields who want to know what have been already published on the internet on Cordillera IK.

This study may also contribute to the preservation of Cordillera IK.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study focused on the Philippine websites that publish Cordillera IK on the internet. It also includes websites that belong to international organizations but were published within the Philippine websites.



The study is also limited to the official websites of the Philippines and some Blogs that can be found within the Philippine pages. These websites are locally created or based in the Cordillera and around the Philippines. Thus, social networking sites and YouTube's are not included.

Validation of the Cordillera IK published in the websites featured for accuracy is not a part of the study.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Indigenous Knowledge

Indigenous knowledge (IK) as defined by Warren (1991) is the local knowledge – knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society. IK contrasts with the international knowledge system generated by universities, research institutions and private firms. It is the basis for local-level decision making in agriculture, health care, food preparation, education, natural-resource management, and a host of other activities in rural communities.

Furthermore, International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR, 1996) also mentioned that Indigenous Knowledge is the knowledge that people in a given community has developed over time and continues to develop. It is based on experience, often tested over centuries of use, adaptation to local culture and environment, and dynamic and changing Indigenous knowledge encompasses all form of knowledge like technologies, know-how skills, practices and beliefs that enable the community to achieve stable livelihoods in their environment.

Importance of Indigenous Knowledge

The World Bank Organization (1998) said that in the emerging global knowledge economy a country's ability to build and mobilize knowledge capital, is equally essential for sustainable development as the availability of physical and financial capital. The basic component of any country's knowledge system is its indigenous knowledge. It encompasses the skills, experiences and insights of people, applied to maintain or improve their livelihood.



Emery (1996) also noted in his study that indigenous people can provide valuable input about the local environment and how to effectively manage its natural resources. Outside interest in indigenous knowledge systems has been fueled by the recent worldwide ecological crisis and the realization that its causes lie partly in the overexploitation of natural resources based on inappropriate attitudes and technologies. Scientists now recognize that indigenous peoples have managed the environments in which they have lived in for generations, often without significantly damaging local ecologies.

Classification of Indigenous Knowledge

These are the types/kinds of Cordillera IK existing in the Cordillera region based on Grenier's (1998) classification of Cordillera IK- learning systems; local organizations, controls, and enforcement; local classification and quantification; animals and animal diseases; water; soil; agriculture; agroforestry and swidden agriculture and other topics in his study "A Guide for Researchers".

Learning systems. These comprise the indigenous methods of imparting knowledge, indigenous approaches to innovation and experimentation, indigenous games, and indigenous specialists.

Local organizations, controls, and enforcement. These include traditional institutions for environmental management, common-property management practices, traditional decision-making processes, conflict-resolution practices, traditional laws, rights, taboos, and rituals, and community controls on harvesting.



Local classification and quantification. This refers to a community's definitions and classification of phenomena and local flora and fauna, and indigenous methods of counting and quantifying.

Human health. This covers nutrition, human-disease classification systems, traditional medicine and the use of herbal remedies in treatment of diseases, and the locations of medicinal plants, the proper times for collection, the most useful parts, and the methods for preparing and storing medicine.

Animals and animal diseases. This area covers animal breeding and production, traditional fodder and forage species and their specific uses, animal-disease classification, and traditional ethno veterinary medicine.

Water. This consists of traditional water-management and water-conservation systems, traditional techniques for irrigation, use of specific species for water conservation, and freshwater and saltwater fisheries and aquatic-resource management.

Soil. This covers soil conservation practices, the use of specific species for soil conservation, and soil-fertility enhancement practices.

Agriculture. This include indigenous indicators to determine favorable times to prepare, plant, harvest gardens, land-preparation practices, indigenous ways to propagate plants, seed storage and processing (drying, threshing, cleaning, and grading), seed practices, indigenous methods of sowing (seeds spacing and intercropping), seedling preparation and care, farming and cropping systems (for example, complementary groupings), crop harvesting and storage, food processing and marketing, and pest-management systems and plant-protection methods.



Agroforestry and swidden agriculture. This comprises the indigenous techniques used for recognizing potential swidden farmland and the criteria used for making choices regarding its use, criteria and techniques used for allowing a farm to go fallow, fallow management and uses, indigenous adaptations for intensification, changes adopted during the shift to sedentary agriculture, the management of forest plots and the productivity of forest plots, the knowledge and use of forest plants (and animals), and the interrelationship between tree species, improved crop yields, and soil fertility.

Other topics may cover textiles and other local crafts, building materials, energy conversion, indigenous tools, and changes to local systems overtime.

Furthermore, Tebtebba (2009) mention that Indigenous knowledge includes information, practices and technologies, beliefs, tools, materials, experimentation, biological resources, education and communication.

The Need for Disseminating IK

According to Adam (n.d.), an ICT development researcher many people still see the Internet as a consumption tool—as a means of recreation, information gathering and shopping, but the Internet has been a key resource for exchange of knowledge. A significant amount work still remains in turning Internet and other technologies around to facilitate the exchange of indigenous knowledge.

This brief paper attempted to discuss some of the salient features of IK and ICTs and progress in integrating ICTs and knowledge management concepts into indigenous knowledge systems. The integration of indigenous knowledge with modern thoughts, respect for local innovations and improving the exchange of traditional knowledge is essential for sustainable development and for improved livelihoods.



Internet as a Channel for Information Dissemination

The Organization of Population Reference Bureau said that the ability to disseminate and promote one's work and research is an important component of managing and communicating health information. By disseminating information, an organization can reach members of its target audience and have a greater impact on policy and programming. The Internet can serve as an invaluable tool in this effort to communicate health information across a wide audience. Information can be disseminated through listservs or through the use of websites designed to promote information for outside and member sources.

Green (2010) also posted in English Test Net that nowadays, the advancement of Internet technology and the widespread in using the Internet has been influencing life in today's world in many aspects. Availability of information provided by the Internet has given us many opportunities to enhance our quality of lives, mostly in education, business, and communication area. Today, the Government uses the Internet technology for increasing quality and quantity of education. The settlement and payment of the transaction can be handled by using the Internet banking. Finally, we can communicate or interact with other people all over the world. By the Internet we can gain much information about anything. Also, we can make friends from other countries. Moreover, we can discuss anything with people who have the similar interest easily on line. It will enhance our knowledge and have a better point of view. All in all, the widespread of information that available on line has been changing our lives. We can benefit more from this to increase the quality of our lives.



Information sources available through the networks such as the Internet have proliferated and diversified in recent years. Government agencies, various institutions, commercial companies, and, more recently, individuals themselves, can disseminate information and open their own databases to the use of others who have access to the Internet services. End-users can easily get access to such information through the Internet, download it, and use it for their own purposes (Tonta, 1995).

Availability of Information on Indigenous Knowledge on the Internet

Scientists and local communities have already initiated efforts to document, translate and bring IKS to the mainstream of society. These include relevant IKS that have so far provided solutions or alternative to development problems in agriculture, health and natural resources. Looking at IKSP as an alternative science, there is really a need to unveil and further document relevant IKSP and enhance IKSP-based development according to Ranganathan (2002).

He also added that there is acknowledgement of the importance of local knowledge and the need to tailor information to be culturally sensitive and context-specific. However, in this scheme, local knowledge is to be incorporated, implying that the mainstream information will be that which flows from the developed world. Placing indigenous knowledge at the heart of Education of Sustainable Development raises the critical issue of 'ownership' of knowledge.



Philippine Websites

Philippine websites as defined by the Philippine websites.com (1999) in their blog site Philippine Website exploring your brown side is an online web system that provides creative arts and technology within Philippine Community.

Our primary aim is to bring Philippine made website ahead on top among global competitors and use it as trend markets for Philippine economy and success.

Webmasters

Webmasters make web sites. They turn words and art into Internet sites that people can use. They give computers instructions about how words and art should look on the computer screen. They make sure that people with different computers can use a web site. They might build a site in a few different ways so that it is easy for different computers to understand. Webmasters also try to make sites work faster. They keep the size of files as small as they can so that it doesn't take a lot of time for a computer to download. Webmasters test web sites, too. They watch people using a site to see if there are any parts that are hard to use. If there are, webmasters fix them. Some of these workers also meet with designers, helping to decide how a site should look and work (Bureau of Labor and Statistics, 2011)

Web Standards

According to Weakly (2004), the term web standards can mean different things to different people. A site built to web standards should ideally be lean, clean, CSS-based, accessible, and usable and search engine friendly.



Quality of code. Valid code will render faster than code with errors. Valid code will render better than invalid code. Browsers are becoming more standards compliant, and it is becoming increasingly necessary to write valid and standards compliant HTML.

Degree of separation between content and presentation. Use style sheets to control layout and presentation

Accessibility for users. Provide a text equivalent for every non-text element. Use relative rather than absolute units in markup language attribute values and style sheet property values. A method shall be provided that permits users to skip repetitive navigation links.

Accessibility for devices. Some people browse websites with images switched off – especially people on very slow connections. Content should still be accessible for these people.

Basic usability. Organise and prioritise the contents of a page by using size, prominence and content relationships. The use of clear and simple language promotes effective communication. Trying to come across as articulate can be as difficult to read as poorly written grammar, especially if the language used isn't the visitor's primary language.

Site management. You've requested a page – either by typing a URL directly into the address bar or clicking on an out-of-date link and you've found yourself in the middle of cyberspace nowhere. A user-friendly website will give you a helping hand while many others will simply do nothing, relying on the browser's built-in ability to explain what the problem is.



The Use of English Language on the Internet

According to Gupta (1997), the dominance of English in the Internet needs no arguing for and that computers are in any case English-oriented. This is because Netscape and Java are in English, the vocabulary of computing and of the Internet is overwhelmingly English, and most of the texts that are accessed through it are in English. Further, the search engines are in English and are based in the US. Gupta explained that the reasons for the dominance of English are firstly historical -- the Internet began in the USA, which is still the leading user of it, and the USA is an English-using nation.

Electronic Database

An electronic database is a collection of data arranged in a systematic way to make the search easy and fast. In other words it is a computer-based collection or listing of information, usually organized with searchable elements or fields. The most common type of library database consists of records describing articles in journals or newspapers. Retrieval from this information store is basically accomplished through a matching process. The process of matching customer's query against information in databases is the essence of computerized information retrieval (Electronic database.com, n.d.).

A database consists of organized pieces of information placed into records. Within an electronic database, a computer program assists the user in selecting desired pieces of data as defined by Suvillian University Library and Learning Resource Center (2001).



Operational Definition of Terms

Philippine website. This is a website that was listed by google.com limited to searches only within Philippine pages.

Characteristics of website. This is according to language used and number of visitors in terms of views and/ likes.

Language used. This is either English, Filipino, multi-lingual or others. English as the universal language and Filipino as the national language of the Philippines. Multi-lingual as the combination of English and any Cordilleran language such as Kankana-ey, Ibaloi, Isneg, Tinggian, Kalinga, Bontoc, Ifugao and Bago. Lastly, others is defined as any international language except English and Filipino.

Numbers of visit in terms of views and/or likes. This refers to those who viewed or opened the website as well as those numbers who “like” the website by clicking this option. These numbers are indicated on the websites.

Local websites. These websites were locally made or created in the Cordillera. It is based in the six provinces of Cordillera.

National websites. These were websites made within the Philippines. It is based anywhere around the country except Cordillera.

International websites. These were websites created by an international organization but are based and managed in the Philippines.

Creator and/or manager of websites. This indicates who created and manages the website according to government organization, non government organization or private individual.



Private websites. These are websites that are created and managed by a private individual.

Government websites. These are websites that are created and managed by the government sector.

Non government websites. These are websites that are created by, non government organization/s.



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

The study was conducted in La Trinidad, Benguet through the use of the internet. Philippine websites that contained Cordillera IK were surveyed and the search engine used was Google.com. On the other hand, web browsers Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome Philippines were used to access these websites.

The study was conducted from December 2011 to January 2012.

Subjects of the Study

Fifty (50) Philippine websites were retrieved from the internet. Identification of the Philippine websites is limited to searches using the search engine Google.com. In Google, the option “pages from the Philippines” was chosen that would limit search to Philippine websites.

These fifty websites were screened using the “Russ Weakly” web standards. These websites were classified according to the following: those which were made in the six provinces of the Cordillera-Benguet, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Abra, Kalinga, Apayao (local websites); those which were made within the Philippine except Cordillera (national websites); and those that were created outside the Philippines but can be found within the Philippine webpage (international websites).

There were more than 300 websites browsed in the internet. There were also more than 100 websites on Cordillera that were browsed, however, only those that contain Indigenous Knowledge were included in the study. Table 1 summarizes the number of website per area published and Table 2 summarizes the websites included in the study





Figure 1. Map of La Trinidad, Benguet showing the local of the study



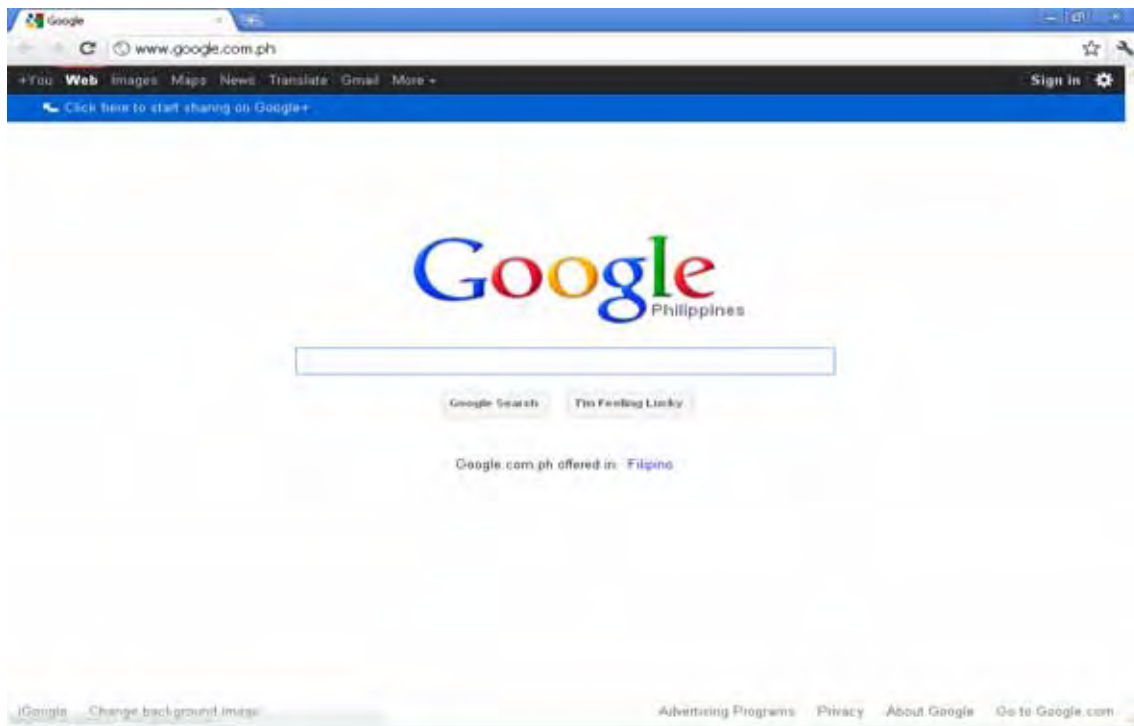


Figure 1. Search Engine Google.com.ph



Figure 2. Web browsers Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome Philippines



Respondents of the Study

Ten webmasters were chosen purposively according to availability and willingness of the person to be interviewed. However, out of ten webmasters chosen there were only two webmasters who responded to the research. These webmasters were Gary Pekas from the website “An Igorot’s Spirited Thoughts and OtherEssays” and TzarCatiling from the website “Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts.” These websites were two of the 19 local websites based in the Philippines. Moreover, the website “An Igorot’s Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays” was created and managed by a private individual (Gary Pekas) while the website “Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts” was created by a non government organization and managed by webmaster TzarCatiling.

Data Gathered

The data gathered were on Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge (IK) on the internet within the Philippine webpage’s. The following details were identified: title of the website, link, area published, creator and/or manager, number of visitors in terms of views and/or like, language used, Cordillera IK based on place featured, and classification of IK.


Data Collection

Data on the websites were collected by browsing the internet using Google Chrome Philippines and Mozilla Firefox as the webs browsers and search engineGoogle.com.ph. Using this search engine,the option “pages from the Philippines” was chosen to limit searches only to Philippine pages. The keywords “websites on



Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge within the Philippine pages” and “Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge websites” were used to identify Philippine websites. The first 15 pages results of the keywords that consist of 150 websites were browsed. Fifty websites were chosen after subjecting them to the Russ Weakly’s web standards.

To identify the creator of the websites and area where it is published, the profile of the website was browsed by opening their “About Us” page. These were classified whether the creators of the websites were government, non government, or private individuals and whether these were published in the following areas: local, national, or international.

The numbers of visitors in terms of views and/or likes were identified through the homepage of the website from the icon  130 people like this. Beside this icon is the number of people who “like” the page. The “likes” from the homepage of the site is connected to their facebook page that identifies the person who likes the website. On the other hand, “views’ can also be found in their homepage indicating how many people viewed or opened the website. The languages used were either as English, Filipino, Multi-lingual, or others.

The webmasters were interviewed personally and through email.

Data Analysis

Content analysis was employed to characterize the website and classify the Cordillera IK according to Grenier (1998). Tables and frequency counts was used to collate and present the data. Lastly, it was interpreted through descriptive analysis.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Philippine Website Containing Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge (IK)

The Philippine websites listed were those who published or contain Cordillera IK. These websites were made or based locally in the Cordillera or anywhere within the Philippines. Others were part of an international organization but have a local based website in the Philippines.

Table 1. Websites browsed on Cordillera IK in the Philippine Page.

NAME OF WEBSITES	WEBSITE LINK
LOCAL WEBSITES	
1. Interactive Cordillera	http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/925952/7/1/ http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/424044/1/
2. An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays	http://spiritedthoughts.posterous.com/indigenous-mountain-resource-management-syste
3. Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts	http://www.nikeprogramme.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=76
4. Province of Benguet	http://www.benguet.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=316&Itemid=328
5. Discover Abra	http://abra.gov.ph/home
6. Benguet State University	http://bsu.edu.ph
7. Sagada-Igorot.com	http://sagada-igorot.blogspot.com/
8. Mountainprovince.net	http://mountainprovince.net/



Table 1. Continued

9. Cordillera People's Alliance	http://www.cpaphils.org/campaigns/UNDRIP%20workshop%20statement_23june08.htm
10. Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera CDCP, Inc.	http://cdpckordilyera.org/
11. Cordillera Voice	http://www.cordilleravoice.com/
12. KalingaTambayan	http://natsm16.proboards.com/index.cgi http://users.cjb.net/kalingatambayan/bodong.htm
13. Sagada Your Philippine Mountain Paradise	http://sagada.org
14. University of Philippines Baguio Cordillera Studies Center	http://www.upb.edu.ph/csc/
15. Cordillera as Captured by Art Tibaldo	http://tibaldoarts.tripod.com/index.html
16. Tabuk City Kalinga	http://tabuk.gov.ph/Pagta.htm
17. Montanosa Research & Development Center	http://mrdc sagada.blogspot.com/
18. Regional Development Council Cordillera	http://cordillera.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=498&Itemid=82
19. Local Government of Sagada	http://lgu.sagada.org/
NATIONAL WEBSITE	
20. Philippine Literature	http://litera1no4.tripod.com/isneg_frame.html
21. UPLB Research, Development and Extension	http://rdenews.uplb.edu.ph/index.php/features/stories/38-biological-science/243-indigenous-knowledge-scales-the-ivory-tower-of-nrm-science



Table 1. Continued

22. The Philippine Tattoo Revival	http://www.vanishingtattoo.com/tattoos_in_Philippines.htm
23. National Commission for Indigenous People	http://ncip.gov.ph
24. Philippine Ethnic Group	http://ethnicgroupsphilippines.com
25. National Commission for Culture in the Arts	http://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/articles-on-c-n-a/article.php?igm=1&i=150
26. Kalinawan Art Foundation	http://www.kalinawa.com/detail.php?pagename=Related%20Links
27. Philippine Information Agency	http://www.pia.gov.ph/news/index.php?article=191328846535
28. EedtfipEed Philippine Partners Task Force for Indigenous Peoples Rights	http://www.eedtfip.org/files/PAPER%20Indigenous%20Women%20and%20Food%20Sovereignty.pdf
29. BlauEarth	http://blauearth.com/tag/central-cordillera/
30. Philippine Maps	http://philippinemaps.ph/filer/toledo-cebu/Indigenous%20agroforestry.pdf
31. Philippine Tribal Tattoo	http://knink.com/content/tattoos/philippines-tribal-tattoos.htm

INTERNATIONAL WEBSITES

32. Project Gutenberg	http://www.gutenberg.org/files/3308/3308-h/3308-h.htm
33. Skyscraper City	http://www.skyscrapercity.com/archive/index.php/t-591887.html http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=591887&page=2



Table 1. Continued

34. UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001826/182647e.pdf
35. Mountain Forum	http://www.mtnforum.org/sites/default/files/pub/813.pdf
36. NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository	http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/11497/1/IJTK%2010(2)%20227-238.pdf
37. International Labor Organization	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_100818.pdf
38. All Academic Research	http://citation.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/2/5/2/0/4/pages252048/p252048-4.php
39. IDRC Archive	http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-103664-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html
40. Wageningen UR Digital Library	http://library.wur.nl/frontis/economics_of_poverty/08_omura.pdf
41. First Peoples Worldwide	http://www.firstpeoplesworldwide.org/publish/gscordilleraPeoplesAlliance.pdf
42. Ipcca portal	http://ipcca.info/ifugao/about/
43. Siam Pinoy Community	http://www.siampinoy.net/blogs.html?start=100
44. Sweet Potato Knowledge Portal	http://sweetpotatoknowledge.org/crop-management/socio-economic-issues/Farmers%20indigenous%20knowledge%20of%20sweetpotato%20production%20and%20utilization.pdf
45. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/nr/giahs/pilot-systems/pilot/ifugao-rice-terraces/ifugao-rice-terraces-detailed/en/
46. Indigenous Climate Portal	http://www.indigenousclimate.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=160&Itemid=116&lang=en



Table 1..... continued

47. United Nation Foundation	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722
48. SEAMEO SEARCA Science and Education for Agriculture and Development	http://www.searca.org/web/adss/2010/handouts/ADSS_Macandog_23Feb2010.pdf
49. World Agroforestry Centre	http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/Publications/files/manual/MN0001-04/MN0001-04-4.PDF
50. Asian Development Bank	http://aenet.org/ifugao/sagadb.htm

Area Published

The area where the websites are published were almost equally distributed with 38% local and international each and 24% from national.

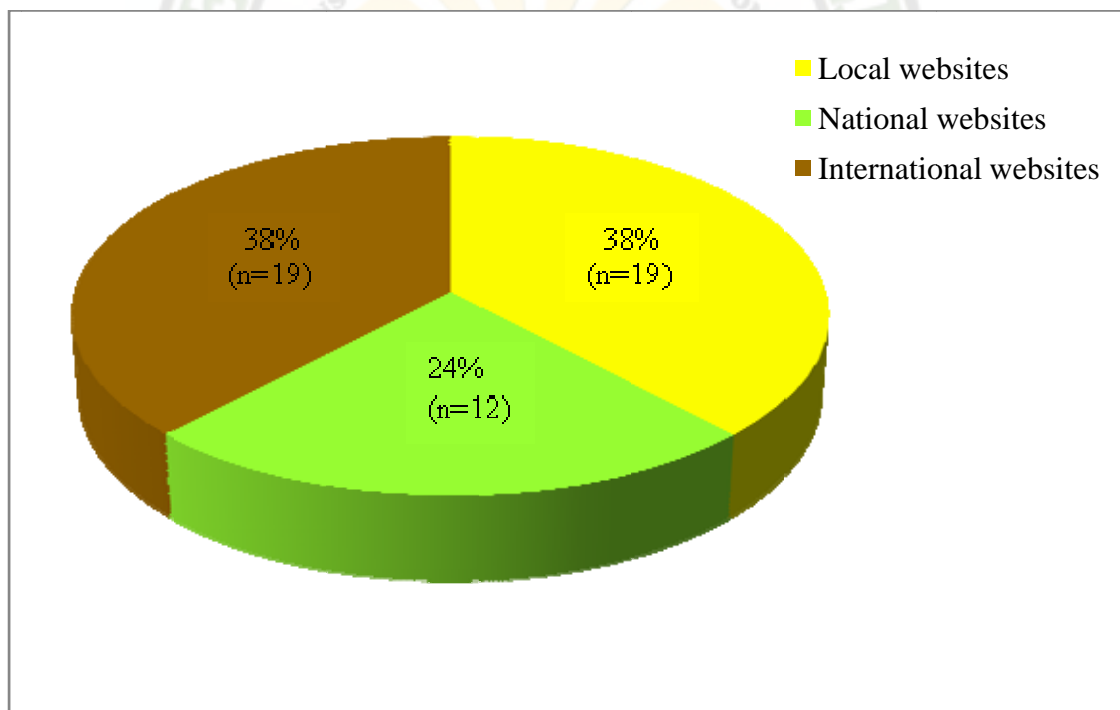


Figure 2. Summary of area published



LocalWebsites. Figure 2 shows 19 websites that contain Cordillera IK based or made locally here in the Cordillera. These websites had more than one featured Cordillera IK. The leading website is “Interactive Cordillera” that contains 83 published Cordillera IK followed by the website “An Igorot’s Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays” that is created and managed by Gary Pekas with 67 Cordillera IK. Third in rank is “Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts” (NIKE) that is created by TzarCatiling with 63 Cordillera IK. All the featured IK were originated in Mt. Province particularly from the municipality of Besao. This is also created and managed by a non government organization the same as through with NIKE, however, for NIKE it is supported by government. In contrary, “An Igorot’s Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays” is created and managed by a private individual who is from Sagada, Mt. Province.

NationalWebsites. Table 3 shows 12 websites that contain Cordillera IK, based in the Philippines. The highest number of Cordillera IK published with 47 is published by the website Philippine Literature. This is followed by UPLB Research, Development and Extension and Philippine Tattoo Revival with 17 published Cordillera IK each. Others were ranging from one (1) to four (4) published Cordillera IK. UPLB Research, Development and Extension was categorized under government organization. On the other hand, Philippine Tattoo Revival is created and managed by a non government organization and most of the published/featured Cordillera IK were from Bontoc, Mt. Province, Kalinga, and Apayao.

InternationalWebsites. Table 4 shows 19 websites that contain Cordillera IK belonging to an international organization. The website Project Gutenberg is leading with



51 published Cordillera IK. Project Gutenberg is the first and largest single collection of free electronic books, or eBooks. Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg, invented eBooks in 1971 and continues to inspire the creation of eBooks and related technologies today. The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Bontoc Igorot, by Albert Ernest Jenks and produced by Jeroen Hellingman is where the 51 Cordillera IK were retrieved. The website Skyscraper City with 30 Cordillera IK follows second and UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women ranks third. These websites are both managed by a non government organization.

Creator and/or Manager

Most (70%) of the websites were created by a non government organization followed by government organization (22%) only few (8%) were created and is managed by a private individual.

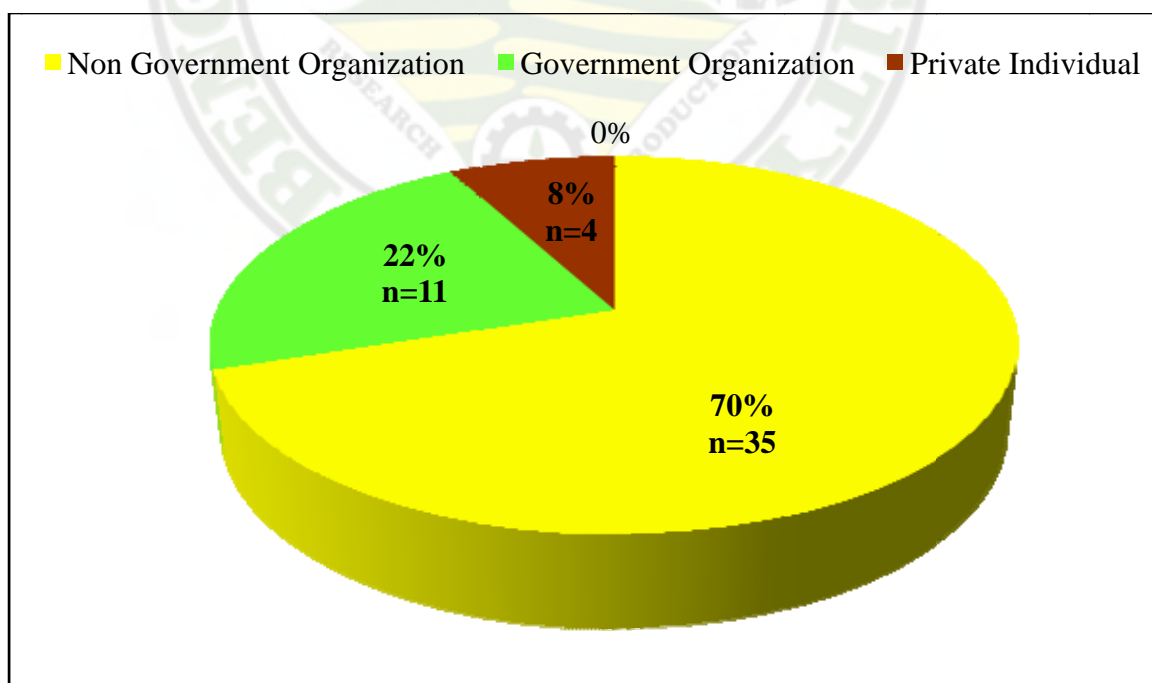


Figure 3. Summary of creators and/or managers of the websites



Table 2. Local websites containing Cordillera indigenous knowledge

NAME OF WEBSITES (N=19)	WEBSITE LINK	No. of Cordi. IK
Interactive Cordillera	http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/9259527/1/ http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/424044/1/	83
An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays	http://spiritedthoughts.posterous.com/indigenous-mountain-resource-management-syste	67
Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts	http://www.nikeprogramme.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=76	63
Province of Benguet	http://www.benguet.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=316&Itemid=328	27
Discover Abra	http://abra.gov.ph/home	8
Benguet State University	http://bsu.edu.ph	8
Sagada-Igorot.com	http://sagada-igorot.blogspot.com/	4
Mountainprovince.net	http://mountainprovince.net/	4
Cordillera People's Alliance	http://www.cpaphils.org/campaigns/UNDRIP%20workshop%20statement_23june08.htm	3
Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera CDCP, Inc.	http://cdpckordilyera.org/	1
University of Philippines Baguio Cordillera Studies Center	http://www.upb.edu.ph/csc/	1
Sagada Your Philippine Mountain Paradise	http://sagada.org	1



Table 2..... continued

Kalinga Tambayan	http://natsm16.proboards.com/index.cgi http://users.cjb.net/kalingatambayan/bodong.htm	1
Cordillera Voice	http://www.cordilleravoice.com/	1
Cordillera as Captured by Art Tbaldo	http://tibaldoarts.tripod.com/index.html	1
Tabuk City Kalinga	http://tabuk.gov.ph/Pagta.htm	1
Montanosa Research & Development Center	http://mrdc sagada.blogspot.com/	1
Regional Development Council Cordillera	http://cordillera.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=498&Itemid=82	1
Local Government of Sagada	http://lgu.sagada.org/	1



Table 3. National website containing Cordillera indigenous knowledge

NAME OF WEBSITE (N=12)	WEBSITE LINK	No. of Cordi. IK
Philippine Literature	http://litera1no4.tripod.com/isneg_frame.html	47
UPLB Research, Development and Extension	http://rdenews.uplb.edu.ph/index.php/feature-stories/38-biological-science/243-indigenous-knowledge-scales-the-ivory-tower-of-nrm-science	17
The Philippine Tattoo Revival	http://www.vanishingtattoo.com/tattoos_in_Philippines.htm	17
National Commission for Indigenous People	http://ncip.gov.ph	6
Philippine Ethnic Group	http://ethnicgroupsphilippines.com	4
National Commission for Culture in the Arts	http://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/articles-on-c-na/article.php?igm=1&i=150	3
Kalinawan Art Foundation	http://www.kalinawa.com/detail.php?page=Related%20Links	1
Philippine Information Agency	http://www.pia.gov.ph/news/index.php?article=191328846535	1
EedtfipEed Philippine Partners Task Force for Indigenous Peoples Rights	http://www.eedtfip.org/files/PAPER%20Indigenous%20Women%20and%20Food%20Sovereignty.pdf	1
BlauEarth	http://blauearth.com/tag/central-cordillera/	1
Philippine Maps	http://philippinemaps.ph/filer/toledo-cebu/Indigenous%20agroforestry.pdf	1
Philippine Tribal Tattoo	http://knink.com/content/tattoos/philippines-tribal-tattoos.htm	1



Table 4. International websites containing Cordillera indigenous knowledge

NAME OF WEBSITE (N=19)	WEBSITE LINK	No. of Cordi. IK
Project Gutenberg	http://www.gutenberg.org/files/3308/3308-h/3308-h.htm	51
Skyscraper City	http://www.skyscrapercity.com/archive/index.php/t-591887.html http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=591887&page=2	30
UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001826/182647e.pdf	28
Mountain Forum	http://www.mtnforum.org/sites/default/files/pub/813.pdf	13
NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository	http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/11497/1/IJTK%2010(2)%20227-238.pdf	10
International Labor Organization	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_100818.pdf	10
All Academic Research	http://citation.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/2/5/2/0/4/pages252048/p252048-4.php	7
IDRC Archive	http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-103664-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html	4
Wageningen UR Digital Library	http://library.wur.nl/frontis/economics_of_poverty/08_omura.pdf	3
First Peoples Worldwide	http://www.firstpeoplesworldwide.org/publish/gscordilleraPeoplesAlliance.pdf	3
Ipcca portal	http://ipcca.info/ifugao/about/	2



Table 4..... continued

Siam Pinoy Community	http://www.siampinoy.net/blogs.html?start=100	2
Sweet Potato Knowledge Portal	http://sweetpotatoknowledge.org/crop-management/socio-economic-issues/Farmers%20indigenous%20knowledge%20of%20sweetpotato%20production%20and%20utilization.pdf	2
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/nr/giahs/pilot-systems/pilot/ifugao-rice-terraces/ifugao-rice-terraces-detailed/en/	2
Indigenous Climate Portal	http://www.indigenousclimate.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=160&Itemid=116&lang=en	1
United Nation Foundation	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722	1
SEAMEO SEARCA Science and Education for Agriculture and Development	http://www.searca.org/web/adss/2010/handouts/ADSS_Macandog_23Feb2010.pdf	1
World Agroforestry Centre	http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/Publications/files/manual/MN0001-04/MN0001-04-4.PDF	1
Asian Development Bank	http://aenet.org/ifugao/sagadb.htm	1



Private Websites. These websites are managed by a private individual who serves as the webmaster of the site that is responsible for maintaining and updating the webpage and its content. Figure 3 shows four private websites that contains Cordillera IK. Three of the websites namely: Sagada-Igorot.com, Cordillera as Captured by Art Tibaldo, and An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Others Essays were also published locally while only the Wageningen UR Digital Library was published in international website.

Government Organization. These websites are managed and created by the government. Table 6 shows 11 websites managed and created by the government. Out of the eleven (7) websites there were three (3) academic institutions that published Cordillera IK in this websites. These were: Benguet State University, University of the Philippines Los Banos, and University of the Philippines Baguio. Two of these academic institutions are based in the Cordillera. This implies that only a few academic institutions based on the Cordillera published Cordillera IK on their website. Seven (7) of the websites created by the government with Cordillera IK were published locally while four (4) were published nationally.

Non Government Organization. These websites were made and managed by different non government organizations. Out of the 35 websites created by non government organization, 19 were published by an international group, while only seven (7) and nine (9) were published within the national and local areas, respectively.

This implies that non government organizations within the Philippines do not publish enough articles on Cordillera IK on their websites.



Table 5. Philippine websites that contain Cordillera IK created and managed by a private individual

NAME OF WEBSITE (N=4)	WEBSITE LINK
LOCAL WEBSITES	
Sagada-Igorot.com	http://sagada-igorot.blogspot.com/
Cordillera as captured by Art Tibaldo	http://tibaldoarts.tripod.com/index.html
An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays	http://spiritedthoughts.posterous.com/indigenous-mountain-resource-management-syste
INTERNATIONAL WEBSITES	
Wageningen UR Digital Library	http://library.wur.nl/frontis/economics_of_poverty/08_omura.pdf



Table 6. Philippine websites that contain Cordillera IK created and managed by the government

NAME OF WEBSITE (N=11)	WEBSITE LINK
LOCAL WEBSITES	
University of the Philippines Baguio Cordillera Studies Center	http://www.upb.edu.ph/csc/
Local Government of Sagada	http://lgu.sagada.org/
Benguet State University	http://bsu.edu.ph
Tabuk City Kalinga	http://tabuk.gov.ph/Pagta.htm
Discover Abra	http://abra.gov.ph/home
Province of Benguet	http://www.benguet.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=316&Itemid=328
NATIONAL WEBSITES	
Regional Development Council Cordillera	http://cordillera.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=498&Itemid=82
National Commission for Culture in the Arts	http://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/articles-on-c-n-a/article.php?igm=1&i=150
National Commission Indigenous People	http://ncip.gov.ph
Philippine Information Agency	http://www.pia.gov.ph/news/index.php?article=191328846535
UPLB Research, Development and Extension	http://rdenews.uplb.edu.ph/index.php/feature-stories/38-biological-science/243-indigenous-knowledge-scales-the-ivory-tower-of-nrm-science



Table 7. Philippine websites that contains Cordillera IK created and managed by non government organization.

NAME OF WEBSITE (N=34)	WEBSITE LINK
LOCAL WEBSITES	
Interactive Cordillera	http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/9259527/1/ http://s4.zetaboards.com/Igorot_Pride/topic/424044/1/
Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera CDCP, Inc.	http://cdpckordilyera.org/
Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts	http://www.nikeprogramme.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=76
Kalinga Tambayan	http://natsm16.proboards.com/index.cgi
Mountainprovince.net	http://www.mountainprovince.net
Montanosa Research & Development Center	http://mrdcagada.blogspot.com/
Cordillera People's Alliance	http://www.cpaphils.org/campaigns/UNDRIP%20workshop%20statement_23june08.htm
Sagada Your Philippine Mountain Paradise	http://sagada.org
Cordillera Voice	http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=591887&page=2
NATIONAL WEBSITE	
Indigenous Climate Portal	http://www.indigenousclimate.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=160&Itemid=116&lang=en



Table 7..... continued

Kalinawan Art Foundation	http://www.kalinawa.com/detail.php?pagename=Related%20Links
Philippine Literature	http://litera1no4.tripod.com/isneg_frame.html
BlauEarth	http://blauearth.com/tag/central-cordillera/
Philippine Maps	http://philippinemaps.ph/filer/toledo-cebu/Indigenous%20agroforestry.pdf
The Philippine Tattoo Revival	http://www.siampinoy.net/blogs.html?start=100
Philippine Tribal Tattoo	http://knink.com/content/tattoos/philippines-tribal-tattoos.htm
Philippine Ethnic Group	http://ethnicgroupsphilippines.com

INTERNATIONAL WEBSITE

Mountain Forum	http://www.mtnforum.org/sites/default/files/pub/813.pdf
First Peoples Worldwide	http://www.firstpeoplesworldwide.org/publish/gsCordilleraPeoplesAlliance.pdf
Sweet Potato Knowledge Portal	http://sweetpotatoknowledge.org/crop-management/socio-economic-issues/Farmers%20indigenous%20knowledge%20of%20sweetpotato%20production%20and%20utilization.pdf
United Nation Foundation	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/722
SEAMEO SEARCA Science and Education for Agriculture and Development	http://www.searca.org/web/adss/2010/handouts/ADSS_Macandog_23Feb2010.pdf
UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001826/182647e.pdf



Table 7..... continued

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/nr/giahs/pilot-systems/pilot/ifugao-rice-terraces/ifugao-rice-terraces-detailed/en/
World Agroforestry Centre	http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/Publications/files/manual/MN0001-04/MN0001-04-4.PDF
EedtfipEed Philippine Partners Task Force for Indigenous Peoples Rights	http://www.eedtfip.org/files/PAPER%20Indigenous%20Women%20and%20Food%20Sovereignty.pdf
All Academic Research	http://citation.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/2/5/2/0/4/pages252048/p252048-4.php
NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository	http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/11497/1/IJTK%2010(2)%20227-238.pdf
IDRC Archive	http://web.idrc.ca/en/ev-103664-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html
International Labor Organization	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_100818.pdf
Skyscraper City	http://www.skyscrapercity.com/archive/index.php/t-591887.html
Ipcca portal	http://ipcca.info/ifugao/about/
Siam Pinoy Community	http://www.siampinoy.net/blogs.html?start=100
Asian Development Bank	http://aenet.org/ifugao/sagadb.htm
Project Gutenberg	http://www.gutenberg.org/files/3308/3308-h/3308-h.htm



Profile of the webmaster

Tzar F. Catiling. One of the webmasters interviewed was Tzar, 30 years old. He is an IT specialist of Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts or NIKE from Poblacion, Kiangan, Ifugao, and is from the Ifugao-tuwali tribe.

Catiling created the website “Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts” or NIKE which contains information about Ifugao Indigenous Knowledge. According to him, the objective of creating the website is to upload all researches about Ifugao Indigenous Knowledge, including published and unpublished works. Posting all researches in the web are for the students to be able to access information about Ifugao Indigenous knowledge since some information on Ifugao IK are integrated in the curriculum of elementary and public high schools through the Department of Education, as well as in the tertiary level as in the case of the Ifugao State University.

The website is also intended for other researchers to access the published information.

Catiling said that creating a website for Cordillera IK is an effective form of disseminating information for people to better understand the culture. Likewise, it could be a good way of preserving the culture. Since most people use the internet, they can have an easy access when researching about the topic wherever they go.

One of the challenges in using the internet for information dissemination, according to Catiling, is plagiarism. He said that some people copy similar information and publish the same articles in other sites. In this case, his team publishes a book or article and copyrights it to the national library to avoid such problem.



Maintaining the website is a way of showing passion in understanding culture. As long as there is something new to include on the website, there will always be updates for its improvement, Catiling emphasized.

Gary Pekas. Gary Pekas is 47 years old from Sagada, Mt. Province and a graduate of AB Political Science. He is the creator of the website “An Igorot’s Sprited Thoughts and Others Essays”.

Pekas created the website as his way to publish his works and to make them available to the public. According to him, website will serve as reference for the student, organizations, and curious people on the culture and Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the Cordillera. In addition, Pekas said that being a writer all he wants is for his work to be read by the people. For him, one effective way for doing that is to create a website that will publish his works and researches.

Pekas also mentioned that one challenge in using the internet for disseminating Cordillera IK is plagiarism. He believes that his works have been plagiarized many times.

In his reason for maintaining the website, Pekas said that he simply likes his work to be read and to be available to the public.



Characteristics of the Websites

Language Used. All the websites used English except for the website Interactive Cordillera that uses Filipino to publish Cordillera IK. There were also no website that used multi-lingual languages. This is expected since the internet can be accessed by different people with different nationalities and English is the universal language.

This corroborates Gupta (1997), who said that the dominance of English in the Internet needs no arguing for and that computers are in any case English-oriented. This is because Netscape and Java are in English, the vocabulary of computing and of the Internet is overwhelmingly English, and most of the texts that are accessed through it are in English. Further, the search engines are in English and are based in the US. Gupta explained that the reasons for the dominance of English are firstly historical -- the Internet began in the USA, which is still the leading user of it, and the USA is an English-using nation.

Number of visitors. Most of the websites had “likes” indicators in their webpage. The website Siam Pinoy Community have the most number of likes with 5,234,933 followed by National Commission for Culture and the Arts with 1,117,775 while the website Discover Abra is leading with 867, 108 in views followed by UPLB Research, Development and Extension with 466,409.

Table 9 shows that there were four websites that have the icon “view” on their homepage. These were the websites Discover Abra with 867,108 followed by UPLB Research, Development and Extension with 466,409, Cordillera Voice with 284,405 and Philippines Tribal Tattoo with 11, 863.



On the other hand, Table 10 shows that there were three websites that contain both “views” and “like” in their homepage. These websites were Discover Abra who has the highest number of “views” with 867, 108 but got the lowest number of “likes” with 46 among the three websites. UPLB Research, Development and Extension is second in number in terms of “views” with 466, 409 but got the highest number in terms of “likes” with 13, 579. Lastly, Cordillera Voicewith least number of “views” with 284,405 and second in “likes” with 162.

On the other hand, there were nineteen websites that do not have “likes” and/or “views” on their webpage. Most of the website that do not have likes and/or views were from the local website with eight websites then followed by international websites with six and lastly by national websites with three.

The date retrieved varied from January 11, February 11, February 14, and February 18. However, this does not affect the number of the likes or views of the websites. Most of the websites that got the higher number of like were older than the others and the more popular the more likes or views. Moreover, six of the top 10 highest number of likes were international websites.

Table 8.Number of visitors in terms of likes

NAME OF WEBSITE (n=29)	DATE RETRIEVED	LIKES
Siam Pinoy Community	Feb. 14, 2012	5,234,933
National Commission for Culture in the Arts	Jan. 11, 2012	1,117,775
Interactive Cordillera	Jan. 11, 2012	72,144



Table 8.....continued

UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women	Jan. 11, 2012	52,129
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Jan. 11, 2012	48,078
Project Gutenberg	Feb. 14, 2012	5, 536
University of Baguio Cordillera Studies Center	Feb. 14, 2012	5,453
Asian Development Bank	Feb. 18, 2012	4,865
IDRC Archive	Jan. 11, 2012	3,279
Tabuk City Kalinga	Feb. 14, 2012	2,965
Province of Benguet	Feb. 14, 2012	2,238
World Agroforestry Centre	Jan. 11, 2012	1,594
Skycraper City	Feb. 18, 2012	1,459
International Labor Organization	Feb. 18, 2012	1,200
Philippine Information Agency	Feb. 14, 2012	1,011
SEAMEO SEARCA Science and Education for Agriculture and Development	Jan. 11, 2012	553
First Peoples Worldwide	Jan. 11, 2012	273
Benguet State University	Feb. 14, 2012	186
Philippine Literature	Feb. 18, 2012	146
Regional Development Council Cordillera	Jan. 11, 2012	112
Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts	Jan. 11, 2012	111
Mountain Forum	Feb. 14, 2012	109
United Nation Foundation	Jan. 11, 2012	84



Table 8.....continued

Cordillera People's Alliance	Feb. 14, 2012	26
Kalinawan Art Foundation	Feb. 14, 2012	25
Indigenous Climate Portal	Jan. 11, 2012	23
An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays	Jan. 11, 2012	17
National Commission for Indigenous People	Feb. 14, 2012	8
BlauEarth	Jan. 11, 2012	5

Table 9. Number of visitors in terms of views

NAME OF WEBSITE (n=4)	VIEWS	LIKE
Discover Abra	867,108	
UPLB Research, Development and Extension	466,409	
Cordillera Voice	284,405	
Philippines Tribal Tattoo	11,863	

Table 10. Number of visitors in terms of both views and likes

NAME OF WEBSITE (n=4)	VIEWS	LIKE
Discover Abra	867,108	46
UPLB Research, Development and Extension	466,409	13,579
Cordillera Voice	284,405	162



Classification of Cordillera IK

Place Featured. Table 11 shows that Mt. Province (30%) has the most number of Cordillera IK published on the internet.

Locally, there were more websites featuring Mt. Province especially from the municipalities of Bontoc and Sagada. Sagada is one of the more tourists destinations in the Cordillera known for its caves and landscapes that encourages people from there or tourists to feature the place. In studying the place or the tourist spots it includes the different indigenous way to maintain the place/tourist spots.

For national websites, Interactive Cordillera had the most number of Cordillera IK published. More Cordillera IKs were published on Mt. Province, Benguet, and Ifugao.

Furthermore, Ifugaowas also one of the leading provinces featuredon the internet because of its famous man made rice terraces that is more famed by the mountain engineering all around the place. Because of this, researches of this place have been conducted all around the world that includes the people with its practices and beliefs.

Lastly, 22% of the published Cordillera IK were termed general as Cordillera. The websitedid not specifically name a province from the Cordillera were the IK originated

Classification of IK. The Cordillera IK published in the internet were classified based on the scope of IK research of Grenier (1998). These are learning systems, local organizations, controls, and enforcement, local classification and quantification, human health, animals and animal diseases, water, soil, agriculture, and agroforestry and swidden agriculture. This is also to be consistent with the other surveys done for the



compilation of Cordillera IK. However, other classifications of Grenier were not use since there were no IK found in the websites that fell under them.

Rituals and belief and Music, Dance, and Instruments are treated as one classification each instead of being just a part of Local Organizations, Controls, and Enforcement. This is to give emphasis to its sub-areas that were commonly studied. Table 12 shows the classification of Cordillera IK most published in the websites.

There were 549 total of Cordillera IK browsed in the Philippine websites-local websites, national websites, international websites.

Table 11. Classification of Cordillera IK on place featured

PLACE OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Mt. Province	15	30
Benguet	10	20
Ifugao	9	18
Kalinga	7	14
Abra	3	6
Apayao	2	4

*There were 11 websites that featured Cordillera in general.



Table 12. Classification of IK according to Grenier (1998)

CLASSIFICATION	FREQUENCY (n= 549)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Rituals and Beliefs	198	36
Music, Dance, Instrument	78	14.2
Agriculture	74	13.50
Local classification and Quantification	62	11.29
Local Organization, Controls, and Enforcement	59	10.75
Agroforestry and Swidden Agriculture	36	6.56
Learning Systems	23	4.19
Human Health	12	2.19
Animals and Animal Diseases	7	1.28

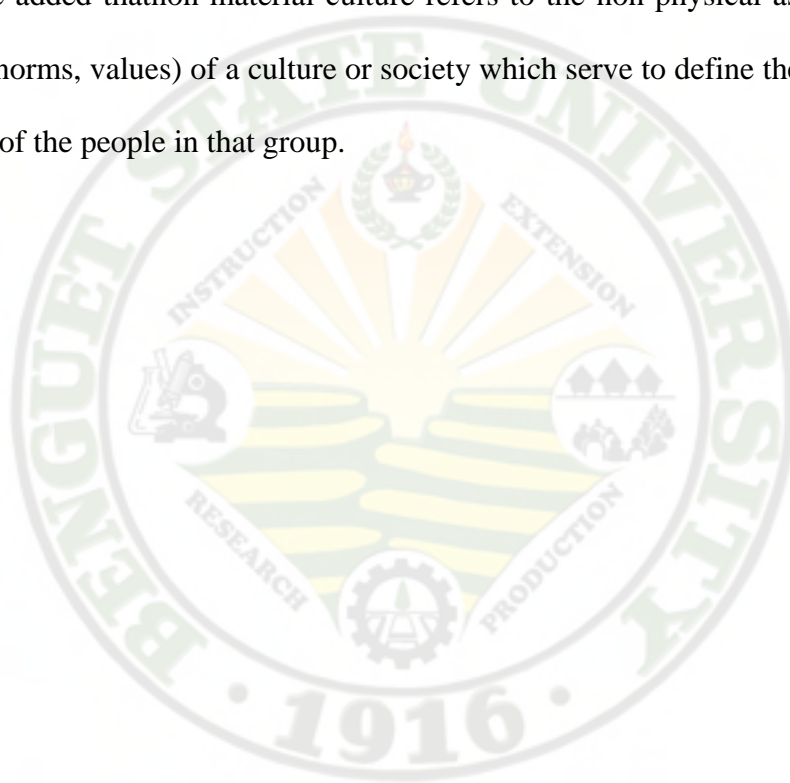
Articles on Rituals and Beliefs (36%) were published the most followed by Music, Dance, and Instruments. Some degrees of significance were also gained from Agriculture (13.50%), Local Classification and Quantification (11.29%) and Local Organization, Controls, and Enforcement (10.75%). This implies that the creators and managers of these websites put more focus on topics that fall under non material culture. Few were featured topics on knowledge practices such as Agroforestry and Swidden Agriculture (6.56%), Learning Systems (4.19%), Human Health, (2.19%), and Animals and Animal



Diseases (1.28%). This may be due to the increasing effects of the Philippines to promote tourism in the country by highlighting its various indigenous cultures.

However, material culture as defined by Sharp (2012) refers to the physical features that define a particular culture, society, or group, such as homes, schools, businesses, churches, nightlife, etc. These structures develop a perceptual schema of describing the members and overall atmosphere of a society

He added that non-material culture refers to the non-physical aspects (languages, symbols, norms, values) of a culture or society which serve to define the feelings, morals, or beliefs of the people in that group.



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The place where the websites were published were almost equally distributed with 38% local and international each and 24% from national. Majority of these websites were created and managed by non government organizations and most of them were published by international websites. Fewer were created by government organizations and private individuals.

Only one of the websites used Filipino language in their website and the rest used the English language. In terms of views and/or likes, only three websites had both views and likes indicators on their website. Siam Pinoy Community had most likes and Discover Abra had most views.

Mountain Province was featured most especially topics on the practices done on its tourist spots. There were a few featured Apayao and Abra.

On the other hand, the Cordillera IK were classified most under Rituals and Beliefs and Music, Dance, and Instrument. Lesser topics were published on Human Health and Animals and Animal diseases.

According to the webmasters interviewed the reason for creating and managing these websites are: For researchers who want to access and published information, to upload researches about Indigenous Knowledge including published or unpublished work, purposively for students to have access information on Indigenous Knowledge, and to make works on Cordillera IK available to the public.



Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There are initiatives by the people outside and inside the Cordillera in trying to feature and published Cordillera indigenous knowledge on the internet.
2. There were more articles published on non material culture published on the internet.
3. The creators of the websites are varied coming from international, national, and local.
4. Although the Cordillera has many languages still the English language is used to publish their work in the internet.
5. Websites with many articles published on a specific topic will have more people liking it. However, there were other organizations with many links despite having fewer articles may still have more “likes.”
6. Some information on Cordillera IK published in some websites were not in-depth, thus needing additional information from other sources.



Recommendations

Based on conclusions, the following recommendations are forwarded:

1. Webmasters of the different Philippine websites must be encouraged to publish more Cordillera IK so that they can be an instrument in cultural education.
2. Philippine websites must also add more information on the different fields of Cordillera IK.
3. Compilation of Cordillera IK already published in varied forms should be a continuous activity in order to help conserve the IK.
4. A similar study may be done but instead considering websites from the general search on Google, thus more inventories of Cordillera IK should be done.
5. Create a network where compilation of Cordillera IK studied will be published.



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APPENDIX A

Website Information Sheet

Benguet State University
College of Agriculture
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Philippine Websites as Medium for Disseminating Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge

Website Title: _____

Link: _____

Area Published: _____

Creator and Manager: _____

Language Used: _____

Number of Visits

Views: _____

Likes: _____

Place featured: _____

Indigenous knowledge featured: _____

Classification of IK: _____



APPENDIX B

Questionnaire for webmasters

Benguet State University
College of Agriculture
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Philippine Websites as Medium for Disseminating Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge

Socio-demographic Profile:

Name: _____ Age: _____
Occupation: _____ Address: _____
Tribal Affiliation (if any): _____ Educational Attainment: _____

Questions:

1. What are your objectives in creating a website containing Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge?
2. Do you think making a website for Cordillera IK is effective information dissemination? Why?
3. Is there a need to use the internet in depicting Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge? Why?
4. What challenges you do encounter in using the internet as a medium for information dissemination of Cordillera IK?
5. What are your motivations or reason in maintaining the website?



APPENDIX C

Electronic Database

Benguet State University
College of Agriculture
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Philippine Websites as Medium for Disseminating Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge



Electronic Database



APPENDIX D

Websites Browsed on Cordillera IK in the Philippine Page

Benguet State University
College of Agriculture
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Philippine Websites as Medium for Disseminating Cordillera Indigenous Knowledge



KalingaTambayan website



Province of Benguet website





Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts (NIKE) website



An Igorot's Spirited Thoughts and Other Essays website





Interactive Cordillera website



Cordillera as captured by Art Tibaldo website





Cordillera Voice website



Cordillera Peoples Alliance website





University of the Philippines Baguio Cordillera Studies Center website



Benguet State University website





Sagada-Igorot.com website



Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera CDCP, Inc. website





Mountainprovince.net website



Sagada Your Philippine Mountain Paradise website





Discover Abra website

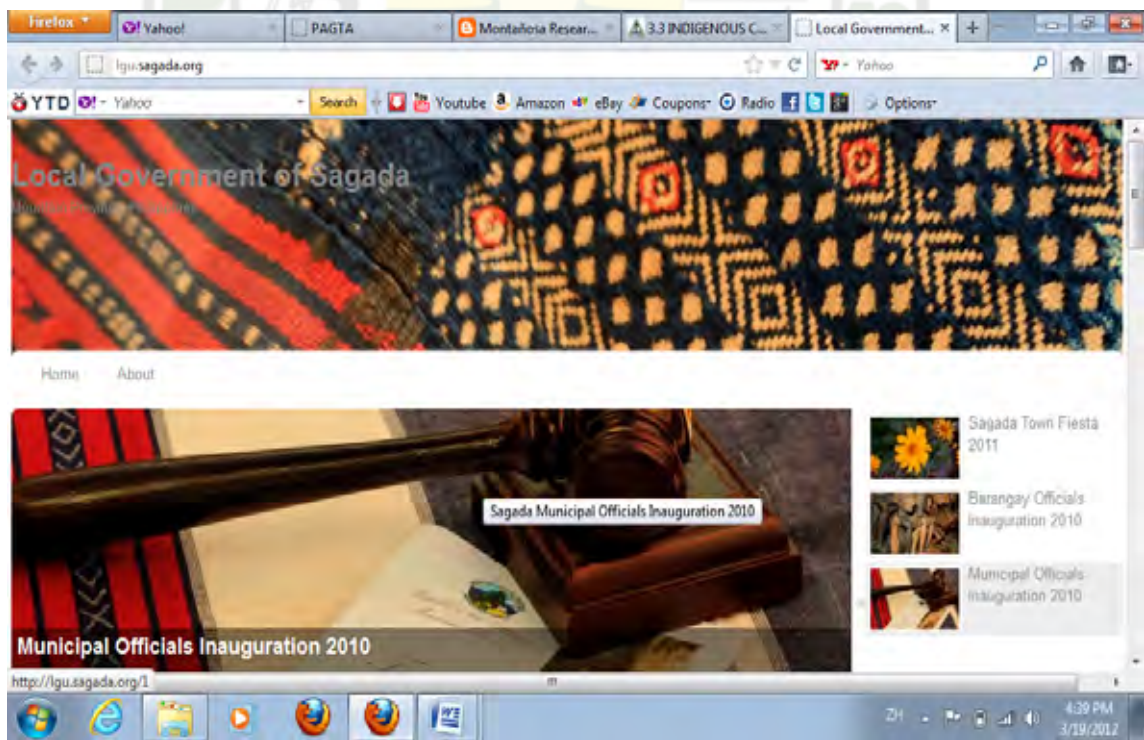


Montanosa Research & Development Center website





Regional Development Council Cordillera website



Local Government of Sagada website





Philippine Literature website



UPLB Research, Development and Extension News website





Philippine Tattoo Revival website



National Commission on Indigenous Peoples website





Philippine Ethnic Group website



National Commission for Culture and the Arts website





Tabuk City Kalinga website

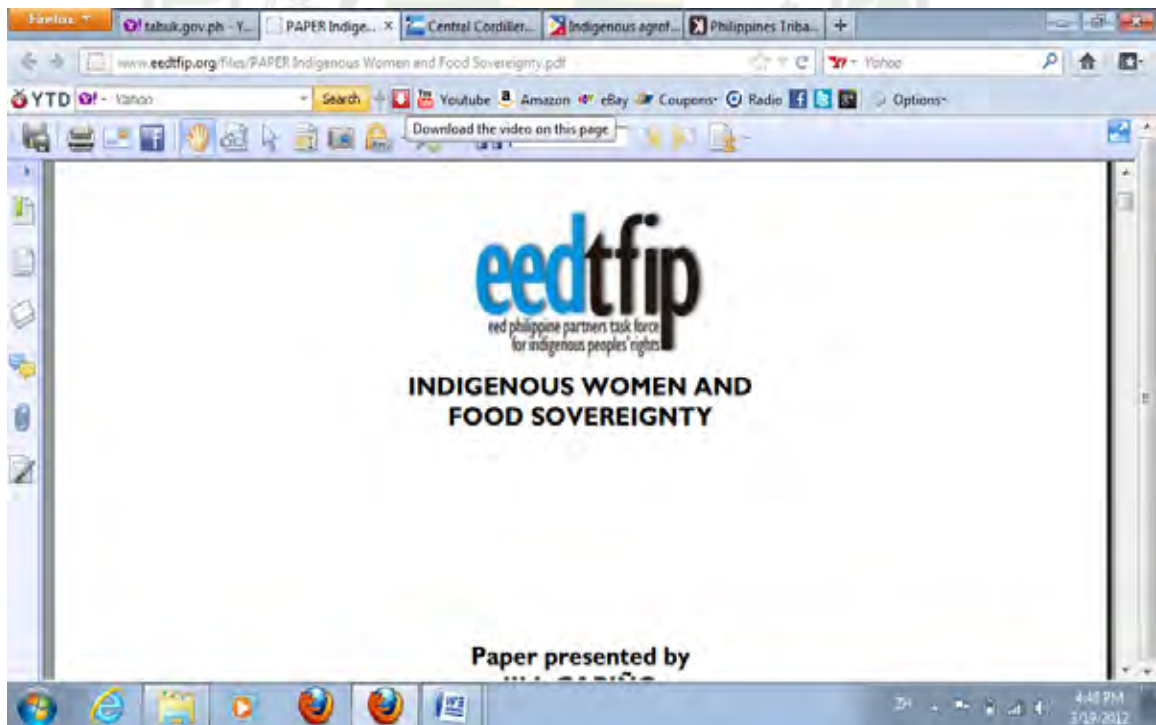


Kalinawan Art Foundation website



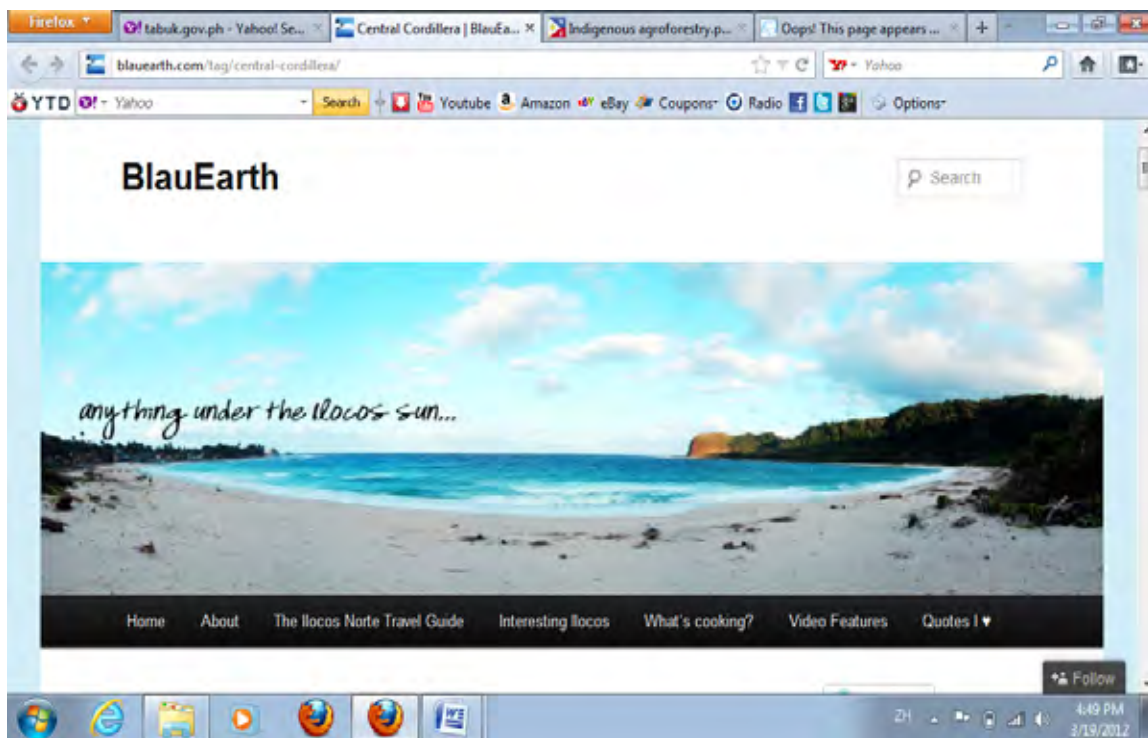


Philippine Information Agency website

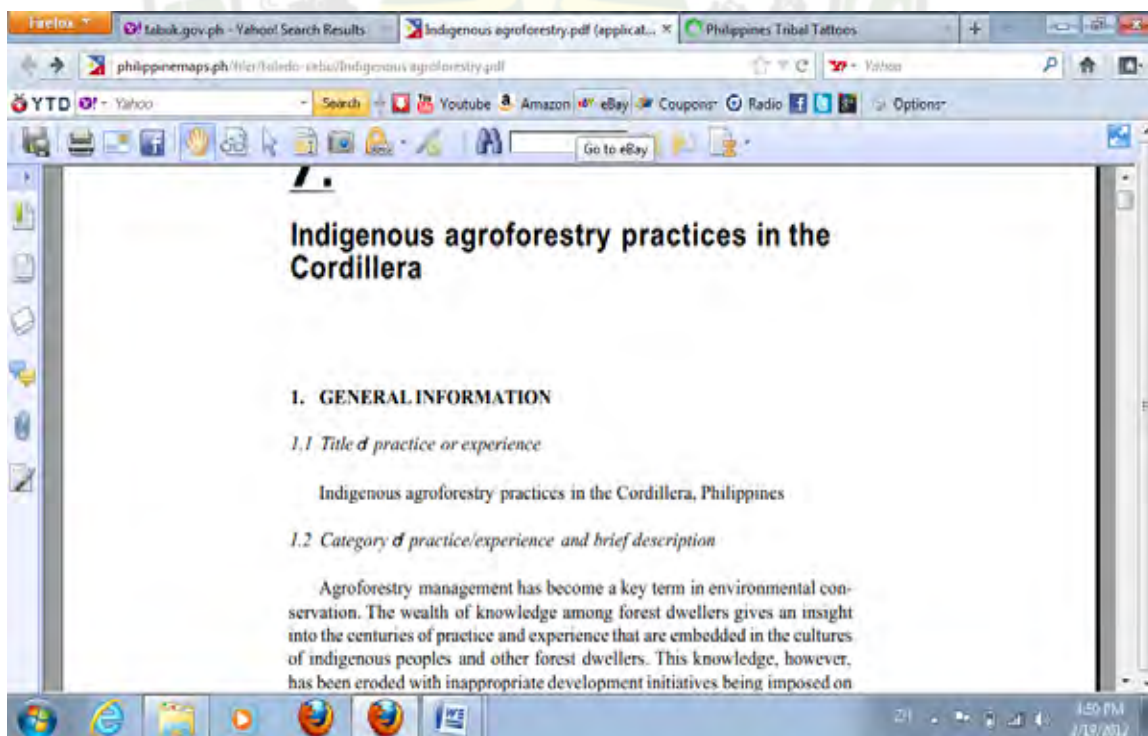


Eedtfip Eed Philippine Partners Task Force for Indigenous Peoples Rights website



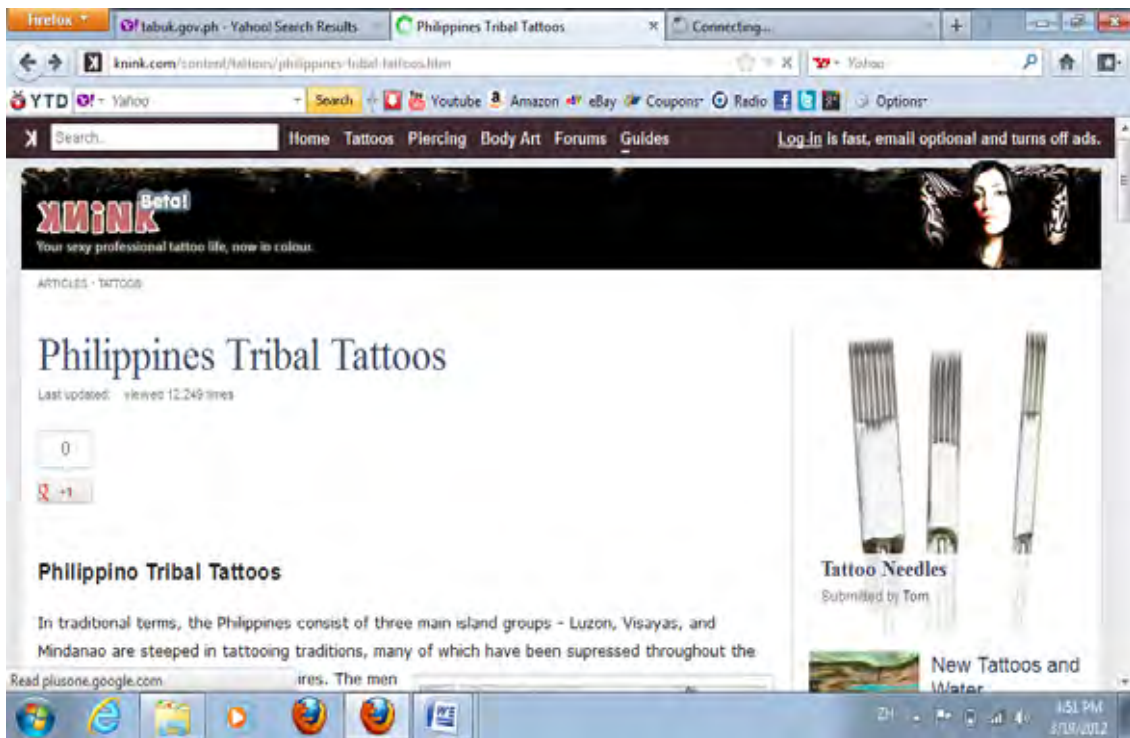


BlauEarth website



Philippine Maps website





Philippines Tribal Tattoos website



Project Gutenberg website



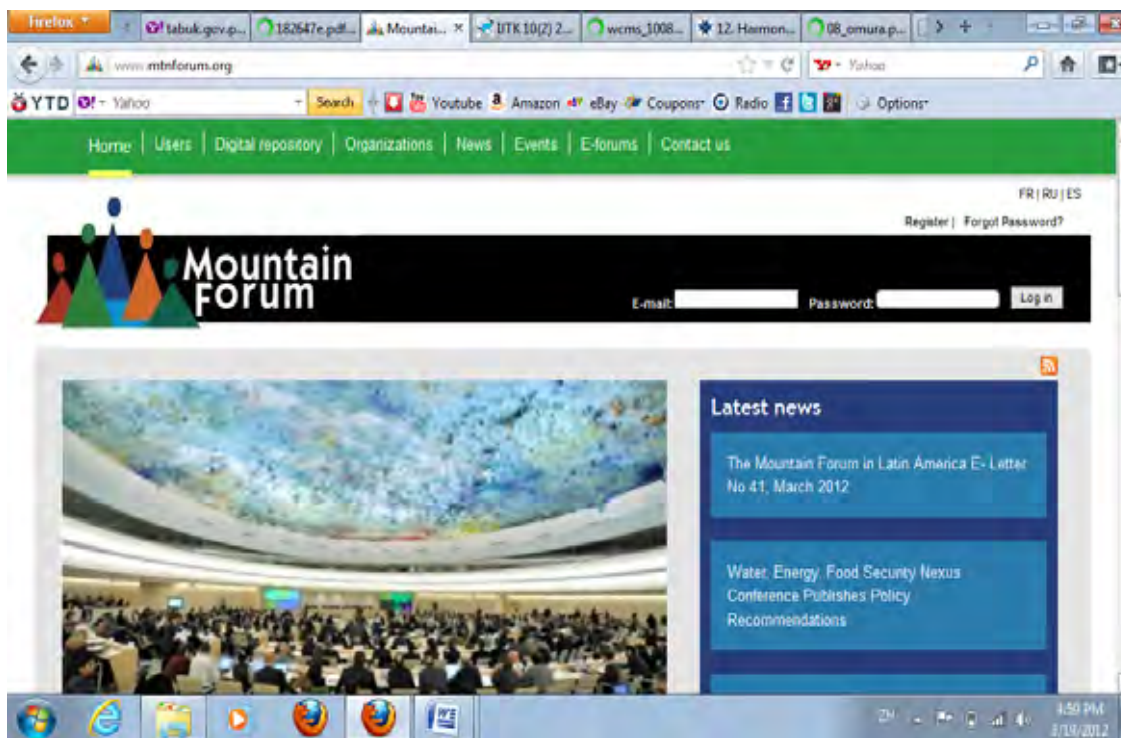
The screenshot shows the Skyscraper City website in a Firefox browser window. The address bar displays the URL: www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=591887&page=2. The website features a navigation menu with links for "The Philippines", "Philippines Website", "Philippines Food", and "Philippines Tourism". A search bar is located on the right side. Below the navigation menu, there is a "daily menu" section with links to "rate the banner", "guess the city", "one on one", and "best skyscraper of 2011 tournament". A "Post Reply" button is visible. The main content area lists several articles: "Organic Farming Learn how to farm organically Books, magazine on crops, livestock", "13 Agriculture Companies Jump in today to take advantage of this emerging bull market in argo.", and "Food Processing Systems Our systems can efficiently meet your food processing needs". The page number "Page 2 of 13" is shown at the bottom right.

Skycraper City website

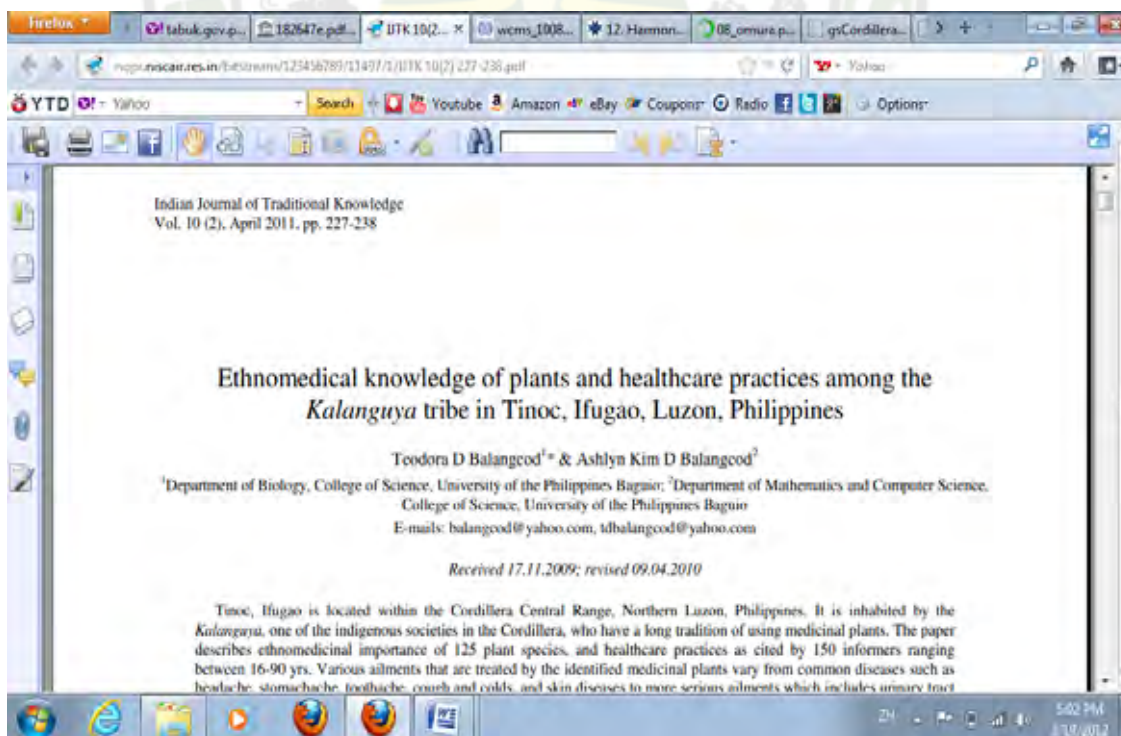
The screenshot shows the All Academic Research website in a Firefox browser window. The address bar displays the URL: citations.allacademic.com/citations/mla Apa_research_citations/2/3/2/0/4/jpages/252045/p252048-4.php. The website features a logo for "allacademic research" and a navigation menu with links for "Info/Citation", "FAQ", "Research", and "All Academic Inc.". The main content area displays a document titled "Indigenous Ontopolitics as Critique of Postcolonial Reason: The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, the National Living Treasure, and Contemporary Anxieties of the Philippine Citizen-Subject". Below the title, there is a "Document" section with a "Text" tab selected. The text begins with "Unformatted Document Text: Cordillera, though the legacies of colonization and neocolonial peripheralization continue to take their toll. The Cordillera Administrative Region ranks 5th among all regions of the Philippines with the highest incidence of poverty. Four of ten families in the Cordillera live below the official poverty line (Rovillos 2002). All six Cordillera provinces are among the country's poorest. The most recent Minimum Basic Needs Survey (1996) conducted by local government units in the Cordillera found that the greatest unmet needs in the region were income and employment, water and sanitation, and basic education and literacy (ibid). Clearly, the influx of successive development projects in the region since the 1950s has done little to address residents' ongoing peripheralization. Carling notes that there are both shared and divergent aspects of Cordillera IPs' culture and practices. While each group has its own language, the lingua franca of the region is Ilokano (native to the adjacent Ilokos provinces). Carling observes, however, the following shared characteristics: Subsistence economy largely prevails in the remote villages. The people collectively perform the agricultural cycle from planting to harvesting, observing indigenous rituals and practices. They also follow indigenous ways in managing communally owned lands and resources, such as forests, rivers, and other water bodies. Community unity, collective work, mutual cooperation and assistance, selflessness and upholding the common good are the underlying values which villagers and tribes live by for peaceful coexistence (Carling 2004 ibid). The most significant commonality among the groups, however, is the concept of ancestral land and its collective management (ibid). In this respect, the ontology of Cordillera IPs is no different from that of IPs throughout the archipelago, or, for that matter, throughout the world – land is understood as kin and life (ibid). III. Protesting Development Aggression Cordillera IPs' battles over ancestral domain center on everyday access to, and juridical control of, land. In this, their struggles resonate with those of native peoples around the world to maintain sacred sites, indigenous knowledge, culture, and political institutions. Throughout each colonial era and into the neocolonial present, repeated attempts have been made to transform land, mineral, and water resources constituting Cordillera IPs' ancestral domain into capital and state-controlled public

All Academic Research website





Mountain Forum website



NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository website





UNESCO Building Peace in the minds of men and women website



First Peoples Worldwide website



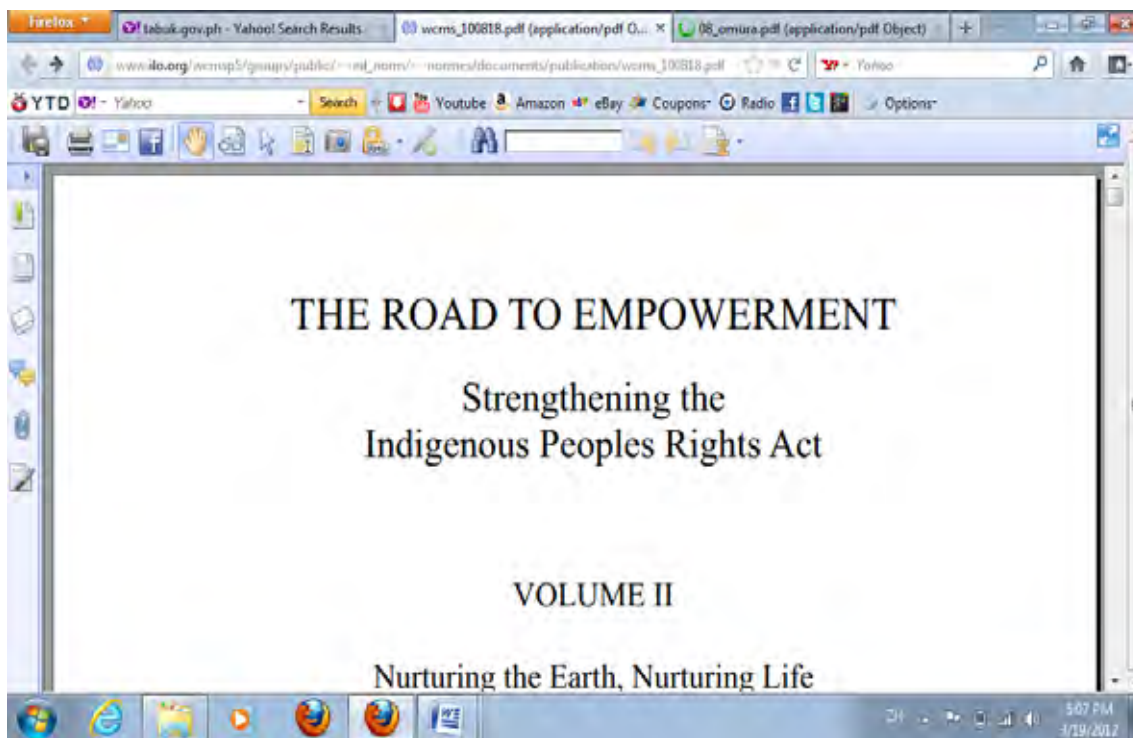
The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying the IDRC Archive website. The address bar shows the URL: web.idrc.ca/en/ev-10364-001-3-00_109PC.html. The page title is "IDRC Archive" and it is in French. The main content area features the document title "12. Harmonizing ancestral domain with local governance in the Cordillera of the northern Philippines" in orange text. Below the title, the authors are listed: Lorelei C. Mendoza, June Prill-Brett, Bienvenido P. Tapang, Gladys A. Cruz, Arellano A. Colongon, Jr, Victoria Lourdes C. Diaz, Ma. Cecilia San Luis and Alicia G. Follosco. An abstract follows, starting with "Over time, and despite official state policy on the national patrimony, the people of the Cordillera controlled their territory through indigenous land tenure systems and customary resource management rules." A sidebar on the left contains a "Topic Explorer" menu with categories like "New", "in_focus", "Development & evaluation", etc. A "40 YEARS" logo is visible at the bottom left of the page content.

IDRC Archive website

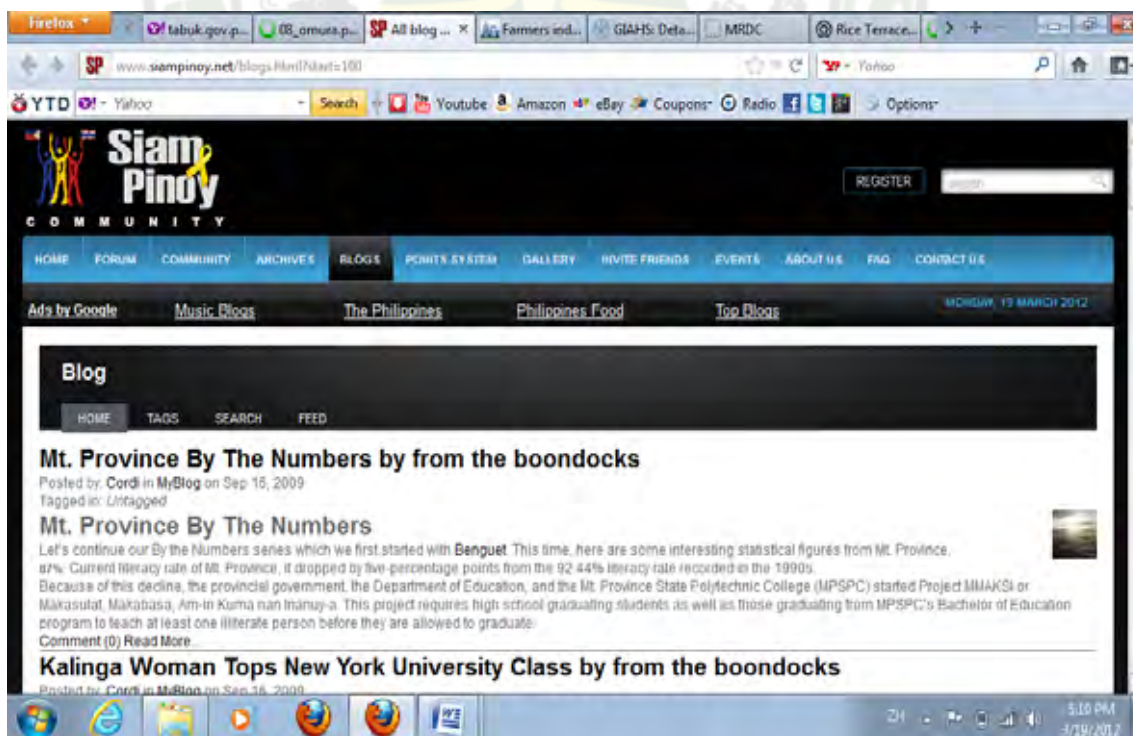
The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying the IPCCCA Portal website. The address bar shows the URL: ipcca.info. The page title is "ipcca | - Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment Initiative -". The navigation menu includes "News and Updates", "About IPCCCA", "The Assessments", "Publications", and "Meetings". The main content area features a world map with several regions highlighted in red and yellow, indicating areas of focus. Below the map, a list of indigenous groups is provided: Maasai, Parque de la Papa, Sapara, Kuna Yala, PNWT, Adivasi, Huay Manao, Ifugao, and Skolt Sami. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 5:06 PM on 3/19/2012.

IPCCCA Portal website



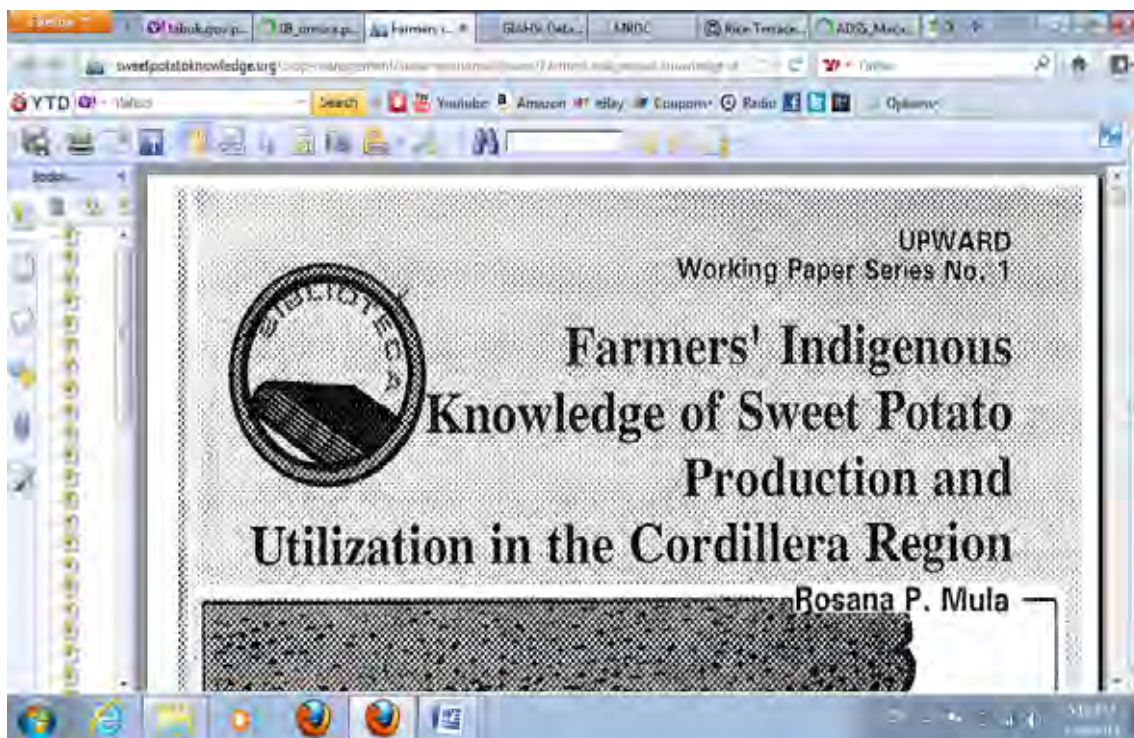


International Labor Organization website



Siam Pinoy Community website





Sweet Potato Knowledge Portal website



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations website



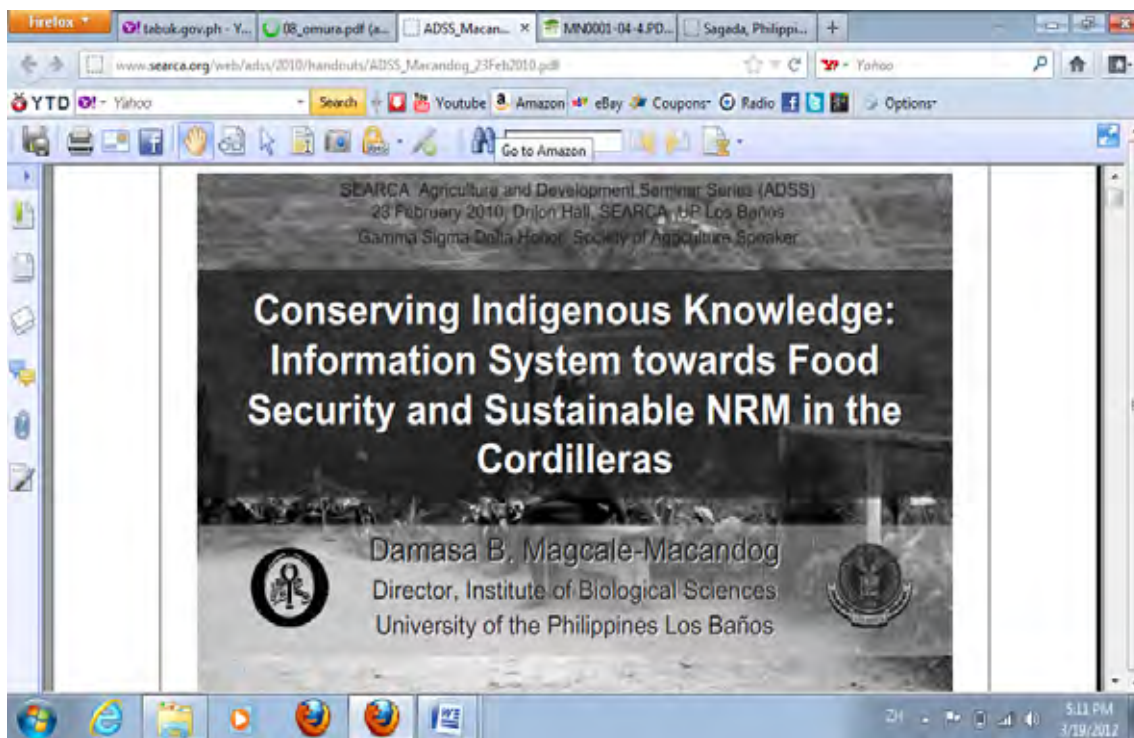


Indigenous Climate Portal website



United Nation Foundation website



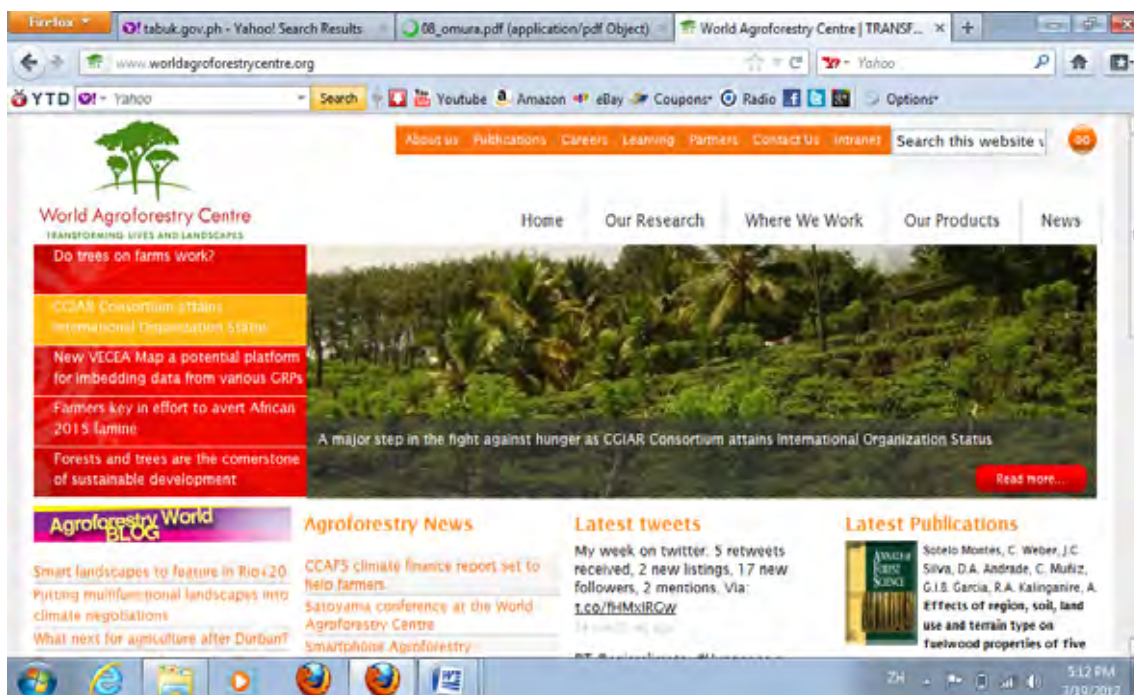


SEAMO SEARCA Science and Education for Agriculture and Development website



Asian Development Bank website





World Agroforestry Centre website



Wageningen UR Digital Library website

