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Foreword

Guided by the framework, “extension is quality service”, the Tarlac State University, through the University Extension Services Office, provides high-impact extension projects and activities in different fields of interest relevant to regional and national development.

The UESO continually implement the Annual Extension In-House Review of Completed Extension Projects and Extension Tools and Approaches. The activity serves as a venue to impart interdisciplinary extension programs to Extension Service Providers (ESPs) since they constitute a vast workforce in attaining sustainable development and client empowerment. This year’s in-house review showcases the completed extension papers cutting across the offered programs of TSU for the school year 2018 to 2019. Entries were reviewed and critiqued by the esteemed panel of evaluators transcend based on the contribution or impact to sector development, the uniqueness of the tools and approaches used, the methodology adopted, and project sustainability and replicability.

The year’s in-house review was classified into two categories, namely, Completed Extension Projects (CEP) and Extension Tools and Approaches (ETA), and categorized into two parallel sessions. The CEP instigates two categories which are the Community Development Category which integrates all the necessary factors to development affiliated on economics, social-cultural, physical, technological and environmental condition of the subject community, and Industry Development Category which focuses on the expansion of micro-cottage, small and medium enterprises through technical advises and consultancy services leading to productivity enhancement compliance to statutory regulatory process improvement while the ETA instigates the other two categories which are the Human Resource Development Category which incorporates the use of skill training, knowledge transfers and professional training by which individuals, organizations and communities are empowered, and Extension Tools and Approaches Category which identifies and describes specific developed tools and unique approaches such as methods, models and instruments or, tools used in extension that can be disseminated, improved and adapted by the university.

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SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NEW CLARK CITY'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: PERSPECTIVES FROM INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' SENSE OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Jeremiah Paul C. Silvestre
College of Arts and Social Sciences

Abstract

This extension project conducted a Social Impact Assessment of a major development project affecting indigenous peoples. Focusing on the concept of quality of life, it explored the narratives of eleven (11) elders of an indigenous cultural community once these development processes are in place. Through *pakikipagkwentuhan*, the indigenous method of sharing of beliefs, thoughts, and experiences between the interviewers and the participants, as equal contributors to the story, the participants' narratives were documented and analyzed. The results of the study captured that the participants' sense of quality of life is reliant on their inherited ancestral land, dependence on it for livelihood and provision to their family, and the hopes to pass it to the next generation. Themes from the narratives were related to human rights and well-being concepts. Recommendations drawn from the study include using quantitative methods and multiple units of analysis to make the assessment more comprehensive; doing multiple disciplinary perspectives in order to wholly capture the impacts, and reporting of the SIA results for social policy.

**FOOD SAFETY QUALITY LINK PROJECT: FSQ LEVEL II TRAINING CUM
CONSULTANCY SERVICES ON DOCUMENTATION, IMPLEMENTATION
AND REGISTRATION EXTENSION INTERVENTION FOR
FOOD PROCESSORS**

Lea B. Milan and Mary Katherine A. Apolonio
College of Science

Abstract

This paper presents the conceptualization, establishments, and implementation of the extension interventions for food processors “Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) Link Project”: FSQ Level II Training cum Consultancy Services on Documentation, Implementation, and Registration. This project generally aims to provide technical assistance and guidance to Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in food processing, on the legal and statutory requirements of the government for the food industry particularly Food and Drugs Administration License to Operate (FDA-LTO). This paper also describes the project methodology used, the design of the project, the selection and qualification of partner-beneficiaries, its project management, the technical aspect, the project monitoring method, and the evaluation. It also provides the highlights of accomplishments and outcomes of the projects both beneficiaries, extension service providers, and the university. Finally, this paper outlines the sustainability of the project, the challenges encountered by the beneficiaries, and the service provider during the conduct of the project and their respective learnings from the project implementation.

DESIGN AND INSTALLATION OF A GRID-TIED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ROOFTOP SYSTEM FOR REHOBOTH CHILDREN'S HOME INC.

**Maan B. Florendo, Ferdinand L. Marcos, Crispin I. Flora, Enalyn T. Domingo,
Cid L. Lapuz, Don Louie A. Sanvictores and Idris Jeffrey M. Manguera**
College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

With the inclusive approach of the Department of Energy (DOE) in the attainment of its nine-point Energy Sector Strategic Directions (ESSDs) through a renewable energy incentive mechanism campaign called the net-metering with the legal basis of RA No. 9513 which allows consumers to produce its own electricity requirement with maximum capacity of 100 kW, the Rehoboth Children's Home Inc. (RCHI) realization to participate with the campaign ought them to seek the technical assistance in the design and installation of a solar PV system in their institution. Based from a loading analysis of RCHI and some physical and economic constraints, the extension providers from the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering was able to design the optimum solar PV system for RCHI using the developed a methodology in designing and installing a solar PV system including the assistance in the net-metering application to a local distribution utility. From the total monthly power demand of RCHI girls' dormitory of 199 KWh and 100KWh for the boys' dormitory, the optimum design were a 3.6 kWp DC/ 3KW AC grid-tied and a 1.050 kWp DC/ 1.5kW AC grid-tied solar PV rooftop systems respectively. The designed systems can accommodate ideally up to 150% rating of its rating which gives allowance for future increase of loads of the client. With the installation of a solar PV system, RCHI could now generate clean renewable energy for its children and extends its benefits far beyond from their home by sharing the excess generated energy with the community.

PROJECT SPG- STRONG PRODUCTION OF GREENS

**Cynthia G. Quiambao¹, Jayson R. Punzalan²
and Alma M. Corpuz³**

College of Teacher Education^{1,2}
College of Science³

Abstract

Project SPG – Strong Production of Greens was implemented in the adopted community as a result of livelihood needs indicated in the community needs assessment survey and the ocular survey of the possible community resources which may be tapped to address pressing needs of the residents. Based on the ocular survey, houses have spaces in their backyards which can be used for planting vegetables. The extension chair provider mobilized their linkages and network and was able to put together experts, funds, and material resources to implement Project SPG. The results were encouraging since the parents were able to harvest vegetables for their meals; share with their neighborhood; and share with school-based feeding programs. Even after the extension providers had cut their monitoring because the community has already developed self- sufficiency, the participants continue to harvest and they have saved seeds and seedlings to continue planting.

WALANG PLASTIKAN: MAHARLIKA'S ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY

Douglas C. Ferrer and Deyo Carlos L. Dela Cruz
College of Teacher Education

Abstract

This paper aimed to present the extension project initiated by the faculty member of the College of Teacher Education - Social Studies Department with the cooperation of the Mag-aaral ng Heograpiya, Antropolohiya, Relihiyon, Lipunan at Kasaysayan (MAHARLIKA). This extension project is known as the "WALANG PLASTIKAN: MAHARLIKA'S HUMBLE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY. Specifically, this paper discussed the following: (a) the rationale of the extension project; (b) the objectives of the extension project; and (c) the planning, implementation and innovation of the extension project. With the assistance provided by program extension chairperson (PEC) of the BSED Department, this extension project was made possible and conducted to the selected students of Moriones High School in the Municipality of San Jose, Tarlac. With the aid of the training module/process guide personally designed by the extension service providers (ESPs), the student-participants were equipped with the key knowledge and skills essential for crafting eco-friendly paper bags out of undisposed scrap papers found within the school's premises. Lastly, recommendation was also offered in this paper to further improve future extension projects.

**ALAY GABAY PROJECT: AWARENESS CAMPAIGN SEMINAR ON
TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND HIV/AIDS TO SECONDARY
SCHOOLS OF GERONA, TARLAC**

**Adora N. Obregon, Mary Jane N. Rigor, Lorna C. Gamis,
Maria Susan Z. Maglaqui and Lucila O. Sunga**
College of Science

Abstract

This paper provides a clear description of the extension project that aimed to contribute in advocating awareness on the cause and effect of teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS among high school students. The high school students were the target audience of the project since they belong to the vulnerable groups. The project addresses the increasing incidents of Teenage Pregnancy particularly in Tarlac Province, of which the Department of Health, of region 3, has reported that Central Luzon is one of the top three regions with high incident rates or cases of HIV and Teenage Pregnancy. It also alarmed our government to address the issue by creating related programs and activities. Initiation of the awareness campaign and other related programs to schools and institutions can be a solution to these two crises that are affecting Filipino youth. Therefore, the faculty the College of Science, Department of Nursing have conceptualized such project and started the advocacy to help young people to attain the highest standards of awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy for their good health and well-being, so that they will contribute to greater social and economic development.

DAY CARE “TURO-TURO” PROGRAM FOR THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORKERS IN FOUR MUNICIPALITIES OF TARLAC PROVINCE

Cynthia G. Quiambao¹ and Alma M. Corpuz²

College of Teacher Education¹

College of Science²

Abstract

Day Care “TURO-TURO” (Teaching by Understanding Resources Optimize-Tune-up and Revitalize Outputs) Program was conceptualized out of a need brought to the attention of the extension unit of Tarlac State University. Child Development Workers (CDWs) in four municipalities of a province in Region 3 expressed their lack of pedagogical knowledge to handle pre-school children and they were unaware of updates and laws on Gender and Development. TURO-TURO program followed the ADDIE model but there was an innovation which is the ADDIEFAfQA. A stands for Analysis of needs; D for designing the objectives and learning outcomes are determined; D is development of the training program; I is for the implementation; and E is for evaluation; FafQA is Further Assistance for Quality Assurance. Turo-Turo program targeted 87 Child Development Workers (CDWs) in four selected municipalities in the identified province. The general objective of the Day Care TURO-TURO training program which ran for 72 hours, was to equip the CDWs with pedagogical knowledge and skills among the participants in handling Day Care children. Positive outcomes of the Program “TURO-TURO” were yielded based on the positive feedbacks from the participants and the successful accreditation of their centers. Proper scheduling of trainings is recommended to avoid conflicts among the extension providers, trainees and the venue of training. Moreover, sound system and other facilities to be used in future trainings must be well prepared to avoid substantial delays.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON SERVICE FACILITY MANUAL FOR THE AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES IN HACIENDA LUISITA

**Vien Jamaica D. Samson¹, Izelle C. Francisco²
and Redemptor G. Toledano³**

College of Public Administration and Governance^{1,2}
University Extension Services Office³

Abstract

This paper provides a clear description of the extension project that aimed to contribute in advocating awareness on the cause and effect of teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS among high school students. The high school students were the target audience of the project since they belong to the vulnerable groups. The project addresses the increasing incidents of Teenage Pregnancy particularly in Tarlac Province, of which the Department of Health, of region 3, has reported that Central Luzon is one of the top three regions with high incident rates or cases of HIV and Teenage Pregnancy. It also alarmed our government to address the issue by creating related programs and activities. Initiation of the awareness campaign and other related programs to schools and institutions can be a solution to these two crises that are affecting Filipino youth. Therefore, the faculty the College of Science, Department of Nursing have conceptualized such project and started the advocacy to help young people to attain the highest standards of awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy for their good health and well-being, so that they will contribute to greater social and economic development.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE T.R.A.C FEEDING PROGRAM IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN CENTRAL LUZON, PHILIPPINES

Cynthia G. Quiambao¹ and Alma M. Corpuz²

College of Teacher Education¹

College of Science²

Abstract

The T.R.A.C (Teach, Reach, Assist and Care) is a model in implementing school-based feeding for wasted and severely wasted or undernourished pupils. This model is different from the usual feeding programs in public schools because the focus of feeding is not just giving pupils with nutritious meals but also with teachings on health for pupils and parents; reaching out to parents with seminar on what nutritious but less costly meals to prepare at home; assist health leaders in meal preparations by the parents ; and care for pupils by active collaboration of external linkages or donors and giving them twice a day feeding, daily vitamins and milk and even giving them rice during summer. Using the T.R.A. C. feeding model, evaluation of the nutritional statuses of the pupils showed that 91.89% or 34 out of 37 pupils gained normal nutrition after 120 feeding days. This is higher than the 70% target set by DepED. In addition, pupils' attendance and their behavior in school improved. Moreover, parents acquired knowledge on what nutritious but less costly meals to prepare at home and had acquired health teachings for the household. The authors recommend the adoption of the model in implementing the school-based feeding program in public schools.

DEVELOPMENT OF DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN OF BRGY. BALBALATO, VICTORIA, TARLAC

Randy G. Policarpio and Leonides A. Tatu
College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to present the procedures, measures, and interventions undertaken by the Department to produce the plans and specifications for the development of the drainage master plan of Brgy. Balbalato, Victoria, Tarlac as a response to their addressed urgent need. This technical assistance on the design of plans and specifications was requested by its governing municipality for the purpose of mitigating the drastic effects brought by floods aiming to improve the safety and health of its residing citizens, and to possibly boost the quality of the lives of its constituents by being more productive in the agricultural and livelihood aspects of the barangay. The data was gathered through a field survey using a total station, Softwel Digital Terrain Modeling (SWDTM) was used to convert raw data into contour points, Autocad for the traverse, road layout, and existing drainage alignment, and ArcGIS to produce the topographic map. The Rational Method was used for the computation of peak discharge, Manning's Equation for the computation of velocity with 1 in 15 years return period, and Empirical Analysis was adopted to design the drainage system of the barangay. It was determined that: (1) no other possible outfall has been found aside from the existing outfall located at Brgy. Matindeg, Pura, Tarlac, (2) portions of the existing drainage system are irregular, (3) the existing drainage system does not serve its purpose due to improper zoning and planning of the past concerned officials, and (4) based on the proposed design, 76.19% of the drainage must be constructed, 16.67% are subjected for reconstruction, and 7.14% can be maintained. From this, it is highly recommended that the construction of the new drainage must be carefully planned, supervised, and properly monitored to avoid possible irregularities. It must also be maintained thoroughly through the initiative of the barangay officials to conduct programs that may encourage, inform, and motivate its constituents for a responsible maintenance of the new structure.

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF PROPOSED BALANTI INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL

**Randy G. Policarpio, Romeo B. Pulmano
and Leonides A. Tatu**
College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to present the procedures, measures, and interventions undertaken by the Department to produce the site development plan of proposed Balanti Integrated High School. Since the perennial problem of the existing Balanti Elementary School is flooding during rainy seasons, engineering intervention is necessary in the place. This technical assistance on the design of plans and specifications was requested for the purpose of determining the best position of the high school building to be constructed to prevent the problem of flooding in the school building, and to give avenue to its residing high school students for a safe, convenient, and a better institution for the present and future generation. Through the collaborative efforts of the Civil Engineering faculty and the students, the engineering surveys were performed. The land survey was necessary to determine the natural and manmade features of the land and to able to prepare the topographic map. The elevations and contours in the map was the basis of the site development plan of the area considering the position of the existing barangay roads. Engineering plans and technical specifications were also provided. This commenced the construction of Balanti Integrated High School in 2017 consisting of five classrooms. Currently, the school has 37 students in Grade 7, 42 students in Grade 8 and 32 students in Grade 9.

TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY ON PRODUCT LABEL EVALUATION IN COMPLIANCE TO THE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

**Leah T. Matias, Mary Katherine A. Apolonio
and Kristine Mae P. Ipan**
College of Science

Abstract

The paper entitled “Technical Consultancy on Product Label Evaluation in Compliance to the Regulatory Requirements” is an extension project based on the observation on product, facility assessment and documentation assisted through the TSU – UESO – COS Technical Consultancy on FDA – LTO Documentation, Application and Registration. The micro enterprises namely the EDL Farms, Capas, Tarlac and Budomo-Reyes Food Products, Sta. Ignacia, Tarlac initiated the request. The project was delivered and conducted as a seminar and training with workshop wherein discussion and evaluation, coaching and mentoring on the enterprises’ existing product label based on the general and mandatory guidelines on product label in compliance to the regulatory requirements. Through the project, MSMES were equipped and capacitated of having technical know-how on the requirements based on the general and mandatory guidelines on product label. The project was also conducted to describe the program management, project monitoring, challenges encountered and recommendations for continual improvement on mandatory guidelines in product label.

DELIVERY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON FACILITY LAYOUT FOR TARLAC FOOD PROCESSORS

Emy L. Vasquez and Ferdinand E. Angeles
College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to present the processes, measures, and interventions undertaken by the Civil Engineering Department from the College of Engineering and Technology to produce the Bill of Materials and Cost Estimates, plans and layout, designs and specifications for the development of food and beverages industry for the following manufacturer: Danilia's Wine of Barangay Parsulingan, Gerona, Tarlac, requested by Mr. and Mrs. Danilia; Calara's Food and Beverages of Barangay San Nicholas, Concepcion, Tarlac by Mr. Nemencio Calara; and HRTC Food Venture of Barangay Canaren, Victoria, Tarlac by Mrs. Teresita "Thess" Cordoba as part of the technical assistance of the department to meet their addressed urgent need. The department gathered measurements and data through measuring tools such as tape measures of the existing structure of Danilia's Wine and setting points of the areas where Calara's Food and Beverages and HRTC Food venture will be constructed on their respective lots. Afterward, gathered data will be layout and draft through AutoCAD, Computer-Aided Drafting software. The facilities to be designed and constructed will serve the purposes specified by the different owners considering the techniques in building designs and constructions to maintain and sustain the quality and safety of the food and drinks or beverages to be served by these manufacturers or processors/handlers to the customers and regulators. The designs will provide a non-hazardous impact to both staff, customers and in the environment securing the degree of shelter with proper content of air and temperature to follow food safety standards to minimize the risk of contamination and illnesses. From this, it is highly recommended; the designs to be delivered to the new facilities must be carefully planned, estimated, supervised, and properly monitored to avoid possible irregularities. It must also be maintained thoroughly through the initiative of the owners by following safety standards during the processes of food and beverages to safeguard human health.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON THE FABRICATION OF CUSTOMIZED MOLDER-CUTTER FOR GUM PASTE

Adam R. Rombaoa and Ann Jeannette S. Lopez
College of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

This paper discusses the technical assistance on the fabrication of customized molder-cutter for gumpaste utilized by Golden Crown Petals and Herbs (GCP) Philippines/Sugar Flowers Asia. The requesting party is a lone manufacturer of edible gum paste or sugar flowers in the Tarlac Province. It focused on the production of intricate parts of the cake decoration which was done manually by its workers. The growing demand from its international client led the head of the beneficiary, Ms. Fe Sado, to consult experts from TSU in order to meet the demand of its clients. The experts from the College of Engineering and Technology particularly from the ME and IE Department addressed the beneficiary's request for assistance in increasing the production of one of the cake flower accessory part. A sample design of one part of the flower accessory which is the bud was obtained from the company to be used as basis for the molder/cutter designed by the experts. Several tests were conducted prior to the final fabrication of the molder/cutter. The gum paste molder/cutter, inspired from the design of Roller Board Assembly (Patent No.: 9,877,489 B2) by Jennifer Cucci, is made of food grade material (high-density polyethylene) designed and fabricated to cut and mold sugar paste only. The gum paste molder/cutter device was very useful in the production of the gum paste bud as it helped improve the productivity of the beneficiary which increased by fifty percent (50%). Moreover, with the use of the device, variation on the size and diameter was very minimal which contributed to the maximization of the materials.

EXTENDING RAPID BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT APPROACH TO THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN CAPAS, TARLAC

**Bertrand Aldous L. Santillan¹, Wesley S. Gagarin²
and Ma. Theresa R. Gutierrez³**

College of Science^{1,2}

University Extension Services Office³

Abstract

This paper describes the extension experience of the TSU Department of Environmental Science in using a rapid biodiversity assessment approach to help a tribal organization of Aetas, called the Asosasyon ng Katutubong Mahawang Aeta (AKMA), Inc., address their issue of displacement from their ancestral land caused by the development of the New Clark City (NCC) in Capas, Tarlac. Displacement due to development is a common and an age-old issue among indigenous peoples. To help AKMA come up with strong reasons to prevent the NCC development from altering their ancestral land and being displaced, the extension service providers deemed it necessary to look from the ecological point of view, and that is to find native endemic species in their area that unquestioningly need conservation and which can also gain attention and support from international organizations. Due to limited time and resources, the extension providers used rapid biodiversity assessment (BIORAP), which consisted of a participatory pre-field planning with tribal leaders and a shortened field work to the identified and prioritized key habitat areas (KHAs). However, it was necessary that at least a biodiversity expert is present in the team. The activity was able to help AKMA find a patch of native endemic hardwood trees needing conservation. Lessons from this experience can be used as insights for extension providers dealing with displacement issues among indigenous peoples.

EXTENSION APPROACHES FOR LINGAP PROJECT: THE LOVE AND CARE FOR HOLISTIC EDUCATION IN MORIONES HIGH SCHOOL, SAN JOSE, TARLAC CITY

Jeanette M. Baquing and Elizabeth P. Balanquit
College of Teacher Education

Abstract

This was an extension mission that aimed to tap into the expertise of academe and its knowledge to help Moriones High School (MHS) as partner-community. The Project LINGAP (love and care for holistic education) highlighted the importance of employing a holistic approach to education development. Project interventions aim to identify innovative and locally suitable initiatives to address constraints on quality teaching and learning and to incorporate a system supporting students in assessing own areas where learning needed improvement. Project LINGAP strategies tools and approaches, these are the 1) “Salin-Dunong” Program and its component: a) The Module-based Alternative Education (MA-Easy nang Matuto); b) The Adopt-A-Student Program (ASAP) and; c) The “Sikhay-Turo” Approach for the students; 2) the Yellow Bag Sessions for the Teachers; 3) the “Alay-Aral kay Nanay” and the 4) “Hapag-Asa” Livelihood Opportunities. Through the development efforts of the CTE-BSEd Department, this undertaking extension initiative was primarily designed for the general well-being of the MHS community.

FOOD INDUSTRY DRIVEN COMMUNITY EXTENSION SUPPORT SERVICES: A PROGRAM-BASED EXTENSION APPROACH TOWARDS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Lea B. Milan and Mary Katherine A. Apolonio

College of Science

Abstract

This paper presents the conceptualization, establishment and implementation of the Food Industry Driven Community (FIDCom) Extension Support Services as a program-based extension approach of the Food Technology Department of the College of Science. It describes the services offered and the methodologies and strategies employed in the delivery of these services. This, likewise, presents the preview of the various projects and immediate outcomes of the projects delivered using this program-based approach. Finally, this paper outlines the conclusion and the recommendations for the continual improvement of the implementation of the program-based extension approach of the Food Technology Department.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Maria Agnes P. Ladia, Vien Jamaica D. Samson and
Renz Paul P. Quiambao**
University Extension Services Office

Abstract

This article saw life initially as a report on continuing professional development (CPD) to the Professional Regulatory Commission and the University Extension Office. It gives the background to the nature of CPD, its prevalence, types, aims, the comprehensive educational approaches, and the factors that influence its provision and the participation in CPD programs. Moreover, the article describes the design of programs and the assessment of outcomes.

There is recognition of the importance, reflected in its prevalence, of self-directed learning and of how individuals will largely initiate, control, and evaluate their own continuous learning. This is a difficulty for professionals who are award credits for more formal learning experiences. The assessment of outcomes is very difficult and falls far short of being able to measure professional growth benefits, which is what government mandated that for professionals to renew their licenses they need invest financially in in CPD. There is also no best learning method. The authors conclude that the effectiveness of CPD is a function of the process and the context in which it occurs.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND SOCIAL PREPARATION APPROACH FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF SITIO PAOAY, GITEB, RAMOS, TARLAC

Vien Jamaica D. Samson¹ and Izelle C. Francisco²
University Extension Services Office¹
College of Public Administration and Governance²

Abstract

This study presented the Needs Assessment and Social Preparation Approach (NASPA) as a strategy used by the University Extension Services Office (UESO) in determining the needs of the Sitio Paoay, Giteb, Ramos, Tarlac. This is also significant since the said office aims to establish a model community that would showcase the approaches, strategies, and practices to the other colleges and eventually would be replicated in the other marginalized and depressed community. NASPA Approach consists of the following: identifying model community with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), needs assessment tools which includes: participatory rapid appraisal; survey questionnaires; interview; and focus group discussion, and social preparation in identifying the needs of the community. With the said strategies, four (4) major problems: health and sanitation, environment, livelihood, and education and empowerment were identified as major concerns of the community. These needs are deemed necessary in the preparation of extension interventions in the community. One of the outcome of the said strategies and approaches is that it established rapport and trust not only in the residents of the Sitio, but also to the LGUs, government agencies and non-government organizations. This paper suggests that the same approaches and strategies can be duplicated to other communities and be improved in order to better identify the needs of the community.

UTILIZING SERVICE-LEARNING MODEL IN PROJECT G.A. B. A. I. LAOANG COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROJECT

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Abstract

This article explores the challenges experienced and value derived by doctorate students enrolled in Edma 604: School & Community Networking and Linkages and Edma 605: Institutional Building at the Graduate Studies of the College of Teacher Education Tarlac State University, Philippines from participating in a community service project. The article is descriptive and qualitative in nature, providing a thematic and narrative summary of student experiences in a community service project as presented in the reflections made. This paper reveals that a service-learning model as used in a community service projects are a valuable tool for students to experience real life, practice desired graduate attributes and other competencies nurtured in the classroom and deepen their socio-civic awareness. For academics they provide insight into student experiences and highlights areas in which students need support, guidance, or mentoring in a service-learning project of this nature.

A METHODOLOGY TO OPTIMIZE SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ROOFTOP SYSTEM FOR RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS: A DESIGN COMPETENT FOR THE NET-METERING SCHEME OF ERC

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Abstract

The implementation of an incentive net-metering scheme of R.A. No. 9513 by the Department of Energy (DOE) has paved the way for the qualified consumers to be producers of electricity while contributing to alleviate the adverse effects of climate change. The scheme allows the excess electricity generated by the consumer to be delivered to the local distribution grid and will be able to offset the consumer's power consumption. However, to be qualified in scheme, the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) formulated the rules and regulations which encompasses compliance to the safety standards of the Philippine Electrical Code (PEC) and the Philippine Distribution Code (PDC). To address these requirements and to properly select the optimum sizing of the components of a solar PV rooftop system suitable for the loading demand of a consumer in Camiling, Tarlac, the extension providers have developed a methodology in designing the system. Also, the team incorporated the recommendations from the literature survey in the formulated models by including these parameters-local climate conditions such as solar radiation and temperature of the system. The methodology comprises of the following procedures; evaluation of the power demand consumption, sizing of the PV modules, sizing of the inverter and overcurrent protection. The simplified and direct approach of the methodology produces fast results and a design competent in the net-metering scheme of the government. The team recommended to enhance the tool by extending the model to savings computations for the consumer to appreciate the incentives acquired in shifting to renewable energy.

SIMPLIFIED FACILITY LAYOUT APPROACH FOR TSU-EXTENSION PROJECTS

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Abstract

This paper presents a simplified layout approach to improve the process, material, and human flow of the system. This extension approach includes four important procedures – evaluation, analysis, designing and selection of layout - that focus on the improvement of the arrangement of the physical space and the process flow of the facility. The simplified approach was developed by evaluating the common needs and analyzing those needs of the previous extension service projects of the UESO and the Department of Industrial Engineering that mainly concerned the facility layout of the MSME clients. This simplified facility layout approach aimed to have a common strategy in the provision of extension service to the MSME clients of the University.

A WEB-BASED SYSTEM FOR MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF THE TARLAC STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE DELIVERY OF EXTENSION SERVICES

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University Extension Services Office

Abstract

This paper describes a new web-based system conceptualized by the Tarlac State University-Extension Services Office (TSU-ESO) and developed by the Information Technology students of the College of Computer Studies to automate and systematize the collection, management, and reporting of information. The goal of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) System is to optimize the monitoring and reporting of the increasing number of extension projects and activities of the university's programs and colleges. The primary objectives were to collect reliable data and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of extension services provided; second, organize and synchronize data access of the statutory and regulatory requirements; third, timely tracking the progress of the projects in order to provide effective, efficient and relevant service delivery; fourth, produce compiled and summarized collective contribution of the Extension Service Providers (ESP) and Program Extension Chairpersons (PECs) towards meeting the university's strategic planning priorities and performance benchmarks; and fifth, promote feed mechanisms with the ESPs and partner-beneficiaries by making the system transparent, user-friendly and accessible to all.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON SENSORY EVALUATION METHODS AND ANALYSIS FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT; AN EXTENSION INTERVENTION TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN TARLAC

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Abstract

This paper discusses about the technical assistance program served by the College of Science, Food Technology and Math Department to support the need of the Department of Agriculture Personnel to be equipped with technical know-how in conducting sensory evaluation. The seminar-workshop arose from the need of the Department of Agriculture to be trained for sensory testing of agricultural products which was developed in laboratories. Most of the D.A. personnel work on research and development department however they don't have any background and technical know-how on the conduct of sensory evaluation of foods. Course content as to training includes short lectures, write-shops and work-shops on the use of appropriate experimental designs, test methods and statistical analyses of sensory evaluation. The paper also discusses the methodology on how the training was conducted, the program management, the project and monitoring evaluation. It also describes the challenges encountered during the conduct of the project, the learning and immediate outcomes and also the recommendation for continual improvement of the project.

AN EXTENSION SERVICE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TARLAC

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Abstract

This project aimed to provide knowledge and skills, technical assistance and guidance to the teacher-researcher in writing an action research. Teacher may be in quest of solution to problems inside the classroom like behavior of the students, classroom management, instructional strategies, instructional materials or even student learning. Teacher action research (TAR) is a method for educational practitioners to engage in the assessment and improvement of their own practice. It can be an individual tool, helping classroom teachers reconsider their teaching methods or to adapt in order to solve a problem. It can also be a community activity, helping teams of educators assess problems in schools, enact changes, and reassess (Gorski, 2019). Action Research is a powerful, exploratory tool for teacher to investigate about educational problems and it is highly beneficial to the teachers in order to improve their knowledge of teaching practice.

Thus, the training contributes greatly to teacher's confidence in writing an action research and how it impacted teaching and learning in their classrooms. Results revealed that seminar/training improve teachers' skills in writing action research and gave them confidence to present their work in the research conferences.

The paper serves as the avenue to address issues and problems in the educational system. Recommendations were made to address the problems met by the teachers in the classroom specifically the students.

CAMPUS JOURNALISM SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP

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Abstract

This extension project is a form of extending expert services to secondary public high school in honing and improving the skills of students, journalists as respective members of their school paper as editor-in-chief, news writers, feature writers, sports writers etc. At the same time, this campus journalism seminar and workshop served as a crash-program in improving the journalistic skills of the participants as they prepare to compete in their respective Cluster's Campus Journalism Competition and onwards to bigger competition levels like Division level, Campus Journalism Contest, Regional and ultimately on the National level.

Thus, this project aimed to give the participants the chance to hone their competitive edge in different campus journalism contest categories by providing Resource Speakers on the following topics: newswriting, copy reading, headline writing, photojournalism, desktop publishing, editorial cartooning and broadcasting. For each lecture session in the different campus journalism components, corresponding workshop followed to gauge the impact of the given or imparted information/knowledge to the participants.

The participants of the Campus Journalism Seminar and Workshop were the fifty (50) student-journalists of Guevara High School including their teachers five (5) teachers who served as their paper advisers, coaches and consultants. Among the fifty (50) student-journalist participants, twenty-three (23) are male and twenty-seven (27) are female and all are single.

This paper is being presented to provide information on the available extension service assistance of TSU to secondary public high school on campus journalism.



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