

LITERACY NEEDS OF CULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN ILOCOS SUR

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the literacy needs of the cultural communities in the province of Ilocos Sur. It also sought to determine the profile of the cultural communities in Ilocos Sur; the level of the existing services in the municipalities/locality in terms of education, health, nutrition, social, communication and technology transfer; the priority needs of the people for the upliftment of their literacy level; and the effect of demographic, socio-cultural and economics factors to their literacy level.

The assessment included those in the interior municipalities of Nagbukel, Burgos, Lidlidda, Banayoyo, San Emilio, Galimuyod, Salcedo, Del Pilar, Sigay, Quirino, Cervantes, Suyo, Alilem and Sugpon. There were 890 respondents coming from the above-mentioned communities whose ages range from 15-24 to 65 and above years old. Most of the respondents were married, majority came from the rural farm. Most of the respondents finished high school. In terms of occupation, agriculture and service jobs were the most represented. Majority belonged to the poverty line.

The priority needs of the people in the cultural communities were categorized as follows: a) handicraft (bamboo/wood craft and basket weaving); b) post harvest facilities (rice mill, dryer and warehouse); and c) assistance from the government (free raw materials for training, provide financial assistance to trainees and open small scale industries in the barangays). The study showed a significant effect of the demographic, socio-cultural and economic factors to the literacy level of the respondents.

For services catered to their cultural and literacy needs, the following were found: a) along education, all services were inadequate in Banayoyo, Burgos, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Sigay and Suyo and very inadequate in the municipalities of Nagbukel, Quirino, Salcedo and San Emilio; b) along health, all services were very inadequate in Burgos, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Nagbukel, Quirino, Salcedo, San Emilio and Sigay inadequate in the rest of the municipalities; c) nutrition needs were also inadequate in all municipalities except in San Emilio where these services were very inadequate; d) social services were also inadequate in all cultural communities; e) communication services and technology transfer were very inadequate in majority of the municipalities.

It is strongly recommended in this study that government officials (local, municipal, and national) should take stride in providing and addressing the development of the people along all aspects: transportation and communication services should be provided to facilitate the flow of welfare services catered to the literacy needs of the people, as this appears to be the major cause of difficulty in providing them. And finally, similar studies, be made to find out further other relevant needs of the people concerned to help them materialize/actualize their potential capacities and resources.

Introduction

The Philippines, known for its scenic spots and historically significant places, has a vast store-house of folk culture possessed by the cultural communities who are mostly found in the mountain areas in the three major divisions of the country, those of Mindanao, Luzon and Visayas. What particularly caught the interest of the researchers were those found in the interior municipalities of the province of Ilocos Sur. Possessing a highly creative mind, these tribal Filipinos manifested their imaginative skills in their colorful traditions, folklore's and artifacts, which have found a remarkable place in History and Tourism. This discovery led to enthusiasm for the researchers to make further investigations into the province of Ilocos Sur. Hence this study was conceived.

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to assess the literacy needs of the cultural communities in the province of Ilocos Sur.

Specifically, it sought to give meaningful responses to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the cultural communities in Ilocos Sur in terms of
 - a. demographic factors
 - b. socio-cultural factors and
 - c. economic factors?

2. What is the level of the existing services in their municipality /locality in terms of
 - a. Education services
 - b. Health services
 - c. Nutrition services
 - d. Social services
 - e. Communication services and
 - f. Technology transfer

3. What are the priority needs of the people for the upliftment of their literacy level?

4. Is the literacy level of the people affected by the following factors taken singly and as a whole:
 - a. demographic factors
 - b. socio-cultural factors
 - c. economic factors?

Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was limited to the assessment of the priority needs of the residents of all the cultural communities in Ilocos Sur for the upliftment of their literacy level. The following cultural communities were included in this study: Nagbukel, Burgos, Lidlidda, Banayoyo, San Emilio, Galimuyod, Salcedo, Del Pilar, Sigay, Quirino, Cervantes, Suyo, Alilem and Sugpon.

Significance of the Study

The study hopefully provides materials not only for reference materials for history as a subject and for other related social sciences but also for cultural revival. It can also provide materials for tourism projects and programs. Results of the study can provide the government basic data for its development projects and programs.

Aside from the above, results of the study will hopefully help the educators of the cultural minorities/tribal groups for their awareness and appreciation of their indigenous but unique culture, to understand their modes of behavior so they can be more realistic in the process of more authentic christianization.

Related Literature

Interested people from all walks of life, both in the country and foreign lands, have been making several studies and surveys on the unique culture and life of tribal groups in the various parts of the Philippines. Artifacts on display for the public in various museums can justify these enthusiastic endeavors. Noteworthy to know are related articles published. Among these we have the article of William Henry Scott in his "Discovery of the Igorots" which accounted on the political and economic life of the Igorots during the Pre-Spanish and Spanish regimes. It is known from this publication that the tribes had already a marketing system of bartering goods/commodities with

gold. This was practiced by the uplanders with the lowlanders mostly Spaniards.

Researcher Domenico Gaioni also had a study on the cultural, social, religious and economic development of the tribes in Bangilo, Malibcong, Abra called the Gubangs which emphasized their immaterial culture which is the trait of bravery which is a great prestige and honor. Such also explains the unusual tough-mindedness of the non-Christian tribes, which was also their instrument in hunting for their living. Also accounted for were the complex and solemn rites in their systems of worship, marriage and burial of the dead.

Manuel Terrenal also accounted on the cultural aspects of the tribes in Abra describing the problem of illness, its causes and treatment. Likewise, Letty Miranda in her "Tingguian" accounted on concepts of magic and omen on love charms, known otherwise as "Tagiroot". She also made accounts on other aspects of culture of these mountain tribes relative to their livelihood means which caught her interest in spite of their being roving people.

Operational Definition of Terms

Literacy. In the study, the word refers to a level of cultural development along means of livelihood

Cultural Communities. It refers to the communities in the interior municipalities of Ilocos Sur.

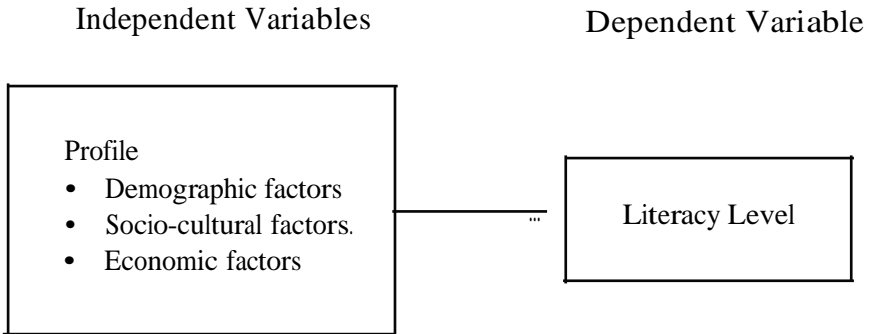
Interior Municipality. This refers to municipalities along the interior towns particularly located in the mountain areas in the southeastern part of Ilocos Sur.

Literacy Needs. Are those needs/conditions which are necessary for the satisfactory welfare and well being of the people.

Assessment. In this study, it is an evaluation of the effectiveness of the current conditions/needs of the people.

Conceptual Framework

This study revolved in the paradigm below.



Research Paradigm

Methodology

This study took the form of a descriptive method of research and utilized the primary source of data. The systematic random and quota sampling techniques were utilized to determine the samples. A questionnaire was distributed to the respondents for data gathering. Equal numbers of respondents were taken from each municipality representing the following sectors:

- a. Sangguniang kabataan
- b. Housewives
- c. Farmers
- d. Religious sector
- e. Professionals

Statistical Treatment of Data

1. To analyze the profile of the cultural communities, the frequency count was used.
2. To determine the level of the existing services in their locality, the mean was utilized.
3. Ranking was used to prioritize their needs.
4. Chi-square (χ^2) tested the effect of the demographic, socio-cultural, and economic factors to their literary level

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

I. Profile of Respondents

A. Demographic Characteristics

I. **Table 1. Sex Distribution of Respondents by Municipality**

Municipality	Male	Female	No.	%
Alilem	25	20	45	5.06
BanayOyo	32	38	70	7.87
Burgos	75	55	130	14.61
Cervantes	3	22	65	7.30
Del Pilar	10	25	35	3.93
Galimuyod	70	50	120	13.48
Lidlidda	30	25	55	6.18
Nagbukel	30	30	60	6.14
Quirino	15	30	45	5.06
Salcedo	65	40	105	11.80
San Emilio	25	15	40	4.49
Sigay	11	24	35	3.93
Suon	15	30	45	5.06
Suyo	28	12	40	4.49
Total	474	416	890	
% ofTotal	53.26	46.74		100.00

Table I shows that majority (14.61%) of the respondents came from the municipality of Burgos with 75 (57.6%) male and 55 (42.3%) female, followed by Galimuyod with 13.48% of the total respondents. Salcedo follows with 11.80%. Del Pilar and Sigay, both with 5.06% had the least number of respondents.

Table 2. Age Distribution of Respondents by Municipality

Age Group Municipality	65 & above	55-64	45-54	35-44	25-34	15-24
Alilem	8	10	17	6	4	
Banavovo	5	18	10	18	10	9
Burgos	20	25	15	30	40	
Cervantes	7	25	20	6	5	2
Del Pilar		5	15	11	4	
Galimuvod	10	25	30	16	28	11
Lidlidda			10	11	20	8
Nagbukel	6	10	12	20	12	
Quirino	2	3	7	24	8	1
Salcedo	19	17	15	24	20	10
San Emilio		6	8	10	7	9
Sigay	1	3	5	14	8	4
Sugon	3	2	10	14	11	5
Suvo	4	8	9	10	5	4
Total	85	163	183	214	182	63
% of Total	9.55	18.31	20.56	24.04	20.45	7.08

For the age distribution of respondents, parallel to the no. of respondents, Burgos reflected majority age range of 25 to 44. This age bracket 25-44 is an age of propensity in which respondents are most responsive to questions related to their life situations. Same is true to their place of residence, which must have made them used to the usual patterns of living based on the place. Burgos and Salcedo had the largest groups of respondents with age 65 and above.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status and Municipality

Marital Status Municipality	Single	Married	Widow/er	Separated
Alilem	15	25	5	
Banayoyo	12	50	4	4
Burgos	42	52	35	
Cervantes	17	35	13	
Del Pilar	2	30	3	
Galimuyod	37	82	2	
Lidlidda	20	34	1	
Nagbukel	7	50	3	
Quirino	1	38	5	
Salcedo	38	57	10	
San Emilio	16	23	1	
Sigay	7	28		
Sugpon	14	22	8	1
Suyo	8	27	5	
Total	23.6	553	95	6
% of Total	26.52	62.13	10.67	0.67

Galimuyod, Salcedo, Burgos and Banayoyo have the greatest percentage of married respondents. Burgos had the biggest no. of single respondents with 35 (31.3%) widow/er.

As for respondents' place of residence, majority of respondents 87 (56.4%) live in the rural farm while 29.89 reside near a river and 13.71 reside in the poblacion. It can be seen that the least no. reside in the poblacion where most of government services can be available.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by Place of Residence and Municipality

Municipality	Place of Residence		
	Poblacion	Rural Farm	Near the River
Alilem	10	28	7
Banavovo	10	36	24
Burgos	13	72	45
Cervantes	20	35	10
Del Pilar	10	14	11
Galimuvod	5	87	28
Lidlidda	10	25	20
Nabukel	5	49	6
Quirino	9	8	28
Salcedo	5	47	53
San Emilio	8	26	6
Sigay	7	24	4
Sugpon	6	22	17
Suyo	4	29	7
Total	122	502	266
% of Total	13.71	56.40	29.89

B. SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Tables 5 and 6 show respondents' socio-cultural characteristics. Among the respondents, 37.30% finished high school education; 29.66% also finished college degrees; 27.98% finished elementary education only and 5.06% had no schooling. There are 12.5% who finished college education inspite of the difficulties of life due to scarce transportation, majority of which come from Burgos municipality.

Table 5. Educational Attainment of Respondents by Municipality

Municipality	Educational Attainment			
	No Schooling	Elem. Level	H.S. Level	College Level
Alilem	13	25	5	2
Banayovo		26	20	24
Burgos	10	36	41	43
Cervantes	8	15	35	7
Del Pilar		7	7	21
Galimuvod	5	20	69	26
Lidlidda		12	22	21
Nagbukel		20	16	24
Quirino	1	23	17	4
Salcedo		30	40	35
San Emilio	3	8	15	14
Sigay		12	8	15
Sugon		10	20	15
Suvo	5	5	17	13
Total	45	249	332	264
% of Total	5.06	27.98	37.30	29.66

Table 6. Educational Attainment of the Children of Respondents

Educational Attainment	No.	%
Kinder/Nursery	134	11.48
Elementary	304	26.05
Finished Elementary	111	9.51
High School	161	13.80
Finished High School	153	13.11
Vocational/Technical	49	4.20
College	129	11.05
Finished College	124	10.63
Master's/Doctoral	2	0.17
Total	1167	100.00

Economic Characteristics

Table 7. Distribution of **Respondents by Type of Occupation**

Type of Occupation	No.	%
Professional	34	3.82
Clerical Job	60	6.74
Technical/Vocational	18	2.02
Sales	30	3.37
Service	143	16.07
Agriculture	591	66.40
Ceramics/Handicraft Making	4	0.45
Pension	3	0.34
Executive/Manager	7	0.79
Total	890	100.00

The educational attainment of the respondents' children is also reflected in Table 7 showing that 26.05% have finished Elementary Education, 13.80% are in high school, 13.11% have finished high school; 11.48% are in the kinder and nursery; 11.05% are in college while 10.63 finished the same; 17% finished their masteral/doctoral degrees. Parents/respondents are really strongly determined to provide their children education despite scarce opportunities.

As for the respondents' type of occupation, 66.40% are engaged in farming or agriculture; 16.07% are either helpers, drivers, policemen and the like; 6.74% hold clerical jobs; 3.82 are professionals; 3.37% engage in sales/entrepreneurship; 2.02% have technical jobs. A very minimal number of them (.79%) are heads/managers of offices.

The respondents' children are also engaged in various occupations in which 54.65% are farmers; 22.11% are in service jobs; 11.22% are professionals; 4.65% are either in clerical or vocational jobs and 2.72% are engaged in sales. Children of respondents at least can help a lot in augmenting their families' basic needs.

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents by Type of Occupation of Children

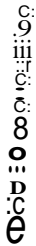
Type of Occupation	No.	%
Professional	70	11.22
Clerical Job	29	4.65
Technical/Vocational	29	4.65
Sales	17	2.72
Service	138	22.11
Agriculture	341	54.65
Ceramics/Handicraft Making	4	0.45
Pension	3	0.34
Executive/Manager	7	0.79
Total	624	100.00

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents by Average Monthly Income of the Family by Municipality

Municipality	Average Monthly Income		
	High P10,000 & above	Average P5,000-below P10000	Low Below P5,000
Alilem	8	20	17
Banayoyo	14	16	40
Burgos	35	40	55
Cervantes	15	33	17
Del Pilar	6	16	13
Galimuyod	1	42	77
Lidlidda	6	15	34
Nagbukel	2	18	40
Quirino	5	25	15
Salcedo		32	73
San Emilio	2	6	32
Sigay	2	4	29
Sugpon	2	17	26
Suyo	3	24	13
Total	101	308	481
% of Total	11.35	34.61	54.04

Table 1: Comparison of the mean scores of the respondents in the different areas of the study

Overall Level	Banayoyo	Cervantes	Del Pilar	Odaymayod	Necoban	Ojita	DEFOO	Mean	SD	t-value	Sig.	Overall Mean
A. Education												
Mother's class	1.90	2.00	2.81	1.89	2.13	2.00	1.36	1.14	2.55	3.00	4.32	2.59
Cosmetology	2.30	2.21	2.72	1.95	1.75	1.17	1.07	1.60	1.24	2.38	2.29	3.33
Skills Training	2.23	2.56	1.94	1.86	1.56	1.88	1.45	2.22	2.32	1.80	2.21	2.29
Food Processing	2.45	2.24	1.65	1.68	2.88	2.22	1.28	1.96	1.59	1.94	3.85	2.33
Arts Training	1.98	1.97	2.35	2.04	1.75	1.49	2.79	2.07	1.77	1.77	2.18	3.11
Adult Education	2.20	2.24	2.45	2.54	1.56	1.90	1.83	1.89	1.73	2.83	1.79	2.18
Counseling Program	2.30	2.47	2.92	2.20	1.75	1.39	1.41	2.37	1.86	2.94	2.41	2.14
Medical Care	2.55	2.35	2.83	2.80	2.19	1.44	1.55	2.20	2.41	1.94	2.47	2.29
First Aid Classes	2.62	1.62	1.95	2.66	2.25	1.46	1.45	2.25	2.00	2.88	2.32	2.22
Overall Mean	2.28	1.82	2.40	1.95	1.98	1.66	1.58	1.97	1.94	2.39	2.64	2.50
B. Health Facilities												
Health Center	2.43	2.29	3.25	2.47	2.56	2.41	2.05	2.25	2.32	2.33	3.03	3.12
Clinic	2.31	2.08	2.95	2.44	2.69	1.66	1.79	1.85	1.50	1.83	2.26	2.33
Hospitals	2.65	1.17	3.12	1.60	1.37	1.29	1.21	1.62	1.00	1.00	1.65	2.40
Puericulture center	1.38	1.75	2.86	1.56	1.69	1.27	1.21	1.62	1.24	1.11	1.88	2.03
Med-diagnostic center	2.30	1.33	3.05	2.08	1.51	1.41	1.38	1.11	1.29	1.38	1.71	2.33
Botika sa barangay	2.09	2.33	2.85	2.54	1.12	2.27	1.69	2.29	2.19	2.16	1.97	2.29
Medicine	1.83	2.04	3.45	2.58	2.13	2.09	1.59	2.29	1.90	2.94	1.47	2.33
Doctor	2.30	2.24	2.02	2.00	2.13	1.90	1.45	2.00	1.19	2.00	2.38	2.29
Nurse	2.56	1.79	3.01	3.25	2.06	1.98	2.03	2.18	1.67	1.88	2.29	2.44
Midwife	2.30	2.00	2.15	3.45	2.31	1.90	2.15	2.25	2.29	1.88	1.68	2.40
Sanitary Inspector	1.91	1.88	1.58	2.45	1.81	1.51	2.42	2.42	1.86	1.22	3.82	2.11
Overall Mean	2.19	1.91	2.79	2.57	2.04	1.79	1.73	1.93	1.68	1.79	2.19	2.37



	2.38	2.18	2.08	3.01	3.16	1.96	2.69	2.24	1.56	2.37	1.95	2.72	2.38	2.44
C. Nutrition														
Operation timbang	2.38	2.18	2.08	3.01	3.16	1.96	2.69	2.24	1.56	2.37	1.95	2.72	2.38	2.44
Brgy. Feeding Center	2.45	2.29	2.04	2.87	4.30	2.32	2.69	2.07	1.79	2.66	1.81	2.05	2.50	2.40
Brgy. Med' Program	2.50	2.12	2.17	2.85	3.50	2.21	2.06	2.05	1.38	2.37	2.29	2.55	2.56	2.27
Distribution of wheat,														
etc.	2.62	2.15	2.17	2.35	3.45	2.39	2.50	2.02	3.44	2.48	2.43	2.83	2.82	2.51
Overall Mean	2.34	2.18	2.14	2.76	2.89	2.53	2.70	2.10	2.45	2.38	1.94	2.62	2.34	2.27
Level										VI				
D. Social Services														
Projects for adults and														
& OSY	2.38	2.18	2.08	3.01	3.16	1.96	2.69	2.24	1.56	2.37	1.95	2.72	2.38	2.44
Dept. of Agriculture	2.45	2.28	2.04	2.87	4.30	2.32	2.69	2.07	1.79	2.66	1.81	2.05	2.50	2.40
DECS Ext. Program														
Workers	2.50	2.12	2.17	2.85	3.50	2.21	2.06	2.05	1.38	2.37	2.29	2.55	2.56	2.27
DSW	2.62	2.15	2.17	2.35	3.45	2.39	2.50	2.02	3.44	2.45	2.43	2.83	2.82	2.51
Overall Mean	2.49	2.18	2.12	2.77	3.60	2.22	2.48	2.09	2.04	2.47	2.12	2.61	2.56	2.40
Level					A					VI				
E. Communication Services														
Inter-mun. com. Services	1.98	1.97	2.67	2.50	4.25	2.26	2.75	2.27	2.38	2.62	2.29	2.16	2.38	2.22
Mail handling facilities	2.30	2.21	3.38	2.11	2.50	1.98	2.13	2.19	2.41	2.33	1.71	2.66	2.41	2.33
Telegraphic office	1.78	1.88	2.65	2.30	3.30	1.84	2.00	1.41	1.48	2.96	1.24	2.33	2.09	2.44
Telex station	1.65	1.56	1.93	1.76	1.00	1.47	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.70	1.11	1.38	1.68	2.11
Radio stations	2.52	2.44	1.72	1.55	1.50	1.63	1.44	1.15	1.00	1.70	1.00	1.38	1.79	2.25
Telephone	1.81	1.74	2.31	2.35	1.08	1.63	1.19	1.19	1.00	1.77	1.00	1.05	1.74	2.00
Mail trucks	1.65	1.74	1.73	2.00	1.12	1.39	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.52	1.00	1.11	1.28	151.00
Overall Mean	1.96	1.93	2.33	2.08	2.11	1.74	1.67	1.48	1.47	2.03	1.34	1.72	1.92	2.04
Level	VI	VI			I	VI	VI	VI	VI		VI	VI	VI	I
F. Technology Transfer														
- agri-technology	2.36	2.24	2.39	1.75	3.45	2.30	1.81	1.76	1.02	2.48	1.33	2.94	1.91	1.96
- solar dehydration technology	2.15	2.15	2.53	2.39	2.58	1.00	1.44	1.54	1.02	1.88	1.19	1.88	1.85	2.08

1	1.85	2.53	2.34	2.12	1.23	1.44	1.17	1.12	1.82	1.05	1.38	1.88	1.70
2	1.74	2.03	2.73	1.83	1.11	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.62	1.00	1.16	1.68	1.66
3	1.68	1.94	1.86	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.62	1.09	1.00	1.79	1.51
4	2.03	1.79	1.79	1.70	1.04	1.31	1.12	1.00	1.44	1.00	1.27	1.53	1.51
5	1.89	1.87	1.37	1.62	1.12	1	1.05	1	1.7	1	1	1.79	1.74
6	1.79	1.69	1.03	1.58	1.02	1.06	1.39	1	1.52	1	1	1.71	1.81
7	1.7	2.13	2.53	1.58	1	1	1.24	1	1.48	1.16	1.11	1.74	1.92
8	1.7	2.4	2.38	1.62	1.18	1.06	1.37	1	1.4	1.32	1	1.79	2.07
9	1.76	2	2.73	1.58	1.07	1.06	1.29	1	1.29	1	1	1.68	2.29
10	1.74	2.18	2.25	1.58	1.18	1	1.39	1	1.44	1	1.28	1.5	1.85
11	1.89	3.64	2.1	3.18	1.19	1.19	1.29	1.02	1.64	1.1	1.34	1.74	1.84
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Table 9 shows the distribution of respondents by their average monthly income. It is shown that 54.04% have low income below P5,000.00 and below P10,000.00 and above; and 34.61% have an average monthly income between P5,000.00 and below P10,000.00. Respondents from Burgos have high income followed by those of Cervantes and Banayoyo. Those of Galimuyod have the most average income but also have the biggest number of those receiving below P5,000.00 considered low.

Table 10 presents various services from both government and non-government agencies afforded to the respondents and the level of the same, expressed as very adequate (VA), adequate (A), inadequate (D), Very inadequate (VI) and none or never (N). Services along education such as: mothers' class, cosmetology, skills training, arts training, food processing, adult education, counseling program, medical care and first aid classes, are seen to be inadequate in the municipalities of Alilem, Banayoyo, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Sigay, Sugpon and Suyo and are very inadequate in the municipalities of Burgos, Galimuyod, Lidlidda, Sugpon and Suyo, and are very inadequate in the municipalities of Burgos, Cervantes, Nagbukel, Quirino, Salcedo, San Emilio and Sigay, Nutrition Services like Operation Timbang, Barangay Feeding Center, Barangay Medical Program and others are inadequate in all the municipalities except in San Emilio where it is very inadequate. The same is true for Social Services. Communication services are likewise very inadequate in almost all of the municipalities. Technology transfer is however inadequate in the municipalities of Burgos and Del Pilar and has never been done in Quirino. It is very inadequate in the municipalities of Alilem, Banayoyo, Galimuyod, Lidlidda, Nagbukel, San Emilio, Sigay, Sugpon and Suyo.

Table 11. Summary of the Level of Services Afforded to the Respondents by Category

Category	T	Level
Education	2.13	Inadequate
Health Facilities	2.09	Inadequate
Nutrition	2.40	Inadequate
Social Services	2.44	Inadequate
Communication Services	1.85	Very Inadequate
Technology Transfer	1.78	Very Inadequate
Overall	2.12	Inadequate

Table 11 presents the overall levels of services afforded to the respondents. The overall services are 2.12% inadequate, 1.85% very inadequate along communication services and technology transfer.

Table 12 presents the priority needs for livelihood of the respondents by municipality. Gleaning from the table one can see that bamboo craft industry ranks first followed by basket weaving, woodcraft and bag making. Along post harvest facility needs, they need rice-mills above all, then a drier, warehouse and sprayer, both manual and mechanical.

Priority needs from the government, the respondents would like as ranked: For free raw materials for training, financial assistance to trainees, open small scale industries, employment of barangay folks who undergo training and adjustment of time for NFE, post harvest facilities and free training on food culture and processing.

Table 13. Summary of the Priority Needs of the Respondents for the Upliftment of Their Literacy Level

Livelihood Needs	Rank
A. Handicraft	
Bamboo craft	1
Basket making	2
Wood craft	3
Bag Making	4
Fiber craft	5
Ceramics-making	6
Tile making	7
Oil extraction	8
B. Post Harvest Facilities	
Rice Mill	1
Dryer	2
Warehouse	3
Mechanical sprayer	4
Manual sprayer	5
Livelihood Needs	Rank
Weighing Scale	6
Moisture meters	7
C. Assistance from the Government	

Table 13 continued

Free raw materials for training	1
Provide financial assistance to trainees	2
Open small scale industries in the barangay where residents could be employed	3
Provide jobs for the trained barangay folks	4
Adjust time for the NFE workers	5
Provision of post harvest support facilities	6
Give trainings on food culture and food processing	7
Develop linkage with buyers	8
Extend crop diversification projects	9
Market for the processed food products	10
Extend commercial propagation of non-food crops	11
Establishment of food technology center	12
Establishment of food processing plant	13
Make contacts with food factories in the urban centers	14
Provision of rice and corn dryers	15
Extend bio-intensive garden	16
Establishment of warehousing facilities	17
Establish a food storage in the municipality	18

Priority needs from the government which the respondents would like as ranked are: free raw materials for training, financial assistance to trainees, open small scale industries, employment of barangay folks who undergo training and adjustment of time for NFE, post harvest facilities and free training on food culture and processing.

In summary, priority needs for literacy level of the respondents are ranked as follows: ranked one (1) is bamboo craft; 2nd is basket weaving; 3rd is wood craft, fourth is bag making; fiber craft, ceramics production, tile making and oil extraction is last. One needs for post harvest facilities, rice mill is needed most, next is a dryer, then a warehouse, a mechanical and manual sprayer then weighing scales.

Relative to forms of assistance from the government, respondents priority livelihood needs as ranked are: free raw materials and financial

support in trainings, open small scale industries, provision of jobs to trained barangay folks, adjustment of time for NFE, provision of post harvest facilities, development of linkages with buyers; extension of diversification projects, outlets to market processed food products, extension of commercial propagation of non-food crops, establishment of food technology centers, establishment of a food processing plant, contact with food centers in urban areas, rice and com dryers.

Municipalities like Alilem, Banayoyo, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Quirino, Sigay and Sugpon almost have the same priority needs and their level which seems to reflect that due to scarce and difficult transportation facilities, they are deprived of some of these literacy needs, so that demographic factors can determine or affect their literacy needs level.

In municipalities where the respondents have a high level of education (college graduates/college level) like Burgos, Salcedo, Galimuyod, Banayoyo, Lidlidda, Nagbukel, the level of these livelihood needs appear to be still high, because they lack opportunities for them to practise and apply their degree training in college. This is why they need assistance from the government relative to these livelihood needs.

The summary of the relationship between the literacy level and the demographic, socio-cultural and economic factors of the respondents is presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Summary of the Relationship Between Demographic, Socio-Cultural and Economic Factors and the Literacy Level of the Respondents

Variables	Value of χ^2	Tabular Value	Decision	Interpretation
A. Demographic Factors				
Sex	16.59	9.35	Ho is not accepted	Significant
Age	84.08	31.43	Ho is not accepted	Significant
Marital status	42.04	15.51	Ho is not accepted	Significant
Place of Residence	63.70	15.51	Ho is not accepted	Significant
8. Socio-Cultural Factor				
Educational attainment	82.72	21.03	Ho is not accepted	Significant
C. Economic Characteristics				
Occupation	103.12	36.42	Ho is not accepted	Significant
Monthly Income	79.83	15.51	Ho is not accepted	Significant

A significant relationship was shown in the following variables: sex ($\chi^2 = 16.59$); age ($\chi^2 = 84.08$); marital status ($\chi^2 = 42.04$); place of residence ($\chi^2 = 63.7$); educational attainment ($\chi^2 = 82.72$); occupation ($\chi^2 = 103.12$) and monthly income ($\chi^2 = 79.83$).

It implies here that since sex is significantly related with the literacy level, this means that their being male or female has something to do with their knowledge on what their family needs for their livelihood. Age has another significant relationship which means that the older the individual is the more he is aware of their needs and the more they are exposed to the different activities in their barangay. Another significant relationship was shown in marital status. This also means that married people are more aware of the needs of their family than those who are single and those who have no responsibility in their families. The place of residence is also significantly related to the literacy and livelihood needs of the people which means to say that those who live in the more remote places have lower literacy level because services from the government may seldom reach them and those nearer the town proper had higher literacy level because of the accessibility of services availed by government agencies.

The educational attainment is also significantly related to the literacy level. This means that the higher the educational attainment, the higher also is the literacy level and the lower the educational attainment, the lower also is their literacy level. This further means that the degree holders have more knowledge or know more of the aspects or activities for community development, but those who are not degree holders may just be contented on what or where they are at present not considering the contributions they can give for the development of their community.

Occupation is very significantly related because of the very high value of χ^2 . This means that those whose occupation fall under the white collar job are more knowledgeable and more exposed to the different activities afforded to them by the different government agencies rather than those whose occupation are blue-collar job.

The monthly income is also significantly related to the literacy level. *This* implies that the higher the income the higher is their literacy level because if they have high income, that means that they have a good job and if they have a good job, that means that they are educationally qualified as discussed earlier.

FINDINGS

1. Majority of respondents came from the municipality of Burgos, Ilocos Sur
2. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age range of 35-44, an age of propensity, and majority, too, are married.
3. Majority of the respondents' place of residence is on the rural farm particularly those from the municipalities of Galimuyod and Burgos.
4. Majority of the respondents finished high school education as per 37.30% or 332 with majority of their children finishing elementary and high school. There were 10.63% (124) who finished college education.
5. By occupation, majority are engaged in agriculture and service jobs and such is true to their children. Majority however belong to the poverty line receiving an approximated amount of below P5,000.00 a month for those who are employed by either government or private agencies.
6. For services catered to their cultural and literacy needs the following are found.
 - a. Along education all services are inadequate in Banayoyo, Burgos, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Sigay and Suyo and very inadequate in the municipalities of Nagbukel, Quirino, Salcedo and San Emilio.
 - b. Along health services, it is shown that all is also inadequate and very inadequate in Burgos, Cervantes, Del Pilar, Nagbukel, Quirino, Salcedo, San Emilio and Sigay
 - c. Nutrition needs are also inadequate in all municipalities except in San Emilio where these are very inadequate.
 - d. Social services are also inadequate in all the interior municipalities.
 - e. Communication services are very inadequate in majority of the municipalities.
 - f. Technology transfer services are very inadequate in majority of the municipalities.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above findings, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. The level of services for literacy needs along education among the cultural communities is inadequate with a mean of 2.13.
2. Along health facilities, the level is also inadequate with a mean of 2.09.
3. Along nutrition and social services the level of services is also inadequate with a mean of 2.40 and 2.44 respectively.
4. All the other services like communication and technology transfer are very inadequate with respective means of 1.85 and 1.78.
5. With a mean of 2.12 all these services are inadequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drawn from the aforementioned findings and conclusions the following recommendations are made.

1. The government should take stride in providing priority needs of the cultural communities geared towards the development of the people along all aspects.
2. Transportation and communication services should be provided to facilitate the flow of welfare services catered to the literacy needs of the people, as this appears to be the major cause of difficulty in providing them.
3. Similar studies should be made to find out further other relevant needs of the people concerned to help them materialize/actualize their potential capacities and resources.

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