

IMPACT Of Disaster Coordinating Program: Its Influence On The Development And Welfare Of Selected Higher Education Institutions In Sulu

ALIAN, HJA. VENJILYNE

Sulu State College, Philippines.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to ascertain the Impact of Disaster Coordinating Program: its influence on the development and welfare of the selected higher institutions in Sulu. The study is situated at the descriptive – survey phase. It made use of a questionnaire in gathering needed data for presentation, analysis, and interpretation. This study also utilized the qualitative and quantitative trends of research. It is pointed out base from the results that the regression revealed none of the four selected Higher institutions, has been considered as the most significant predictors on the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among higher institutions involved in these areas. The findings that there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities in terms of extent of frequency and extent of favourableness. Therefore, the posited hypothesis is accepted which states that there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among higher institution involved in this study. Higher Education Institutions administrators must periodically get involved with the disaster coordinating team in terms of the in-line programs to booster more and enhance residents in community participation. To the disaster team itself, it must have a full coordination, direction and proper notice to make everyone aware of the existing issues and problem thus inhibit any unusual and would further prevent conflicts among members in the higher institutions in Sulu.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster coordinating program is an interaction process among organization members; it is substantially based upon many factors as mutual support, communication, team objectives, handling conflicts, and utilization of member resources. The degree to which these factors are determined largely the kind of professional group, where member of the organization is in.

In the disaster coordinating program, the group development members, particularly those administrators and those favor the development and welfare of the selected Higher Education Institution will establish through group interactions in various activities, and one of the collections of the disaster programs for the members of administration and selected members of the HEI's for meaningful and purposeful group development.

As we all know, disaster response is a function of preparedness. The effectiveness of our disaster responds on the quality of our preparedness. Emergency preparedness and responsiveness is therefore a programmed thrust of every administrative leader. Trusting relationship is an indispensable factor for group development. It must exist among group members and administrators of the selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu. In group meetings, there will be expectations from the group members of disaster coordinating program and group of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu. Administrator earns from the kind of cooperation that members with whom he will directly works with is affected by the kind of trusting relationship establish as in group members of selected Higher Education Institution meetings.

Indication shows that selected Higher Education Institutions expect the support from their immediate administrators to show concern in their plans and programs to upgrade and improve the quality services to be rendered for the development and welfare in the Higher Education Institution. Administrator of disaster coordinating program is the key person of change and has the responsibility of promoting effective and efficient leadership performance in selected Higher Education Institutions meeting by providing mutual support that would enhance the morale and deeper satisfaction of HEI's. The practice of desirable communication skills, the seminars and training, which facilitates group development, is important and welfare of the selected barangays of Jolo meetings. It appears that selected Higher Education Institutions meeting is a communication device where in most of the group development occur. Moreover, every

member shares desirable performance through “effective communication as a major component for enhancing development”.

Research Methodology and Procedures

In every research study, a number of methods and techniques are usually done in order to attain research desirable results. In this study, the researcher used a common and simple method which is interview through questionnaires to get the needed outcomes of research study. This chapter covers the following sub-topics: Research Design, Research Environment, Research locale, Respondents of the Study, Sampling Procedure, Research instruments, Data gathering procedure and Statistical Treatment of data.

Research Design

By its purpose, the study is situated at the descriptive - survey phase. It made use of a questionnaire in gathering needed data for presentation, analysis, and interpretation. The researcher precisely chose this study to be able to explore further and probe deeper into areas where little is known about the disaster problem. This study also utilized the qualitative and quantitative trends of research. Specifically, the normative documentary analysis focuses group discussions to help the researcher with required fact finding procedure in gathering and analyzing the data. This research study endeavored to describe objectively the issues, actualities related to disaster coordinating program Higher Education Institutions in Sulu.

Research Environment

This is conducted in municipality of Jolo, Basilan, and Siasi Sulu which composed of Eight (8) SUC's both Private and Government ; The Notre Dame Jolo College (private), Mindanao State University (MSU-Sulu), Sulu State College, Sulu College of Technology (SCT-private), Hadji Butu School of Arts and Trade, Southwestern Mindanao Islamic Institute SMII-private), Lapak Agricultural School-Siasi (private). Jolo municipality is a forth class municipality with a population of 87,998 (census 2000), Jolo is the capital town of Sulu and the center for trade and commerce . Land of Jolo is the largest in the Sulu province and the main island in the Sulu

archipelago. It is approximately 37 miles long from the east to the west end, and has an average width of ten miles (Saleeby, 1963)

There is no available record to indicate the derivation of the word Jolo. Local residents however, heard lots of stories recounted by old folks about the origin of the word. Accordingly, ancient Chinese traders used to unload and leave their goods or merchandise in the area and still found them intact upon returning. They were really amazed and very much appreciative of the good-natured natives and because of this last worthies, they then started calling them “HO-LANG”, which means community or place of people. (“LO” means community or place). Jolo is a Spanish representation (or misrepresentation) of the word Sulu, sometimes written Zooloo.

Research Locale

This study is limited to the four (4) selected Higher Education Institution in Sulu. Two (2) of this Higher Education Institutions in Sulu, like; Sulu State College ,Mindanao State University- Sulu is situated at Barangay Bangkal Patikul, Sulu and a boundary of Jolo Municipality, While Notre Dame of Jolo College is near the sea side and an uphill adjacent to town of Jolo though by geographical land area belongs to Patikul, Sulu. While, Sulu College of Technology is a private HEI’s situated along Barangay Alat, located at the town of Jolo. The stake holders of the said HEI’s in Sulu were mix tribes of people living in the town of Jolo, and a nearby Islands who are living together with common interest and reachable through land transportation that the researcher could contact for distribution and retrieval of the questionnaire

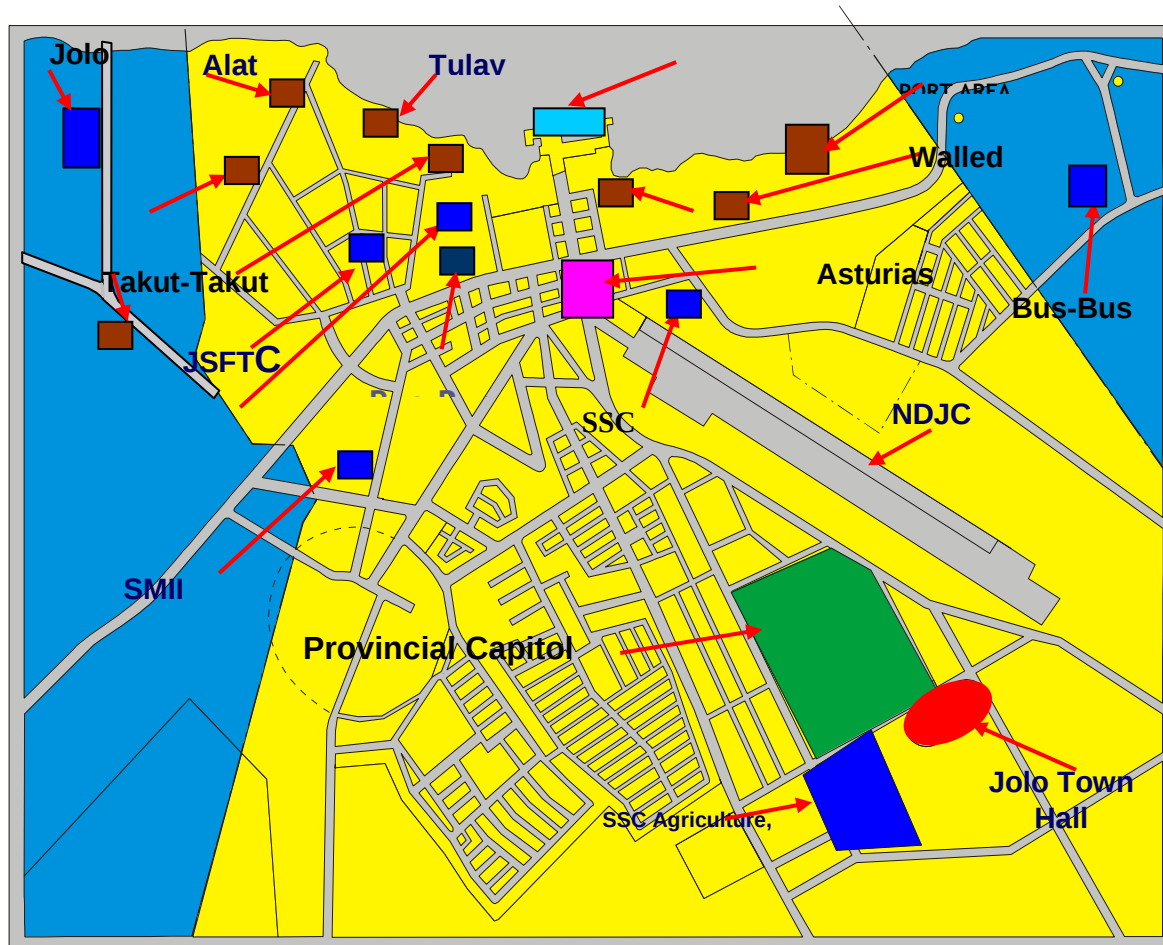
Respondent of the Study

The respondents of the study were administrators of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu. Particularly, limited to four selected Higher Education Institution in Sulu that includes, Sulu State College ,Mindanao State University- Sulu, Notre Dame of Jolo College, Sulu College of Technology. Fifty (50) members from each SUC’s , with ages ranging from 25-60 both male and female served as respondents.

Sampling Procedure

This study utilized the census or universal sampling. The population was clustered according to Higher Education

Institutions in Sulu and an equal number of all administrators assign in selected State Universities and Colleges (SUC's) of Jolo.



The Actual respondents answer the questionnaire according to the instructions as provided. For Part I is about the demographic profile of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials, for Part II and Part III, the respondent indicate their response by checking any of the five choices mark 5,4,3,2, and 1 found at the end of each statement under each area in the questionnaire and in which (5) Always practiced, (4) Sometimes practiced (3) Occasionally practiced, (2) Seldom practiced, and (1) Not at all practiced. In the Second part which specify extend of frequency of practice. In the Third Part, (5) Greatest, (4) Greater, (3) Great, (2) Moderate, and (1) Least, which specify Extent of favourableness of the practice on disaster coordinating programs in the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu . Specifically among the selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu.

Data Gathering Procedure

The questionnaire was distributed personally by the researcher to the respondents of selected barangays of Jolo, with the permission from the administrators of group members of selected barangay officials.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The statistical tools to be use in analyzing the data to be gathered in this study were the following:

The Likert Scales value used shall be as follows:

Extend of Frequency

Scale Value	Adjectival Equivalent
5 – (4.50-5.00)	Always practiced (AP)
4 – (3.50-4.49)	Sometimes practiced (SP)
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Occasionally practiced (OP)
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Seldom practiced (S)
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Not at all practiced (NP)

For Extend of Favorableness

Scale Value	Adjectival Equivalent
5 – (4.50-5.00)	Greatest (G)
4 – (3.50-4.49)	Greater (G)
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great (G)
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate (M)
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least (L)

Frequency-count and Percentage. These were used to determine the demographic profile of the selected Higher Education Institutions officials' respondents in terms of age, gender, educational qualification and position/designation.

Weighted Mean to generalize the result of responses. This was employed to determine the Extend of Frequency and Extend of Favourableness of the Selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials' respondents in Jolo.

Multiple Regression analysis is also used to determine the significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of disaster coordinating program among barangays involved in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter dealt with the discussion of the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the checklist

questionnaire answered by the respondents. The respondents were the selected barangay officials in Sulu.

Table 1- shows the total number of respondents categorized according to age, gender, educational qualification and position and designation.

Presented in the Demographic profile of the respondents of Higher Education Institutions officials in Sulu Table 1. show that majority of the officials belong to age bracket 41 to 50 with 94 or 47.0%.

As to gender 132 or 66% of the respondents were male, and only 65 or 34.0% were female officials.

Accordingly, in the context of educational background 75 or 35% were in High School level, 70 or 35.0% were High School graduate, 49 or 24.5% were College level and 6 or 3.0% were elementary graduates.

With regards to the position and designation 80 or 40% Top Management, 68 or 34.4% were given other position, 48 or 24.0% designated as Deans/Directors and 4 or 2.0% were designated as Chairperson.

Table 1. Demographic Profile of the selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu under Study. N=240

CHARACTER	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Age		
20– 30 Yrs Old	7	3.5
31 – 40	28	14.0
41 - 50	94	47.0
51 – 60	71	35.5
Gender		
Male	132	66.0
Female	68	34.0
Educational Qualification		
Baccalaureate Grad	6	3.0
Masters Unit	75	37.5
Doctoral Units	70	35.0
Post Grad.	49	24.5

Position / Designation		
President/ Chancellor	4	2.0
Vice Pres. For Academic Affairs (VPAA)	48	24.0
Deans/ Directors	80	40.0
Chairperson	68	34.4

Mutual Trust as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

As shown in the table 2, the highest mean of 4.84, interpreted as always practiced is posted on item 1 which (Refraining from discussing confidential issues or matter affecting individual staffs) and the lowest mean of 3.99, interpreted as sometimes practice is posted on item 3, (Showing respects for individual differences of group members).

Table 2. Barangay Officials Responses on Mutual Trust. N=200

N o .	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Refraining from discussing confidential issues or matter affecting individual staffs.	4.84	Always practiced
2.	Expressing ideas, feeling, opinions honesty and tactfully.	4.02	Sometimes practiced
3.	Showing respects for individual differences of group members.	3.99	Sometimes practiced
4.	Working with coordinating team without showing the feeling of mistrust.	4.21	Sometimes practiced
5.	Establishing rapport with group members of selected barangays.	4.17	Sometimes practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	4.25	Sometimes practiced

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)

4 – (3.50 – 4.49)

3 – (2.50 – 3.49)

2 – (1.50 – 2.49)

1 – (1.00 – 1.49)

Always practiced (A)

Sometimes practiced (S)

Occasionally practiced (O)

Seldom practiced (S)

Not at all practiced (NP)

The rest of the predetermined indicators which obtained a weighted mean of 4.02, 4.21 and 4.17 falls under a response category of sometimes practiced among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials respondents.

As evidenced by a group weighted mean, the same table reveals that it yielded a weighted mean of 4.25. This means that from the view points of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of mutual trust as a factor in frequency was sometimes practiced.

Mutual Support as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

The extent of Mutual Support as a frequency of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials . As shown in Table 3, the highest mean of 4.31, interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item1, which (Demonstrating willingness to help the disaster coordinating team with their programs in the selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu), and the lowest mean of 3.84 interpreted as sometimes practiced is posted on item 2 (Finding appropriate time in selected Officials of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu meeting to thresh out conditions, which affect group development, efficiency and effectiveness in dealing with disaster coordinating program).

The rest of the predetermined indicators which gathered a weighted mean of 4.17, 4.15 and 4.01 disclosed to have been sometimes practice among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents.

Table 3. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Mutual Support. N=200

N o .	Items	Weight ed Mean	Adjectival Equivalen t
1.	Demonstrating willingness to help the disaster coordinating team with their programs in the selected Higher Education Institutions in Jolo.	4.31	Sometimes practiced
2.	Finding appropriate time in selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu meetings to thresh out conditions, which affect group development, efficiency and effectiveness in dealing with disaster coordinating program.	3.84	Sometimes practiced

3.	Allowing or inviting group members the ways and means of promoting sound interpersonal relationship.	4.17	Sometimes practiced
4.	Discussing with group members the ways and means of promoting sound interpersonal relationship.	4.15	Sometimes practiced
5.	Allotting time for mutual sharing of ideas, knowledge, and information which enhance professional growth.	4.01	Sometimes practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	4.25	Sometimes practiced

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Always practiced (A)
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Sometimes practiced (S)
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Occasionally practiced (O)
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Seldom practiced (S)
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Not at all practiced (NP)

By looking at the group weighted mean, the same table indicates that it manifested a weighted mean of 4.25. The finding clearly showed that the situation described as sometimes practiced from the extent of mutual support.

Communication as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

The extent of communication as frequency. Table 4 shows that the highest mean of 4.19 interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item 5, which is (Threshing out barriers of communication which become obstacle to the attainment of smooth relationship) and the lowest mean of 3.85, interpreted as sometimes practiced; is posted on item 2 (Getting feedback from the members of selected barangays which relate to the objectives and policies pursued by the disaster coordinating team).

The rest of the predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 3.88, 3.98 and 3.95 with a response category of sometimes practiced of the barangay officials' respondents. Gleaned from the given result of the group weighted mean, the same table reveals that it yielded a weighted mean of 3.97. This means that from the view points of the barangay official's respondents, the extent of communication was sometimes practiced.

Table 4. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Communication. N=200

N o .	Items	Weight ed Mean	Adjectival Equivalen t
1.	Sharing with disaster coordinating team accurate information.	3.88	Sometimes practiced
2.	Getting feedback from the members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu which relate to the objectives and policies pursued by the disaster coordinating team.	3.85	Sometimes practiced
3.	Providing time for open forums to clarify issues.	3.98	Sometimes practiced
4.	Sincerity and honesty in communicating with group members of coordinating team.	3.95	Sometimes practiced
5.	Threshing out barriers of communication which become obstacles to the attainment of smooth relationship.	4.19	Sometimes practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	3.97	Sometimes practiced

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Always practiced (A)
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Sometimes practiced (S)
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Occasionally practiced (O)
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Seldom practiced (S)
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Not at all practiced (NP)

Handling Conflict as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

Table 5 shows that the highest mean of 3.98, interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item 1, which is (Facilitating clear understanding of conflicts situations, which confront disaster coordinating team or the administration), and the lowest mean of 3.37 interpreted as occasionally practiced, is posted in item 4 (Controlling the behavior of group members of selected barangays to avoid occurrence of undesirable conflicts during disaster).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 3.89, 3.81 and 3.42 with a response category of occasionally practiced among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents.

**Table 5. Barangay Officials Responses on Handling Conflict.
N=200**

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Facilitating clear understanding of conflicts situations, which confront disaster coordinating team or the administration.	3.98	Sometimes practiced
2.	Establishing group procedures in clarifying and analyzing conflicts situation.	3.89	Sometimes practiced
3.	Providing open discussions to establish procedures in resolving conflicts during meetings with coordinating program, Members of selected groups.	3.81	Sometimes practiced
4.	Controlling the behavior of group members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu to avoid occurrence of undesirable conflicts during disaster.	3.37	Occasionally practiced
5.	Establishing follow-up measures to correct resolution of conflicts situation.	3.42	Occasionally practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	3.69	Sometimes practiced

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Always practiced (A)
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Sometimes practiced (S)
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Occasionally practiced (O)
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Seldom practiced (S)
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Not at all practiced (NP)

Taken as whole, the group weighted mean appeared that it garnered a weighted mean of 3.69. This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of handling conflict was sometimes practiced.

Team Objective as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

The extent of team objective as a frequency of barangay officials. Table 6 shows that the highest mean of 4.15, interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item 3 (Organizing group members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu in plotting strategies to achieve objectives and goals of disaster

coordinating programs) and the lowest mean of 3.78 interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item 1 (Involving group members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu in determining objectives of disaster coordinating team).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 4.07, 3.98 and 4.05 with a response category of sometimes practiced.

Taken collectively would show that the group weighted mean in the same table reveals that it received a group weighted mean of 4.01. This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of team objective was sometimes or practiced.

Table 6. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Team Objective. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Involving group members of selected barangays in determining objectives of disaster coordinating team.	3.78	Sometimes practiced
2.	Clarifying objectives to be fully understood by all.	4.07	Sometimes practiced
3.	Organizing group members of selected barangays of Jolo in plotting strategies to achieve objectives and goals of disaster coordinating programs.	4.15	Sometimes practiced
4.	Providing teamwork activities to workout evaluation programs.	3.98	Sometimes practiced
5.	Appraising group members' performance based on objectives set.	4.05	Sometimes practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	4.01	Sometimes practiced

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)

Always practiced (A)

4 – (3.50 – 4.49)

Sometimes practiced (S)

3 – (2.50 – 3.49)

Occasionally practiced (O)

2 – (1.50 – 2.49)

Seldom practiced (S)

1 – (1.00 – 1.49)

Not at all practiced (NP)

Utilization of Member Resources as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Frequency.

The extent of utilization of member resources as a frequency of barangay officials. Table 7 shows that the highest mean of 3.74, interpreted as sometimes practiced, is posted on item 2 (Utilizing appropriate members of coordinating team to serve as lecturer, discussants, or demonstrator), and the lowest mean of 3.15 interpreted as occasionally practiced, is posted on item 4 (Providing opportunities for members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu to develop their potentials).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 3.37, 3.20 and 3.16 with a response category of occasionally practiced.

Taken collectively would show that the group weighted mean in the same table reveals that it received a group weighted mean of 3.32. This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu official's respondents, the extent of utilization of member resources was occasionally practiced.

Table 7. Barangay Officials Responses on Utilization of Member Resources. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Involving appropriate group members of selected barangays of Jolo in planning, organizing and coordinating activities in disaster program.	3.37	Occasionally practiced
2.	Utilizing Appropriate members of coordinating team to serve as lecturer, discussants, or demonstrator.	3.74	Sometimes practiced
3.	Encouraging Administrative staff full participation and involvement in-group discussion.	3.20	Occasionally practiced
4.	Providing opportunities for members of selected barangays to develop their potentials.	3.15	Occasionally practiced
5.	Involving group members of selected barangays in shared decision-making process.	3.16	Occasionally practiced
	Group Weighted Mean	3.32	Occasionally practiced

Mutual Trust as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favorableness.

As shown in the table 8, the highest mean of 4.65, interpreted as greatest is posted on item 1 which (Refraining from discussing confidential issues or matter affecting individual staffs) and the lowest mean of 3.06, interpreted as greater, is posted on item 2, (Expressing ideas, feeling, opinions honesty and tactfully).

The rest of the predetermined indicators which obtained a weighted mean of 4.11, and 4.12 falls under a response category of greater and 3.18 can be interpreted as great among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents.

As evidenced by a group weighted mean, the same table reveals that it yielded a weighted mean of 3.82. This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of mutual trust as a factor in favorableness was greater.

Table 8. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Mutual Trust on Favorableness. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Refraining from discussing confidential issues or matter affecting individual staffs.	4.65	Greatest
2.	Expressing ideas, feeling, opinions honesty and tactfully.	3.06	Great
3.	Showing respects for individual differences of group members.	4.11	Greater
4.	Working with coordinating team without showing the feeling of mistrust.	4.12	Greater
5.	Establishing rapport with group members of selected barangays.	3.18	Great
	Group Weighted Mean	3.82	Greater

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least

Mutual Support as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favorableness.

The extent of mutual support as favorable of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials. As shown in Table 9, the highest mean of 4.14, interpreted as greater, is posted on item 3, which (Allowing or inviting group members the ways and means of promoting sound interpersonal relationship), and the lowest mean of 3.23 interpreted as great is posted on item 5 (Allotting time for mutual sharing of ideas, knowledge, and information which enhance professional growth).

The rest of the predetermined indicators which gathered a weighted mean of 3.87, 3.76 and 3.90 disclosed to have been greater among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu official respondents.

Table 9. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Mutual Support. N=200

N o .	Items	Wei ghted Mean	Adjectival Equivalen t
1.	Demonstrating willingness to help the disaster coordinating team with their programs in the selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu of Jolo.	3.87	Greater
2.	Finding appropriate time in selected barangay meetings to thresh out conditions, which affect group development, efficiency and effectiveness in dealing with disaster coordinating program.	3.76	Greater
3.	Allowing or inviting group members the ways and means of promoting sound interpersonal relationship.	4.14	Greater
4.	Discussing with group members the ways and means of promoting sound interpersonal relationship.	3.90	Greater
5.	Allotting time for mutual sharing of ideas, knowledge, and information which enhance professional growth.	3.23	Great
	Group Weighted Mean	3.78	Greater

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate

1 – (1.00 – 1.49) Least

By looking at the group weighted mean, the same table indicates that it manifested a weighted mean of 3.78. The finding clearly showed that the situation described as greater from the extent of mutual support.

Communication as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favourableness.

The extent of communication as favourableness of Higher educational Institutions in Sulu Officials . Table10 shows that the highest mean of 3.54 interpreted as greater, is posted on item 1, which is (Sharing with disaster coordinating team accurate information), and the lowest mean of 2.94, interpreted as great; is posted on item 3 (Providing time for open forums to clarify issues).

The rest of the predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 2.99, 3.13 and 3.24 with a response category of great among the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents.

Gleaned from the given result of the group weighted mean, the same table reveals that it yielded a weighted mean of 3.17. This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu respondents, the extent of communication was great.

Table 10. Higher Education Institutions in Sulu Officials Responses on Communication. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Sharing with disaster coordinating team accurate information.	3.54	Sometimes practiced
2.	Getting feedback from the members of selected HEI's which relate to the objectives and policies pursued by the disaster coordinating team	2.99	Great
3.	Providing time for open forums to clarify issues.	2.94	Great
4.	Sincerity and honesty in communicating with group members of coordinating team.	3.13	Great

5.	Threshing out barriers of communication which become obstacles to the attainment of smooth relationship.	3.24	Great
	Group Weighted Mean	3.17	Great

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least

Handling Conflict as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favorableness.

Table 11 shows that the highest mean of 3.98, interpreted as greater, is posted on item 1, which is (I give up some points in exchange for others), and the lowest mean of 3.37 interpreted as great, is posted in item 4 (Controlling the behavior of group members of selected barangays to avoid occurrence of undesirable conflicts during disaster).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 3.89 and 3.81 with a response category of greater and 3.42 interpreted as great among the barangay officials' respondents.

**Table 11. Barangay Officials Responses on Handling Conflict.
N=200**

N o .	Items	Weight ed Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Facilitating clear understanding of conflicts situations, which confront disaster coordinating team or the administration.	3.98	Greater
2.	Establishing group procedures in clarifying and analyzing conflicts situation.	3.89	Greater
3.	Providing open discussions to establish procedures in resolving conflicts during meetings with coordinating program, Members of selected groups.	3.81	Greater
4.	Controlling the behavior of group members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu to avoid occurrence of undesirable conflicts during disaster.	3.37	Great

5.	Establishing follow-up measures to correct resolution of conflicts situation.	3.42	Great
	Group Weighted Mean	3.69	Greater

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least

Taken as whole, the group weighted mean appeared that it garnered a weighted mean of 3.69. This means that from the view points of the barangay official's respondents, the extent of handling conflict was greater.

Team Objective as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favourableness.

The extent of team objective as favourableness of Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials. Table 12 shows that the highest mean of 4.15, interpreted as greater, is posted on item 2 (Clarifying objectives to be fully understood by all), and the lowest mean of 3.78 interpreted as greater, is posted on item 1 (Involving group members of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu s in determining objectives of disaster coordinating team).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 4.07, 3.98 and 4.05 with a response category of greater.

Table 12. HEI's Officials Responses on Team Objective. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Involving group members of selected HEI's in determining objectives of disaster coordinating team.	3.78	Greater
2.	Clarifying objectives to be fully understood by all.	4.07	Greater
3.	Organizing group members of selected HEI's of Jolo in plotting strategies to achieve objectives and goals of disaster coordinating programs.	4.15	Greater

4.	Providing teamwork activities to workout evaluation programs.	3.98	Greater
5.	Appraising group members performance based on objectives set.	4.05	Greater
	Group Weighted Mean	4.01	Greater

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least

Taken collectively would show that the group weighted mean in the same table reveals that it received a group weighted mean of 4.01. This means that from the view points of the HEI's officials respondents, the extent of team objective was greater.

Utilization of Member Resources as a Disaster Coordinating Program on Extent of Favourableness.

The extent of utilization of member resources as a favourableness of HEI's officials. Table 13

shows that the highest mean of 3.60, interpreted as greater, is posted on item 3 (Encouraging administrative staff full participation and involvement in-group discussion), and the lowest mean of 3.36 interpreted as great, is posted on item 1 (Involving appropriate group members of selected HEI's of Jolo in planning, organizing and coordinating activities in disaster program).

The rest of the three predetermined indicators registered a weighted mean of 3.47 with a response category of greater and 3.57 can be described as great.

Table 13. HEI's Officials Responses on Utilization of Member Resources. N=200

No.	Items	Weighted Mean	Adjectival Equivalent
1.	Involving appropriate group members of selected HEI's of Jolo in planning, organizing and coordinating activities in disaster program.	3.36	Great

2.	Utilizing Appropriate members of coordinating team to serve as lecturer, discussants, or demonstrator.	3.47	Great
3.	Encouraging Administrative staff full participation and involvement in-group discussion.	3.60	Greater
4.	Providing opportunities for members of selected HEI's to develop their potentials.	3.57	Greater
5.	Involving group members of selected HEI's in shared decision making process.	3.57	Greater
	Group Weighted Mean	3.51	Greater

5 – (4.50 – 5.00)	Greatest
4 – (3.50 – 4.49)	Greater
3 – (2.50 – 3.49)	Great
2 – (1.50 – 2.49)	Moderate
1 – (1.00 – 1.49)	Least

Taken collectively would show that the group weighted mean in the same table reveals that it received a group weighted mean of 3.51. This means that from the view points of the HEI's officials' respondents, the extent of utilization of member resources was greater.

Taken as a whole finding revealed that there is a different group development activity of the disaster coordinating program such as: mutual trust, mutual support, communication, handling conflict, team objective and utilization of member resources on the extent of frequency and extent of favourableness. Therefore, the posited hypothesis is rejected.

Extent of the group development activities on the demographic profile of selected HEI's officials in terms of Frequency and Favourableness.

3. To what extent are the group development activities such as a.)mutual trust, b.)mutual support, c.)communication, d.)team objectives, e.)handling conflict and f.)utilization of member resources contributed to the welfare and development of HEI's. When group according to their socio-demographic profile of the respondents.

Table 14 shows that the multiple regression analysis value is .645, the F-test value is 8.720 and the probability value is .000. It is pointed out base from the results that the regression revealed that

there was no significant difference in all the areas measured in the combined contribution of the demographic profile of selected HEI's officials except in the area of position / designation (t-value= -4.993, P= .000). This implies that respondent's position / designation contributed to the welfare and development of the HEI's.

Table 14. Extent of the group development activities on the demographic profile of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials in terms of Frequency and Favourableness. N=200

Variable	Coefficient β	Standard Deviation	t-Value	Probability	Variable Description
(Constant)	4.651	.300	15.508	.000	
Age	0.064	.067	-.993	.326	Not Significant
Gender	-.178	.109	-1.630	.109	Not Significant
Educational Attainment	.127	.074	1.713	.093	Not Significant
Position/Designation	-.290	.058	-4.993	.000	Significant

Multiple R = .645; F-Value = 8.720; Probability = .000; Ns = Not significant at 0.05 level; * = Significant at 0.05 level.

Significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in this study.

4. Is there Significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in this study.

Table 15 presents the results of Multiple Regression Analysis of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu (Multiple

$R = .349$, $F\text{-Value} = 1.700$, $P = .165$). It is pointed out base from the results that the regression revealed none of the four selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu, has been considered as the most significant predictors on the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in these areas.

The findings shows that there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities in terms of extent of frequency and extent of favourableness. Therefore, the posited hypothesis is accepted which states that the there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in this study.

Table 15. Significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in this study. N=200

Variable	Coefficient β	Standard Deviation	t-Value	Probability	Variable Description
(Constant)	2.845	.527	5.397	.000	
Sulu State College	0.078	.274	.286	.776	Not Significant
Mindanao State University-Jolo	-0.011	.353	-.032	.974	Not Significant
Notre Dame Jolo College	.354	.253	1.397	.169	Not Significant
Sulu College of Technology	-.221	.394	-.561	.577	Significant

Multiple $R = .349$; $F\text{-Value} = 1.700$; Probability = .165; Ns = Not significant at 0.05 level; * = Significant at 0.05 level.

Conclusions:

Based on the findings the following conclusions are drawn.

1. On the Demographic profile of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents that majority of the officials belong to age bracket 41 to 50 with 94 or 47.0%. As to gender 132 or 66% of the respondents were male, and only 65 or 34.0% were female officials. Accordingly, in the context of educational background 75 or 35% were in High School level, 70 or 35.0% were High School graduate, 49 or 24.5% were College level and 6 or 3.0% were elementary graduates. With regards to the position and designation 80 or 40% designated as Chairperson, 68 or 34.4% were given other position, 48 or 24.0% designated as Deans and Directors, and 4 or 2.0% were designated as President/Chancellor.

2. On the group development activities of disaster coordinating program practice by the respondent Higher Education Institutions in Sulu in the following areas such as: a.) mutual trust; b.) mutual support; c.) communication; d.) team objectives; e.) handling conflicts with team; and f.) utilization of member resources.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of mutual trust as a factor in frequency was sometimes practiced.

- The finding clearly showed that the situation described as sometimes practiced from the extent of mutual support.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of communication was sometimes practiced.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of handling conflict was sometimes practiced.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of team objective was sometimes or practiced.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of utilization of member resources was occasionally practiced.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of mutual trust as a factor in favourableness was greater.

- The finding clearly showed that the situation described as greater from the extent of mutual support.

- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of communication was great.
- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of handling conflict was greater.
- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of team objective was greater.
- This means that from the view points of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials' respondents, the extent of utilization of member resources was greater.

3. On the extent of group development activities. It is pointed out base from the results that the regression revealed that there was no significant difference in all the areas measured in the combined contribution of the demographic profile of selected Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials except in the area of position / designation (t-value= -4.993, P= .000). This implies that respondent's position / designation contributed to the welfare and development of the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu.

4. On the significance difference in the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in the study. The findings shows that the there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities in terms of extent of frequency and extent of favourableness. Therefore, the posited hypothesis is accepted which states that the there was no significant difference in the implementation of the group development activities of the disaster coordinating program among Higher Education Institutions in Sulu involved in this study.

Recommendations:

On the basis of the conclusions, the following recommendations are offered:

- ❖ Higher Education Institutions in Sulu officials must periodically get involved with the disaster coordinating team in terms of the in-line programs to booster more and enhance stakeholders in community participation.
- ❖ To the disaster team itself, it must have a full coordination, direction and proper notice to make everyone aware of the existing issues and problem thus inhibit any unusual and

would further prevent conflicts among members in the Higher Education Institutions in Sulu.

REFERENCES CITED

A. BOOKS

- Allen, Louis A., Management and Organization, McGraw HillBookInc.,Phoenix Pres,Inc.,Philippines, 1975.
- Bateman, Thomas,S. Management Functionn and Strategy, Home wood: Irwin,Department of Health Overview of Public Health Surveillance training Manual.
- Conway,J.A., The Myth, Mystery, and Mastery of Participative Decision Making in Education. Educational Administrative Quarterly, 1984:20 (3),11-40
- Dale,Earnest, Management Theory Practices,3RdEd.,New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company,1973.
- Hunt,Dorothy,31stYearbook, Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association, USA: NEA Publishing, 1953.
- Kast, Fermont E.and Rosenzweig, James E., Organization and Management,USA:McGraw-Hill Book Co.,1979.
- Keith, N. Z., A Critical Perspective on Teacher Participation in Urban Schools. Educational Administration Quarterly, 1996:32, (1), 45-79
- McGregor, Douglas, The Professional Manager, New York: McGraw-Hill,Inc.,1967
- Wiles, Kimbal E.and Lovel, John T.,Supervision for better Schools, Englewood Cliffs,New Jersey, USA,4th ed.,1974.
- Yeager,William A., Administration and Teacher, New York: Harper and Brothers Publlishers,1977.
- Freeman, Ruth B., Management Theory, Co.,McGraw –Hill Book Co.,Inc.,1981.

B. Journals and other Magazines

- Brandon,Bertha M., Education Leader Journal,Vol.17,No.6, March 1960.
- Casereno,Proculo C., Forum, Vol.VI.No.1 June-October 1979.
- Mr.Prasong., Announcement by the Asean Committee on disaster Coordinating Management,2006.
- Saleeby, (1963), Souvenir Program/brochure of 609th Anniversary of Local Governance and Public Administration in Sulu.
- Vientiane,Lao ,Contingency Planning Work Shop,Asean Regional Workshop on Stadby Arrangements Standard Operating Procedures, 2005

C. Unpublished Materials

- Rillera, Antonio, “ Ideal Leadership Behavior Concept and Observed Behavior Concept of Public Administration in the Division of La Union,” Unpublished Master’s thesis, UP, Quezon City 1980.
- Mulki, Jalani A., “Group Development Practices of School Administrators in Teachers’ Meetings” Unpublished Master’s Thesis, Bukidnon State College, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, 1985