

Participation and Attitudes of Community Extension Officers Towards Community Development

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Abstract – *The study sought to present the profile of the respondents; determine the level of participation and attitudes of respondents towards community development in terms of community extension projects as to educational, livelihood, ecological projects; to determine the attitudes of respondents towards community involvement; determine the significant relationship between the attitudes and level of participation of the respondents towards community involvement. Researchers used quantitative method in the analysis of data with the questionnaire as a tool for gathering information. The participants for this study were 50 college community extension officers and staff from different colleges and universities in Batangas Province. The statistical tools used in determining the data gathered are frequency distribution, weighted mean, ranking scale and Pearson-r. Based on the result of the study, majority of the respondents are in the age bracket of 21-25 and 46 above, female, college graduate and from private schools. The level of participation of the respondents in community extension with regards to education, health, livelihood and ecological projects was highly evident and level of participation in planning the activities was high. Community extension officers strongly agreed that they should be consulted by the school officials on what community service is to be rendered. There is no significant relationship between the level of participation of the respondents in education related community extension while it is evident that there is a significant relationship in the level of participation and attitudes in health and nutrition; livelihood; ecological projects; and the planning the activities. It is recommended that; community extension officers should strictly monitor the progress of the programs to make sure which programs are to be enhanced or to be maintained and in order to improve their level of participation and attitudes towards community development.*

Keywords – *Community Extension, Education Related, Health and Nutrition, Livelihood, Ecological Project*

INTRODUCTION

As a service to society, education extends its experience to a private or teams of people or communities. Thus, universities have activities called extension services or reaching programs. Through their students, assisted/supervised by college members or employees, universities extend their experience to assist offer the requirements of a community typically a selected community among their several construction areas [1].

Community Extension Program is an activity wherever a private will expertise a distinct approach to learning. It doesn't teach what is written in the book, however the way to apply it in outside world. Moreover, which means of Community Extension Program varies to each person. It somehow to be kind and caring to others or to assist out those that are less lucky. To figure in an exceedingly cluster and share their concepts isn't simple for a few students. The Community Extension Program helps in cultivating hidden temperament of a private like, leadership skills, oral presentation, sureness, etc. [2].

The Higher Education Modernization Act of 1997 in the Philippines mandates Higher Education Institutions of Commission on education (CHED) to take part in community extension programs [3].

Laguador, Mandigma and Agena [4] stated that LPU-B in partnership with the residents of Barangay Wawa in Batangas City, Philippines is cleaning the shoreline that established unity among the people in the community. In line with this, Perez and Cabrera [5] stated that a community extension project through coastal clean-up preserves the condition of the waters surrounding the areas of the said community as an extension service of Maritime Education Programs.

The goal of this study is to determine the level of participation and attitudes of Batangas Community Extension Officers of HEIs towards Community Development. Community extension services accommodate several benefits associated with the implications of the community service activities into the society. It would benefit the community because they are the ones to will receive the assistance of the HEI's. This study is important since not everyone is aware that we rise by lifting others. Through this study, we may be able to give realizations on how important community extension offices are.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study sought to determine the relationship of attitudes and level of participation of the respondents towards community involvement. To present the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, educational attainment, and type of school; to determine the extent to which the respondents contribute to the HEI's goals as to Community Extension Projects in terms of educational project, health, livelihood and ecological projects; to determine the level of participation of respondents in terms of planning the community extension projects; to determine the attitudes of the respondents towards their community involvement; to determine the significant relationship between the attitudes and level of participation of the respondents towards community involvement; and to develop an action plan that will strengthen the level of participation and attitudes of Community Extension Officers towards Community Development.

METHODS

Research Design

This study used quantitative research design to determine the Level of Participation and Attitudes of Community Extension Officers towards Community Development.

The quantitative research design includes the procedures of gathering, breaking down, translating, and composing the after effect of a study [6]. Particular strategies exist in both study and test inquire about that identify with distinguishing an example and populace, indicating the sort of configuration, assembling and examining information, showing result making a translation and composing the exploration in a way reliable with an overview or exploratory investigation.

Participants of the Study

The participants of this study were 50 college community extension officers and staff from different colleges and universities in Batangas Province.

Table A. List of Participating Schools with the number of respondents

Lyceum of the Philippines University-Batangas	2
University of Batangas	5
Batangas State University	5
AMA University	3
STI College	5
Westmead International Schools	5
ACLCL College	3
Golden Gate Colleges	2
First Asia Institute of Technology and Humanities	5
De La Salle Lipa	5
Kolehiyo ng Lungsod ng Lipa	5
Lipa City College	5

Data Gathering Instrument

In this research, the main instrument used is adopted questionnaires for the survey as they are commonly used for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. The survey questionnaire was adopted from the study of Lopez, E. & Montalbo, E. [7].

The questionnaire has 3 parts. The first part would be the personal background of the respondents; it consists of age, sex, educational attainment, and type of school. The second part would be the Level of Participation in Community Extension and the last part is about the Attitude of respondents toward community involvement.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers provided the letter of request to the Community Extension Officers in Batangas Province to conduct the study. The researchers asked their permission to answer the questionnaire during their free time.

Before the distribution of the questionnaire, the researchers explained the purpose of the study. Researchers assured that the result of data will be with utmost confidentiality and for research purposes only.

The researchers distributed the questionnaires to each respondent of the Community Extension Offices in Batangas Province. They gave the researchers a specific date when they can collect the questionnaires from them. After a few days, all the data needed were tallied and sent to the Statistics Center of Lyceum of the Philippines University - Batangas for tabulation. Right after that, the researchers proceed to the interpretation and analysis of the study.

Data Analysis

Statistical tools were used in examining the data gathered. Frequency distribution and percentage were used to present the profile of the respondents. Weighted mean was used to determine the level to which the respondents contribute to the Community Extension Projects in terms of the educational project, health, livelihood and ecological projects and the respondent's attitude towards community development. The ranking scale was used to determine the most and least responses of the respondents as to their attitudes and level of participation. Furthermore, the statistical method Pearson-r was used to determine the significant relationship between the attitudes and the level of participation of the respondents towards community development.

The given scale was used to interpret the result of the data gathered in the level of participation: 4.50 – 5.49= Very high evident (VHE); 3.50 – 4.49= Highly evident (HE); 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately evident (ME); 1.50 – 2.49 = 2-Less evident (LE); 1.00 – 1.49 = 1-Not all evident (NE).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile

Profile Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
21-25	20	40.0
26-30	16	32.0
31-35	6	12.0
36-40	5	10.0
41-45	3	6.0
46 above	20	40.0
Sex		
Male	23	46.0
Female	27	54.0
Educational Attainment		
College Graduate	34	68.0
M. A. Graduate	11	22.0
Ph. D. Graduate	5	10.0
Type of School		
State College	20	40.0
Private School	30	60.0

Table 1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' profile. The responses according to the age of the participants, 40 percent were 21-25 and 46 above; 32 percent were 26-30; 12 percent were 31-35; 10 percent were 36-40, and 6 percent were 41-45. Ages 21-25 and 46 above were top responses while 41-45 were the lowest.

The respondents that are aged 21-25 are dominant because the community extension offices mostly consist of newly hired workers and respondents aged 46 above are also dominant because they are the most dependable individuals when it comes to getting the most accurate data.

Dependable individuals of community extensions take pride in demonstrating and sharing their skills and knowledge. They always want to be of service to their professional community and are being the catalyst that inspires others to think differently about their approach to a certain situation [8].

As to sex, the very best respondents were feminine 54 percent while male got 46 percent.

Most respondents were females, and this reveals that when gender and community development unite, it may result in continuous improvement wherein the host community can benefit from.

Gender and community development is a process towards a sustainable way of community development incorporating all the gender with equal participation and involvement. If there is no equal say, the participation of both male and female, it is not a sustainable development. During the community development, gender balance is very important to be able to achieve sustainable development [9].

In terms of educational attainment, College Graduate got the highest with 68 percent followed by M. A. Graduate with 22 percent and Ph. D. Graduate with 10 percent.

Majority of the respondents are college graduates. It shows that they are more likely to exceed what is expected amongst them in terms of community extension because they are more committed to helping the society.

The College of St. Scholastica [10] stated that when each person engages, we do better as a group and therefore critical for communities to merge and strive for improvement. College graduates are more likely to participate in community extension programs to create change in their communities.

The table shows the distribution of the respondents consistent with sort of college, most respondents were from private college school with 60 while respondents from public school were 40 percent.

The result shows that the respondents from private colleges are dominant. Private colleges have their own way of giving back to the community. Not only that they are giving quality education to their students, they are also teaching them to be more sensitive when it comes to the sustainability of the community.

Sidig [11] stated that the role of private colleges in community development is vital because it creates

opportunities like education and gainful employment as it is also important to ensure that the community can have access to their basic needs.

Table 2 shows that the level of participation in terms of education related programs was highly evident with a composite mean of 4.47.

Education related programs are being implemented by community extension officers for the benefit of the members of their host community because it provides activities wherein their beneficiaries can strongly learn knowledge and skills that they can use in their everyday lives.

Table 2. Level of Participation in Community Extension in terms of Education Related

Education related	WM	VI	Rank
1. Literacy programs for out of school youth and adults such as computer literacy, functional literacy, tutorial, reading readiness, etc.	4.40	HE	4.5
2. Technical skills training and development	4.56	VHE	2
3. Leadership training	4.40	HE	4.5
4. Values development through seminars/ workshops	4.52	VHE	3
5. Continuing education activities for enhancement	4.62	VHE	1
6. Community development activities in line with people's problems and needs.	4.32	HE	6
Composite Mean	4.47	HE	

Education related programs encourages good decisions that generally leads to positive changes that the host community can benefit from [12].

Among the items cited, Continuing education activities for enhancement (4.62); technical skills training and development (4.56); and values development through seminars/ workshops (4.52) got the highest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of very highly evident.

The results merely mean that the respondents were committed to taking part in education related programs for the improvement of the community. This helps their beneficiaries to strongly learn knowledge and skills that they may use in their everyday lives.

Continuing education program provides the community opportunities to use their skills and knowledge in real life situations to enhance their capacity to learn and augmenting development as a sense of caring for other individuals [13].

Table 3 shows the level of participation in terms of health and nutrition related programs is highly evident with a composite mean of 4.34.

The results merely mean that the respondents were extremely taking part in the health and nutrition connected programs. The programs save money and improve the quality of life and it helps the host community. One example of this is about the malnutrition of the residents of the community especially the children. Health and nutrition programs are one of the solutions to protect the health of the host community. It shows that the programs should be well taken care of.

Table 3. Level of Participation in Community Extension in terms of Health and Nutrition Related

Health and Nutrition related	WM	VI	Rank
1. Knowledge and skills development in proper first and techniques	4.34	HE	3.5
2. Implementation of health care programs	4.42	HE	1
3. Development of health and nutrition practices	4.34	HE	3.5
4. Provisions for medical and dental care practices such as oral prophylaxis, fluoridation's, pit, and fissure sealant application, physical rehabilitation and laboratory services, etc.	4.40	HE	2
5. Awareness of the ways and means of protection from diseases.	4.32	HE	5
6. Use of herbal plants (oregano, mayana, sabila, kamaria, lagundi, bayabas, sambong, etc.)	4.16	HE	6
Composite Mean	4.34	HE	

It has become more obvious than before that health status of communities is the domains that lie outside the hierarchical set-up of the health programs. When it comes to the health program, its role is not only to promote consideration of the needs of the society but also leads to greater sustainability of interventions as a community. It also helps empower and be more capable of holding forth of their own needs [14].

In collaborating of health and nutrition programs, implementation of health care programs (4.42) and provisions for medical and dental care practices and laboratory services, etc. (4.40) got the highest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of highly evident.

The result shows that implementation of health care programs is highly evident because they are really prioritizing the health of people in the community. One example of this is the Feeding Program of Lyceum of the Philippines University Batangas, it is not only a feeding

program, but it helps to enhance the health of each member of the community and to know more about the importance of this program.

Provisions for medical and dental care practices got the second highest ranked because it is a vital part of your overall general health and ongoing quality of life. By this program, it is helping to cover the cost of medical care for those who cannot pay, and it is helping patients in financial crisis.

Table 4. Level of Participation in Community Extension in terms of Livelihood Related

Livelihood related	WM	VI	Rank
1. Capital campaign for livelihood projects through training/workshops on entrepreneurship	4.34	HE	4
2. Management of small scale-business	4.50	VHE	2
3. Resource generation for community livelihood program	4.28	HE	5
4. Production and sale distribution of services available in the community	4.48	HE	3
5. Skills training and development of business networking	4.58	VHE	1
Composite Mean	4.43	HE	

Table 4 shows the level of participation in community extension in terms of livelihood related programs is highly evident with a composite mean of 4.43.

The result simply means that the respondents were very highly participating in the livelihood related programs of the institution. Livelihood has a key role in the host community it can help them to their daily lives. It helps develop skills of communities. It has a positive impact which is a sustainable and effective instrument to improve the living condition. It is also one of the solutions to improve their everyday life.

According to the study of HPPI or Humana People to People in India [15], livelihood and community development projects were implemented for the productivity and income enhancement through building communities and building accessible assistance.

Livelihood programs help if implemented to fulfil the beneficiaries' desires. The community could interact with this practices that can contribute to the development of the community. People typically have different responsibilities to development and growth of a community [16].

Among the items cited skills training and development of business networking (4.58); management of, the small-scale business (4.50); got the

highest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of very highly evident.

The result means that the skill training and development of business networking shows that it is important for us to enhance our knowledge and skill in a business. It shows that they are focused on how they can help the community to facilitate their source of income. Skills training and development of business networking helps to improve productivity and facilitate the diversification of livelihoods to manage risks. Implementing this program is effectively one of the key challenges of community development.

One of the main sectors of community development is skill training. It provides job opportunities and income generation that is particularly important to the formal sector to absorb the growing labor forces. Its role is also important because it helps people to increase their income, employment, and food security [17]. While the development of skills is an integral part of community building to continuously help people to cope with the different needs and wants in the society [18].

Table 5. Level of Participation in Community Extension in terms of Ecological/Environmental Balance

Ecological/ Environmental balance	WM	VI	Rank
1. Clean and green operations	4.60	VHE	2
2. Mother earth preservation	4.34	HE	4
3. Cleanliness management of bodies of water (river, lakes, and sea)	4.62	VHE	1
4. Monitoring and implementation of waste management activities	4.58	VHE	3
5. Restoration and rehabilitation drive of trees	2.80	ME	5
Composite Mean	4.18	HE	

Table 5 shows the level of participation in terms of ecological/environmental balance programs is highly evident with a composite mean of 4.18.

The results show that the respondents were highly participating in the Ecological/Environmental Balance programs. Having this program, it helps the community to improve their environment by helping each other and to improve their relations as a community. It ensures the survival, existence, and stability of the environment. It also contributes to building a good environment that stabilizes the coexistence of the community.

Ecological balance projects are the projects that ensure the soundness of the environment. It enhances a stable atmosphere that is free from ecological

imbalances; the example of this is flood and hunger caused by drought. The incorporate collective effort is the way to confirm a stable atmosphere is made. Environmental activities influence the environmental stability. With this, it will contribute to maintaining the ecological balance [19].

Among the items cited, cleanliness management of bodies of water (river, lakes, and sea) (4.62) and clean and green operations (4.60) ranked the highest weighted mean and verbal interpretation very highly evident.

Cleanliness management of bodies' water is very important, it is essential to human life and the health of the environment. It is one of the basic needs of the people in the community. Clean water helps to avoid exposure to countless diseases and it also represents important opportunities to enhance public health.

Cleanliness of water is vital to our health. It is also all-important to the communities and economy. To maintain a healthy community downstream, people must focus on the health of rivers, lakes, bays and coastal water [20].

However, restoration and rehabilitation drive of trees (2.80) ranked the lowest weighted mean and verbal interpretation of moderately evident.

The result shows that restoration and rehabilitation drive trees got the lowest ranking because of the mere fact that it requires a lot of consideration and deliberation, therefore, making it very complicated. Restoration and rehabilitation still need an attention for the good of the host community.

Table 6 shows planning the Activities with a composite mean of 2.68 and with a verbal interpretation of high means.

The result simply means that community extension officers are exerting efforts in doing the activities needed in the community extension programs since it has a good impact on the beneficiaries of the program. The impact of their extension programs is very effective not only to the beneficiaries but to their own schools/universities.

Among the items cited formulate the community extension program/activities (2.84); participate the evaluating the extension service program of the school (2.72); Help the school in identifying communities in carrying out the projects (2.70); Coordinate with the community extension staff and determine the places that need assistance for development(2.70); Assist in the creation of proper dissemination of information as to the nature of activities, such as date, time, place, means of transportation and persons involved (2.70) and Evaluate the over-all effect/achievement of the community program (2.70) got the highest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of High Means.

Table 6. Planning the activities

	Activities	WM	VI	Rank
1.	Formulate the community extension program/ activities	2.84	High Means	1
2.	Help the school in identifying communities in carrying out the projects	2.70	High Means	4.5
3.	Coordinate with the Barangay Official in completing the projects	2.66	High Means	7
4.	Participate the evaluating the extension service program of the school	2.72	High Means	2
5.	Conduct interview with beneficiaries of the service program to find out if the projects help them meet their needs	2.54	High Means	9
6.	Monitor community projects of the school is based on principle and practices of total quality management	2.60	High Means	8
7.	Coordinate with the community extension staff and determine the places that need assistance with development	2.70	High Means	4.5
8.	Assist in the creation of proper dissemination of information as to the nature of activities, such as date, time, place, means of transportation and persons involved	2.70	High Means	4.5
9.	Evaluate the overall effect/achievement of the community program	2.70	High Means	4.5
Composite Mean		2.68	High Means	

Legend: 2,50 - 3,49 = High means; 1,50 - 2,49 = Average means; 1-Low means = Not at all

The result simply means that community extension programs are very vital to society as it facilitates the implementation of program and services that meshed towards empowering communities particularly the poor. It is very helpful to the society lending a hand to the poor through feeding programs, literacy education and even to the community environment like coastal clean-up.

The College of Business Administration (CBA) through Community Extension Office and with the helpful endeavours of school, students, and organization leads very surprising kinds of projects in a few territories like coastal clean-up, ecological clean-up, group-based accounting instructional activities, and pamumuhunang

pangkabuhayan/miniaturized scale financing to raise the monetary remaining of the recipients. This people group augmentation causes group to there needs to end up extra beneficial and equipped for making insightful decisions for the advancement and improvement of their financial prosperity [2].

Table 7. Attitudes of Respondents towards Community Involvement

Activities	WM	VI	Rank
1. Community extension officers are resources that should be tapped by schools to strengthen their community extension program	3.70	Strongly Agree	3
2. Community extension officers should participate actively in community extension program	3.78	Strongly Agree	2
3. Community extension officers should participate in making decisions on the budget to be utilized by the school in their community extension programs	3.64	Strongly Agree	5
4. Community extension officers should be consulted by the school officials on what a community service is to be rendered	3.82	Strongly Agree	1
5. School officials should entertain suggestions from teachers on what community activities the school offers for the school year	3.60	Strongly Agree	6
6. Community extension officers should help the school officials in selecting their adopted communities for community extension projects	3.68	Strongly Agree	4
7. Community extension officers should not be allowed by the school in coordinating with the Barangay officials to ensure that the project is within the capability of the residents	3.34	Agree	9
8. Community extension officers should be given by the school an authority to establish tie-ups, contacts, and collaborative activities with their adopted communities for the purpose of promoting social responsibility among members of the community	3.38	Agree	8
9. Community extension officers should be allowed by the school to facilitate skills and leadership training among the schools identified potential leaders for the adequacy of the program implemented	3.50	Strongly Agree	7
Composite Mean	3.60	Strongly Agree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.49 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 7 shows the Attitudes of Respondents Towards Community Involvement with a composite mean of 3.60 and with a verbal interpretation of strongly agree.

The result simply means that Attitudes of Respondents towards Community Involvement is positive since they are strongly agreed on the activity that the community extension officers are implementing for the benefit of their host community.

Among the items cited community extension officers should be consulted by the school officials on what a community service is to be rendered (3.82); community extension officers should participate actively in community extension program (3.78); and community extension officers are resources that should be tapped by schools to strengthen their community extension program (3.70) got the highest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of strongly agree.

The result simply means that officers of the community extension should not decide on their own without the permission of school officials. There should always be consent of school officials before they conduct a program/project outside the campus for better relationship and understanding with the school administration.

University of Saint Louis [21] believe that community involvement could be a fundamental and inescapable feature of college training, the college through the Community and Extension Services Office (CESO) starts and execute expansion/outreach/group benefit activities that empower students, staff, and faculty to apply new learning they produce to manage particular to social improvement issues.

However, item such as community extension officers should be given by the school an authority to establish tie-ups, contacts, and collaborative activities with their adopted communities for the purpose of promoting social responsibility among members of the community (3.38); and community extension officers should not be allowed by the school in coordinating with the Barangay officials to ensure that the project is within the capability of the residents (3.34) got the lowest weighted mean with the verbal interpretation of agree.

The result got the lowest score because it is not always necessary for a Community Extension Officer to coordinate with the barangay in order to ensure if the project would meet the capability of the residents if they are willing and ready for a community extension to be conducted on their area.

The workplace starts as well as co-executes undertakings and programs and recognizes division will's identity the lead implementer considering its line of interest or potential ability. It helps, exhorts, screens

and assesses the Extension Program of the college or office as it ties up with workplaces like the Research Center, DSA, VPSEA, Deans, and Principals [22].

Table 8. Program Design that should be implemented to strengthen the Participation of the Community Extension Officers

Activities	Mean Rank	Over-all Rank
1. Rewards/ commendations are given to extension service workers as an incentive for jobs well done	1.50	4
2. Inclusion of community participation in the Performance Evaluation/ appraisal of Community Extension Officers Classification and Promotion System	1.44	1
3. Allocation of generous allowances for program coordinators and volunteers when working on projects	1.62	9
4. Community coordinators be given an equivalent of 3 units subject for the task.	1.56	6
5. Provide things for potential community coordinators	1.54	5
6. Include community work as part of the course requirement	1.48	3
7. Integrate the concept of volunteerism on community participation not only in the NSTP syllabus but also with other academic subjects	1.62	9
8. Schedule in-house training available to the service community annually	1.62	9
9. Strengthen linkages and tie-ups with local and international foundations	1.58	7
10. Scheduled community immersion should be funded by the administration during summer for those Community Extension Officers without summer load.	1.46	2

Table 8 shows the Program Design that should be implemented to strengthen the Participation of the Community Extension Officers is the inclusion of community participation in the Performance Evaluation/ appraisal of Community Extension Officers Classification and Promotion System.

The result simply means that it is effective in strengthening the participation of the community extension officers when it comes to their performance in the community projects.

[23] Černe, M., Dimovski, V., Marič, M., Penger, S., & Škerlavaj, M. [23] believes that employees ought to likewise be genuinely approached with deference. The

college rehearses family esteems that think about every individual from the association as the fundamental piece of one foundation with shared objectives and targets. The position of authority of the administration is being felt among the staff

Among the items cited, inclusion of community participation in the Performance Evaluation/ appraisal of Community Extension Officers Classification and Promotion System (1.44) ranked the highest based on over-all ranking.

The result simply means that it can be a positive approach to the community extension officers since they can help to the host community and at the same time, they can also gain promotion or award for doing a great job. Thus, both are gaining something good and at the same time, they satisfy each of their own satisfaction.

Fulfilment of staff and customers is a vital component of accomplishment for any association and any part of the economy. It drives the inspiration to interminably enhance the strategy for conveying administrations to clients and give the way of life of magnificence towards the activity of its vision and mission. Representatives respect the association wherever they fill in as a structure inside which they'll satisfy their social and mental needs also, instead of just a way to procure cash [24].

Table 9. Relationship between Level of Participation in Community Extension and Attitudes towards Community Involvement

Activities	WM	VI	Rank
Education Related	0.171	0.234	NS
Health and Nutrition Related	.353*	0.012	S
Livelihood Related	.298*	0.035	S
Ecological/Environmental Balance	.316*	0.025	S
Planning the Activities	.388**	0.005	S

Legend: Significant at p -value < 0.05; S = Significant; NS = Not Significant

As seen in the Table 9 the response to the relationship between the level of participation in community extension and attitudes towards community involvement according to educational related is not significant. While it seems that when it comes to health and nutrition related, livelihood related, ecological/environmental balance, and planning the activities shows that it has significant response on the level of participation and attitudes of Community Extension Officers towards Community Development.

As seen from the result, there was a significant difference observed on health and nutrition related (0.012), livelihood related (0.035) ecological/environmental balance (0.025) and planning the activities (0.005) since the obtained p -values were

less than 0.05 alpha level. This means that the responses vary, and it was noticed that Implementation of health care programs, Skills training and development of business networking, Cleanliness management of bodies of water (river, lakes, and sea), and Formulate the community extension program/ activities have the highest assessment.

For the implementation of health care programs, it is very important as some communities are located on a remote area where health experts and medicines can't be reached easily and take too long to reach the place.

For skills training and development of business networking, it is important to enhance our knowledge and skill in a business or in anything. It is one in every of the foremost vital sectors for community development in several developing countries. Skills training provide opportunities for employment and the financial gain generation that is especially vital as a result of agriculture and the formal sector square measure unable to soak up growing labor forces. Skills' training is especially vital for marginalized and vulnerable individuals of a rustic and permits them to extend financial gain, employment, and food security.

For cleanliness management of bodies of water (river, lakes, and sea), 70% of the earth is made up of water, therefore, it is a vast home for billions of species of aquatic animals. It not only essential to those aquatic species but also to creatures who are living on land whose life also depends on water. Humans and animals need water to rehydrate ourselves. We need to preserve these bodies of water by launching programs like coastal clean-ups with this we can protect not only the bodies of water but also the inhabitants on it.

Amateurish strong waste administrative methodology are unsafe to riverine and beachfront biological system. In the Philippines, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (Republic Act No. 9003) decentralized the administration structure and commanded Local Government (LGUs) to embrace new coordinated strong waste administration (SWM) methodology. Be that as it may, LGUs frequently do not have the limit, comprehension, and implementation specialist for influential strong waste administration and negligible consciousness of it will prompt financial and natural issues, elective administration methodologies might be significant [25].

For Formulate the community extension program/ activities, the result merely means community extension officer's area unit exerting several efforts in doing the activities required within the community extension programs since it's a decent impact on the beneficiaries of the program. The impact of their extension

programs is incredibly effective not solely to the beneficiaries however to their own schools/universities.

A community's essence, which is the blend of its character, reason, and culture, is dynamic. It is affected or molded to some degree by what the community knows. Extension, through its instructive projects, has a substantial impact in making community understanding [26].

Table 10. Proposed Action Plan to strengthen the level of participation and attitudes of Community Extension Officers towards Community Development

Key Result Areas/ Objectives	Strategies/ Activities	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve community Development activities in line with people's problems and needs. 	Handle a literacy education project in the adapted or beneficiaries of the programs.	Children in the host community will learn basic things like writing and read with the supervision of the
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance resource generation for community livelihood program 	Teach them other activities/ livelihood program such as making of accessories made from crafts.	community extension officers and staffs. They can gain profit in the products or crafts they make that they can use in their everyday needs together with the community extension officers and staffs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop restoration and rehabilitation drive of trees 	Regulate a coastal clean-up or cleaning of surroundings	It can lessen the garbage or trash within their area, and it is also good for their health headed by the community extension officers and students of the university and colleges.

CONCLUSIONS

Majority of the respondents are in the age bracket of 21-25 and 46 above, female college graduate and from

private schools. The community extension officer's level of participation in the attainment of HEI's goals as to community extension projects was highly evident and in terms of planning the community extension projects was high means. The officers consulted by the school official's community service is to be rendered. The level of participation of the respondents towards community extension activities is affected by the attitudes towards community involvement. An action plan was proposed by the researchers for the enhancement of community participation of community extension officers towards community development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Community Extension Officers may practice the variables used in this research and consider developing community extension programs to ensure continuous progress for the benefit of the host community. Also, they may strictly monitor the progress of the programs to make sure which programs are to be enhanced or to be maintained and maintain harmonious relations with their beneficiaries to further improve their attitudes towards community involvement. For further studies of the level of participation and attitudes towards education by the community may be done. Community Extension Officers in Batangas Province may try to evaluate and implement the proposed action plan for them to sustain their community extension programs that would meet the rising needs of the communities. And for the future researchers they may conduct a similar study using the variables that were also used in this research.

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