



REVISTA INCLUSIONES

SEMINARIO BRASIL
AS REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS NO CONTEXTO DO BRASIL

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Número Especial Octubre / Diciembre

2019

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Ruropa del Este

Dr. Alekzandar Ivanov Katrandhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Sr. Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal

Centro de Estudos Africanos, Portugal

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Rosario Castro López

Universidad de Córdoba, España

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Per

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia

Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques

Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez

Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec

Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía

Santiago – Chile

Representante Legal

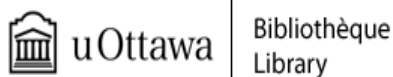
Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:



CATÁLOGO



Vancouver Public Library





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

**REVIVING INDIGENOUS SPECIES TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL.
ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE**

Dra. Emma E. Linga
University of Rizal System, Philippines
info@ores.ru

Fecha de Recepción: 10 de junio de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 29 de junio de 2019

Fecha de Aceptación: 03 de agosto de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 25 de septiembre 2019

Abstract

Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon. It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds. Cultures are not the product of lone individuals. They are the continuously evolving products of people interacting with each other. Culture refers to the pattern of human activity and the symbols, which give significance to this extension endeavor. A community gains a character and a personality of its own, because of the culture of its people. Culture is shared by the members of a community. It is learned and passed from the older generations to the newer ones. For an effective transfer of culture from one generation to another, it has to be translated into symbols. Language, art and related practices. These things serve as symbolic means of transfer of cultural values between generations. Culture is a bond that ties the people of a region or community together. One of the significant culture among community folks in the town of Pililla was the existence of then “Sabutan weaving culture”. The culture served as an avenue to enable parents who are not employed elsewhere to earn significant amount to send their kids to school and buy nutritious foods for the family according to old community folks who have the memories of the past. Further, due to conversion of land use from being Sabutan plantation into residential area, the industry slowly died together with the shifting of community interest from native products to the use plastics. Sabutan fiber is primarily used for manufacturing hats. Headwear made of sabutan is strong and durable. Sleeping mats of excellent quality are made from sabutan fibers either in their natural color or dyed shades. Sabutan is also an excellent material for cushions and is good for making handbags, picture frames, and other fancy articles.

Keywords

Sabutan – Community sustainability – Sabutan culture – Community empowerment

Para Citar este Artículo:

Linga, Emma E. Reviving indigenous species towards a sustainable environmental. Economic Enterprise. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num Especial (2019): 726-739.

Description and rationale of the project

The project basically aims to revive the sustainability of Sabutan plant in the community of Pililla, a rural based community in the eastern part of the Philippines. *Sabotan*, an indigenous species of the place, is a screw pine plant and its around 2 to 4 m high. Its full-grown leaves are fine in texture and it rarely produces flowers. It has not yet been found to bear fruit. Sabutan grows abundantly in a semi-wild condition and propagated by suckers. It is the intention of the researcher-extensionists to shell out their expertise being biologists to help in the revival of the sabutan that became extinct in the place. Result of the conducted needs assessment asserts that it's the revival of sabutan culture that community folks clamor, since the municipality gained the character and personality of its own in the past because of the product, hence the conduct of the research-extension mission. Specifically the project aims to revive the sabutan industry in the municipality of Pililla by reviving the raw materials of the industry.

The project got a humble intention of reviving the Sabutan Industry in the Municipality of Pililla by assuring the community folks that the raw materials are made available. The endeavor involved four significant phases. Phases I and II involved the conduct of needs assessment, creation of awareness, development of instructional materials, species propagation, nursery development, species distribution and development of partners and collaborations. For Phase Three (Phase III), the project worked on the sustainability of species propagation, assurance of the availability of Sabutan suckers for the municipality and nearby areas, development of functional linkages to assure project strength and sustainability, conduct continues orientation sessions with community folks on the propagation, and use of the species to create awareness and accountability, conduct of technology transfer sessions on weaving patterns, creation of marketing opportunities for the Sabutan products not neglecting the documentation of noticeable impacts of the project.

Review of related literature and studies

Under the context of job and need shift, culture is seen as a system of social control, wherein people shape their standards and behavior. The cultural values form the founding principles of one's life. They influence one's principles and philosophies of life. They influence one's way of living and thus impact social life. As Manohar, specifically mentioned in one of his commentaries, the importance of culture lies in the fact that it is a link between people and their value systems¹. The concept that cultural economy is a complex of services and products associated with culture seems justified, as well as the idea that the spatial projections of cultural economy should be analyzed along the lines of production, trading and consumption of cultural functions and products. Relative thereto, in the passing of times and coming of several new technologies, the life style of Pililians were challenged thus affecting the weaving industry of the place. The main reason why it is worth dealing with the importance of cultural economy in the revival of towns is because it is a truly urban element, associated with the essence of the urban issue.²

¹ U. Manohar, What are the Elements of Culture. 2008. <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/what-are-the-elements-of-culture.html>.

² G. Pirisi; K. Stefán & A. Trócsányi, The role of cultural economy in the revival of cities—endowments and chances of the city of Pécs. Progress in geography in the European capital of culture. Imedias Publisher. Pécs. 2008.

Natural resources are fundamental assets in rural livelihoods, but access to them needs to be viewed through the same lens of widening options and opportunity as livelihood diversification itself.³ Natural resource management regimes that inhibit exchanges, substitutions and transactions also inhibit livelihood diversification with negative consequences for their long run quality and sustainability. Land tenure and common property management institutions can be inhibiting in this way either by placing barriers in the way of transfers between users or by being founded on exclusionary principles in their establishment⁴.

In relation to being assets of rural livelihoods, O'Donoghue et al. asserts that local knowledge can serve a source of local community resilience that provides an enabling capacity for people to sustain their livelihoods and adapt to environmental changes or new environments⁵. This knowledge was evidenced as capable of resurfacing when contingent opportunities arise. This contribution draws upon case studies of emerging self-mobilised social learning processes in the recollection and application of agricultural knowledge as revealed in immigrant gardeners' narratives in New York City, United States and narratives from relocated farming communities in Sebakwe, Zimbabwe. In these narratives the communities draw upon their reserves of local knowledge to respond to changes within their local environments. Such knowledge can serve as a source of community resilience through enabling people to sustain their livelihoods and community wellbeing, and thus adapt to environmental changes and displacement.

The knowledge on Sabutan as a good fiber for weaving has been recorded by Jose in his work on "Mat Weaving"⁶. The manuscript carefully includes process in the production and management of Sabutan weaving as to their descriptions and specifications thereby providing a grasp of Aurora's distinct ingenuity and uniqueness in processing. The results of the conducted assessment showed significant relationships in terms of relationships between variables and empowerment such as relationship of empowerment and effectiveness of participation and management, empowerment and socio-economic and political, empowerment and perception, and empowerment and collaboration. Results further showed some issues concerning the factors affecting empowerment of women weavers specifically on the issue of gender equality and development, leadership and skills development as well as capability of networking from among the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly concerned with the development of sabutan weaving livelihood. Lastly, the study have posted some gray areas possible for further studies when social interaction and development is at hand. It has accidentally found out some distinct characteristics from among the weavers worth of looking through

³ F. Ellis & E. Allison, *Livelihood diversification and natural resource access*. Overseas Development Group. University of East Anglia. 2004.

⁴ F. Sadeghpour; M. G. Far; A. R. Khah & M. A. Akbardokht Amiri, "Marketing Strategic Planning and Choosing the Right Strategy using AHP Technique (Case Study: Ghavamin Bank Mazandaran)", *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, Vol: 1 num 2 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.29333/djfm/5821> y I. Amin & S. Mariani, "PME Learning Model: The Conceptual Theoretical Study Of Metacognition Learning In Mathematics Problem Solving Based On Constructivism", *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*, Vol: 12 num 3 (2017): 333-352.

⁵ R. O'Donoghue; S. Shava; K. Tidball & C. Zazu, "Local knowledge as a source of community resilience: IKS community development and resilience", *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*, Vol: 8 num 2 (2009): 218-229.

⁶ L. K. Jose, "The Sabutan Mat Industry of Tanay, Province of Rizal", *Folklore Studies*, num 12 (1953): 114-119.

into different lenses of development. In support, Paz de Leon in her study on Sabutan revealed that Sabutan plants can be beneficial not only as fiber for weaving but the roots got potentials for ecological restoration processes⁷.

Ample attention is paid to the role of arts and culture in community and economic development. However, much less attention is given to its role at the neighborhood area, as well as relationships to local or community tourism. Virgo-Espinosa, asserted goal in their work is to explore how arts and the creative industries influence community-based tourism in neighborhoods needing revitalization⁸. Using an embedded case study analysis approach, two areas were explored: one in the Roosevelt Arts District in Phoenix, Arizona and the other in the South End Arts + Business District in Burlington, Vermont. In the same manner, Aquino, E., Phillips, R., & Sung, H. emphasized in their study entitled “Tourism, Culture, and the Creative Industries: Reviving Distressed Neighborhoods with Arts-based Community Tourism”, found that arts and creative industries do indeed play a role in fostering neighborhood revitalization⁹. Much of the activity centers on fostering capacity building and social interactions, leading to community development outcomes. In both cases, revitalization is occurring. Lessons learned were presented, illustrating the importance of arts and culture in a framework of community-based tourism and revitalization. Relative to this, Bowen-Jones & Entwistle, asserts for over the last 50 years there has been increasing use of charismatic large mammals and birds as ‘flagship species’ to raise funds and promote the ethos of conservation¹⁰. However, the study suggested the use of a particular plant species, ceiba or kapok tree *Ceiba pentandra* for the conservation of forests in Belize.

Change is a constant force, in nature and in society.¹¹ Research suggests that resilience pertains to the ability of a system to sustain itself through change via adaptation and occasional transformation. The article is based on the premises that communities can develop resilience by actively building and engaging the capacity to thrive in an environment characterized by change, and that community resilience is an important indicator of social sustainability. Community resilience, as defined herein, is the existence, development, and engagement of community resources by community members to thrive in an environment characterized by change, uncertainty, unpredictability, and surprise.

Thorsen, explored how young men of rural origin weave a resource base for social mobility in the urban informal economy by combining strings of employment, strands of entrepreneurship and continued migration¹². The paper is based on ethnographic material

⁷ R. B. Paz de Leon, “Potentials of Sabutan (Pandanussabotan Blanco) Roots as an Ecological Restoration Agent”, *International Journal of Advanced Biotechnology and Research*, Vol: 7 num 4 (2016): 1812-1828.

⁸ M. Virgo-Espinosa, *Women empowerment among sabutan [a fiber that is of Pandanus origin] weavers in Aurora Province. Philippines. 2011.*

⁹ E. Aquino; R. Phillips & H. Sung, “Tourism, culture, and the creative industries: Reviving distressed neighborhoods with arts-based community tourism”, *Tourism Culture & Communication*, Vol: 12 num 1 (2012): 5-18.

¹⁰ E. Bowen-Jones & A. Entwistle, “Identifying appropriate flagship species: the importance of culture and local contexts”, *Oryx*, Vol: 36 num 2 (2002): 189-195.

¹¹ K. Magis, “Community resilience: An indicator of social sustainability”, *Society and Natural Resources*, Vol: 23 num 5 (2010): 401-416.

¹² D. Thorsen, “Weaving in and out of employment and self-employment: young rural migrants in the informal economy of Ouagadougou”, *International Development Planning Review*, Vol: 35 num 2 (2013): 203-218.

on migrants aged between 14-25 years in Ouagadougou and Abidjan between 2005 and 2008, and draws on three extended case studies to show how young migrants' social position in the network of kin shapes their navigation of urban economies. The paper argues that young Bisa migrants enjoy a large degree of economic autonomy from their early teens onwards, which is agreed upon in both rural and urban households. This autonomy permits them to spend their savings on themselves, but erodes their economic standing, because they have to meet their own basic consumption needs.

Methodology/Phases of development

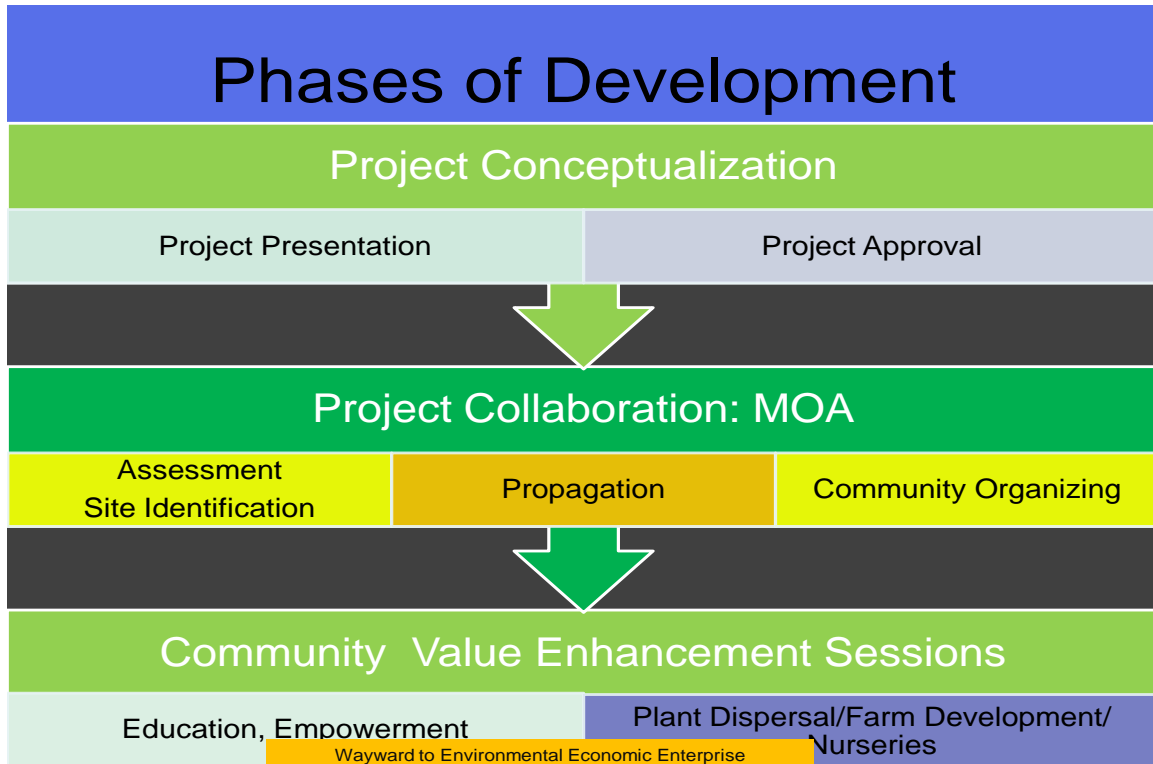


Figure I
Frame showing the Various Stages of Project Development

The project was conceptualized and was given light by the result of the conducted needs assessment in the community. The proposal was initiated and presented in one of the University In House Review of Extension proposals in the year 2008. The project materialized through a strong collaboration with St Mary Magdalene Parish, Pililla River Council and Rotary Club of Pililla-Central. The proponents being biologists in their field of professional practice exerted efforts in looking for the species under study. Collected plants were propagated. Best propagation practices were culled. Instructional materials were developed out of the process to fully document the plant's importance, propagation methods and indigenous practices in terms of weaving materials production. Developed instructional materials were also utilized in educating the community about the importance of sabutan and its role in reviving the weaving industry in the municipality of Pililla, Rizal. Since there are available sabutan weavers, intervention of Department of Trade and Industry is near to its realization with the prospect of having a product face lift.

Program strategies



Figure 2
Frame Showing the Summary of Program Strategies



Figure 3
Frame Showing Project Strategies

The proponents armed with an honest intention to help, conducted needs assessment followed by species identification as an offshoot of the conducted research. Identified species were then propagated. Partner scouting was conducted to ensure sustainability of the project. Since the project is a clamor of the community; community organizing followed to empower the stakeholders of the project. Series of assemblies were held to ensure that the objectives of the program were well understood. Instructional materials were developed to educate the community about the rationale of the project. Since species were already available on the sixth month of propagation, Local Government Units were tapped to ensure that more community members benefit from the project. Technology was utilized in posting advertisements and inviting attention of local and foreign investors.

Relative thereto, Accrediting Agencies of Colleges and Universities of the Philippines (AACUP) accreditors as they assess the BS Biology program in the level III status conducted an ocular inspection and conducted a focus group discussion among the organized sabutaneras and sabutaneros of the municipality. The said group of accreditors passed the BS Biology program along the process. Further, series of focus group discussions were done to evaluate the community's perception on Sabutan industry's chance to be revived. The residents agreed that with the revival of Sabutan plants, Sabutan Industry will again flourish for the only reason why the industry died was the absence of the raw materials. Using natural resources, you can eliminate your natural

resources. This regular expert is limited to discussing bad weather, and may be allowed to serve as a guidance counselor in the event of a cold, heat, personal food, flood or balloon. Limit, latitude and above lake level are defined. Designated logic that you can have this feature to make it simple. Within the moderately permissible geographical license, this term describes the limited power in the cold-protection-cold range, and is now presented using the facilities at your disposal. The traditional standard is divided into two categories of elegance and authentication. Corrected using the usual sources and terms "restricted-stubborn" and "complete-stubborn". By using natural and natural methods, this status quo is permissible and it can be taken in situ. "Hardcover" is a term that can be used in gardening as you can use this service in a coral planted in a native and in the winter or spring after a full bloom. Transfer to the garden. "Full-bodied" announced that the Royal Scientific Society of Horticultural Science at the University of Medical Sciences Library will be able to guide it

Significant contributions to provincial/regional/national development goals

The result or output of the extension project contributed much in terms of productivity based on technologies transferred. The project was successful in creating awareness and educating the young/old people of Pililla in culturing and propagating sabutan as well as the importance of reviving the plant. For in the revival of the plant, sabutan weaving is given another opportunity to flourish. In like manner, the project also aided in Sabutan revival and sustainability. The project enable the vanishing species to be revived, to date, sabutan propagation is sustained with the support of the community. Documents showed that sabutan leaves are being harvested for bag production to cope up with the orders of various agencies. In terms of economic benefits, the revival of sabutan plant in the municipality gave an added opportunity for community folks to earn a living while attending to their family's needs. Looking into social benefits, Sabutan as the major reason for the extension paved the way for the sabutan weavers to organize themselves with manifested and exhibited willingness to share their knowledge to young people of Pililla. The sense of accountability among the residents were well manifested along the process, for in the process of organizing themselves, they learn the power of real negotiation not only for themselves but considering the community where they belong. Taking into consideration, the role the study played considering the environment and considering the nature of the roots of sabutan, Pililla River Council utilized the plant in controlling soil erosion. The species were planted in along the riverside. The species because of its long leaves contribute much to Oxygen production thus contributing to the biological processes of environmental sustainability. In terms of governance, the attitude of community folks regarding the sabutan species was improved. With the implementation of "No plastic policy ", the need for raw materials was answered. Sabutan native products served as good substitute for plastic bags and related items. The project in like manner have its noble contribution to academic research and research program of the University.

The project paved the way of series of intertwining researches such as:

- Determining the Status of Sabutan plant in the Municipality and nearby towns
- Status of living sabutan weavers in the Municipality
- Development and validation of Instructional materials to create awareness and appreciation on sabutan species thus paving the way to support sabutan culture
- Perception of the community on Sabutan as another opportunity to earn despite of the presence of technologically advanced gadgets
- Use of locally available organic dye

The following tables depict the beneficiaries evaluation of the project. Utilizing the scale below, beneficiaries were made to answer the instrument.

5 – Lubos na Lubos na Katanggap-tanggap at Kapaki-pakinabang LLKK

Very much acceptable VMA

4 – Katanggap-tanggap at Kapaki-pakinabang KK

Very Acceptable VA

3 – Katanggap-tanggap at Kapaki-pakinabang

Acceptable A

2 – Hindi gaanong Katanggap-tanggap at Kapaki-pakinabang HGKK

Less acceptable LA

1 – Di Katanggap tanggap/ Walang Dating DK

Not Acceptable NA

A.	AREAS/MGA	NAGING	Weighted Mean	Rank	VI
PAKSAIN					
1.	Content/ Nilalaman		5.00	2	VMA
2.	Importance/ Kahalagahan		5.00	2	VMA
3.	Practicality/ Praktikalidad		5.00	2	VMA

Table 1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Responses in terms of Project Content, Importance and Practicality

The fifth table reveals the recipients and beneficiaries perception of the project in terms of content, importance and practicability.

Data of the fifth table reveals that the recipients and beneficiaries of the project find the mission very much acceptable in terms of its content, importance and practicability.

B.	Strategies of Project	Implementation	Weighted	Rank	VI
ISTRATEHIYA/PAMAMARAAN					
PAGSASAKATUPARAN NG PROGRAMA					
1.	Ways of providing explanation and understanding based on theories, principles, experience and skills		5.00	2.0	VMA
	Pagbibigay paliwanag at kaalaman base sa teorya, karanasan at kasanayan.				
2.	Utilization of audiovisual materials and the like		4.80	2.0	VMA
	Paggamit ng mga kagamitang audio at video katulad ng telebisyon at iba pa.				
3.	Use of Instructional materials like chart and related IMs		4.90	2.0	VMA
	Paggamit ng chart at iba pang kagamitang pagsasanay.				

Table 2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Responses in terms of Strategies of Project Implementation

The sixth table shows the responses of the beneficiaries in terms of strategies employed along the implementation of the project.

Data of the sixth table reveals that the recipients and beneficiaries of the project find the mission very much acceptable in terms of ways of providing explanation and understanding based on theories, principles, experience and skills. In like manner, the

project was perceived to be very much acceptable in terms of utilization of audiovisual materials and the like along with the use of instructional materials.

K. Trainers TAGAPAGSANAY	Weighted Mean	Rank	VI
1. Skill in teaching / Kahusayan sa pagtuturo	4.80	2.0	VMA
2. Skill in imparting the technology / Kasanayan sa pagsasagawa	4.90	2.0	VMA
3. Accuracy in the procedures / Katumpakan ng sinasabi	4.90	2.0	VMA

Table 3

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Responses in terms of Project trainers' Skills

The seventh table speaks of the frequency and percentage distribution of responses in terms of project trainers' Skills.

Data reveals that the recipients and beneficiaries of the project find the project very much acceptable in terms of its skills of the trainers in teaching, imparting technology along with the accuracy in delivery.

D. Time Management KATAKDAAN NG MGA GAWAIN	Weighted Mean	Rank	VI
1. Time Allocation and duration of the activity Kasapatan ng oras para sa mga paksain at gawain	4.90	2.0	VMA
2. Punctuality of Organizers' Arrival Oras ng pagdating ng mga tagapagsanay	5.0	2.0	VMA
3. Punctuality of attendees/participants Oras ng pagdating ng mga kalahok sa pagsasanay	4.70	2.0	VMA

Table 4

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Responses in terms of Time Management

The fourth table shows the frequency and percentage distribution of responses in terms of time management of activity delivery.

Figures in the above table shows that the recipients and beneficiaries of the project find the mission very much acceptable in terms of its time allocation, punctuality of the organizers as well as the punctuality of the attendees. Data reveals that out of interest, participants made sure of their participation and attendance in the conducted series of activities.

E. Understanding and participation PAGKATUTO NG MGA NAKIBAHAGI / NAKILAHOK SA PROGRAMA	Weighted Mean	Rank	VI
1. Acquisition of new information / Natutuhang kaalaman	5.0	2.0	VMA
2. Acquisition of new skills / Natutuhang kasanayan	4.80	2.0	VMA
3. Acquisition of new ideas and concepts / Natutuhang diwa ng pagpapahalaga	5.0	2.0	VMA

Table 5

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Responses in terms of Participation and Understanding of Beneficiaries

Table 6 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of responses in terms of participation and understanding of beneficiaries.

Data manifests that the recipients and beneficiaries of the project find the acquisition of new information, acquisition of new skills along with the acquisition of new ideas and concepts very much acceptable.

Comments, Suggestion and personal observation of the project	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Rank
1. Continuity of the project / Pagpapatuloy ng proyekto	200	100%	2
2. The project is commendable / Kahanga-hanga ang proyekto	200	100%	2
3. Commendable extensionists Kahanga-hanga ang mga extensionists	120	60%	5
4. Carry on / Ipagpatuloy	150	75%	4
5. Thank you very much / Maraming Salamat	200	100%	2

Table 6
Comments and Suggestions for the Improvement of the Project

Table ten reveals the comments and suggestions of the respondents in terms for the improvement of the project.

Information of the tenth table discloses the recipients and beneficiaries well appreciated the project and 100% of the respondents hoped for the continuity of the project and them being recipients in the next phase. In like manner, one hundred percent of the recipients' feel that the project is commendable. Further, 100% of the respondents are very thankful that they were chosen to be the project recipients.

Linkages and its nature

The following are the developed linkages for the enhancement of the project implementation

- LGU-Municipality of Pililla

The memorandum of agreement with the Local Government Unit of Pililla is needed since the main objective of the project is to regain the cultural identity of the involved community. The awareness, participation and support of the LGU along with its head is needed to facilitate the smooth Implementation of the project.

- LGU - Barangay Bagumbayan

The memorandum of agreement with the Local Government Unit, Barnagay Bagumbayan of Pililla is needed since the main objective of the project is to regain the cultural identity of the involved community. The awareness, participation and support of the LGU along with its head is needed to facilitate the smooth Implementation of the project.

- LGU - Barangay Hulo

The memorandum of agreement with the Local Government Unit – Barangay Hulo of Pililla is needed since the main objective of the project is to regain the cultural identity of the involved community. The awareness, participation and support of the LGU along with its head is needed to facilitate the smooth Implementation of the project.

- NGO - Sabutaneras of Pililla/Victor Alcantara

The memorandum of agreement with the Non-Government Organization or entity specifically the Sabutaneras of Pililla is very essential in the implementation of the project. The group enabled the extensionists to conduct training programs since this is the skilled component of the project.

- NGO - Jaime Melendres

The memorandum of agreement with the Non-Government Organization or entity specifically with Mr Jaime Melendres was essential in the project implementation since the later was the benefactor of the lot that was used for plant propagation.

- NGO - Rotary Club of Pililla Central

The memorandum of agreement done with the Rotary Club of Pililla Central enabled the extensionists to have a wing on the business component of the project. The Rotarians in like manner helped finance the project.

- Pililla National High School

The memorandum of agreement done with Pililla national High School enabled the extensionists to have a capture beneficiaries since majority of the students at PNHS are from Pililla.

- With the coming of DTI, the project now is equipped with seven heavy duty sewing machines and dryer.

No. and type of technology transferred/adapted

For the third phase of the Sabutan Project the following technologies were transferred.

1. Plant propagation technology
2. Sabutan leaves processing technology
3. Sabutan leaves weaving technology

The extension project held series of technology transfer sessions objectives of creating plant existence awareness by conducting a seminar of plant profile and its importance. It was followed by a training on plant propagation technology that were held during the times when the recipients expressed their intention to have some suckers. Some sessions were conducted on individual basis while the others were conducted in a formal assembly. Trainings on plant processing and sabutan weaving technologies were likewise done to complete the third phase of the project.

Impact assessment of the sabutan project

Topic/Area	Impact Description	Level of Importance					Impact	Nature	Significance	Mitigation Measure
		VI	FI	I	SI	NI				
Human Beings	<i>Self-Concept of individuals/ Self worth</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	Sustainability of the project, Consistent Monitoring and Evaluation
	<i>Values and morals</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>High regards for labor</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Human Productivity/ Income</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
Flora and Fauna	<i>Revival of extinct Indigenous Species</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	Sustainability of the project, Consistent Monitoring and Evaluation
Economy/Productivity	<i>Revival of extinct Industry</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	Sustainability of the project, Consistent Monitoring and Evaluation/ Link with other business sectors for marketing
	<i>Gain Employment</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Tow's productivity</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
Society	<i>Revival of lost identity of the community</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Cultural Revival</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
Environment	<i>Lessens air Pollution</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	Sustainability of the project, Consistent Monitoring and
	<i>Prevention of Soil Erosion</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Maximization of use of Idle</i>	*					Beneficial	Lt	Major	

	<i>lots</i>				Evaluation
Governance	<i>Institutionalized Policy</i> *	Beneficial	Lt	Major	Maximization of Community's awareness
	<i>Addition to one town one product policy</i> *				
Academe	<i>Revival of Culture</i> *	Beneficial	Lt	Major	Production of more Instructional materials for School Use/Holding of more seminars and trainings to maximize technology transfer
	<i>Development of Instructional Materials</i> *	Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Awareness and utilization of Technology</i> *	Beneficial	Lt	Major	
	<i>Respect and appreciation of Culture</i> *	Beneficial	Lt	Major	

VI-Very Important A- Adverse St- Short Term
 FI- Fairly Important B- Beneficial Lt- Long term
 I- Important R- Reversible
 SI-Slightly Important I- Irreversible
 NI-Not at all Important

Table 7
Impact Assessment of Sabutan Project

Conclusions

The revival of community's identity specifically when we touch on culture requires consistency in all the angles of the mission. However, once the level of awareness is raised, beneficiaries' accountability increases up to the point of forming a group for them to help in sharing the traditional technologies they know. The extensionists came up with a model on how to best implement the project and at the same time maximize the sense of accountability and ownership of the project among the beneficiaries as reflected in the fifth frame. The proponents based the developed "Com Tap" Model, on the gained insights of the researchers along with the established experiences. To revive a culture that is already in active is not easy. It takes lots of efforts, creation of awareness, lots of conviction, several partnerships, and enormous support from the local government. The "Community Resource Tapping" engagement can enhance human self-esteem and can form snowball effect leading to community empowerment.

References

Amin, I. & Mariani, S. "PME Learning Model: The Conceptual Theoretical Study Of Metacognition Learning In Mathematics Problem Solving Based On Constructivism". International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education, Vol: 12 num 3 (2017): 333-352.

Aquino, E.; Phillips, R. & Sung, H. "Tourism, culture, and the creative industries: Reviving distressed neighborhoods with arts-based community tourism". Tourism Culture & Communication, Vol: 12 num 1 (2012): 5-18.

Bowen-Jones, E. & Entwistle, A. "Identifying appropriate flagship species: the importance of culture and local contexts". *Oryx*, Vol: 36 num 2 (2002): 189-195.

Ellis, F. & Allison, E. *Livelihood diversification and natural resource access*. Overseas Development Group. University of East Anglia. 2004.

Jose, L. K. "The Sabutan Mat Industry of Tanay, Province of Rizal". *Folklore Studies*, num 12 (1953): 114-119.

Magis, K. "Community resilience: An indicator of social sustainability". *Society and Natural Resources*, Vol: 23 num 5 (2010): 401-416.

Manohar, U. *What are the Elements of Culture*. 2008. [http://www, buzzle.com/articles/what-are-the-elements-of-culture, html](http://www.buzzle.com/articles/what-are-the-elements-of-culture.html).

O'Donoghue, R.; Shava, S.; Tidball, K. & Zazu, C. "Local knowledge as a source of community resilience: IKS community development and resilience". *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*, Vol: 8 num 2 (2009): 218-229.

O'Neil, D. *Human Culture: What is Culture*. Human Culture: What Is Culture. 2006.

Paz de Leon R. B. "Potentials of Sabutan (Pandanussabotan Blanco) Roots as an Ecological Restoration Agent". *International Journal of Advanced Biotechnology and Research*, Vol: 7 num 4 (2016): 1812-1828.

Pirisi, G.; Stefán, K. & Trócsányi, A. *The role of cultural economy in the revival of cities—endowments and chances of the city of Pécs*. Progress in geography in the European capital of culture. Imedias Publisher. Pécs. 2008.

Sadeghpour, F.; Far, M. G.; Khah, A. R. & Akbardokht Amiri, M. A. "Marketing Strategic Planning and Choosing the Right Strategy using AHP Technique (Case Study: Ghavamin Bank Mazandaran)". *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, Vol: 1 num 2 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.29333/djfm/5821>

Thorsen, D. "Weaving in and out of employment and self-employment: young rural migrants in the informal economy of Ouagadougou". *International Development Planning Review*, Vol: 35 num 2 (2013): 203-218.

Virgo-Espinosa, M. *Women empowerment among sabutan [a fiber that is of Pandamus origin] weavers in Aurora Province*. Philippines. 2011.

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de la **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.