

Director's Desk



By Dr. Reynaldo N. Dusan

Research and Outreach Interface: A Must

Research and Outreach or Extension in some institutions, are two of the three major functions of higher education institutions (HEIs). Although the trilogy of functions, instruction, research and outreach are interrelated the interrelationship of research and outreach should be highlighted as it is often times been missed. To ensure an effective coordination between research and outreach, some institutions even have a Vice President for Research and Extension.

The workers in both camps are often times so engrossed of their respective roles that they fail to see the need for each other. Outreach workers need to know or can make use of the outputs of the researchers, may be in the form of information or technology, which they can disseminate to their outreach clients and communities. Researchers in other words need the services of outreach workers for the commercialization or wider use of their developed technologies. In their field work experiences, outreach workers can also refer researchable areas to the researchers which can lead to the conduct of need-based researches. The findings of these kinds of researches would have ready users and therefore would facilitate easier and faster research output utilization. Research can also be utilized in the conduct of baseline or diagnostic studies as bases for designing outreach programs for partner communities, and later the same studies can be used as bases for evaluation of the effect and impact of the outreach programs in these outreach communities. These baseline and evaluation studies can benefit both research and outreach in terms of output and program management, respectively.

It is in this perspective that the University Outreach Center and the University Research Center have agreed to conduct a joint planning workshop. It is hoped that through this activity a better working relationship and the mutual goals of research and outreach in the University can be effectively addressed and realized.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

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Lemongrass Studies, Adjudged Best Papers



Left-Right: Dr. Greta G. Gabinete (Regional Research and Development Group Coordinator), Dr. Noeni S. Nepomuceno (WESVARRDEC Director), Prof. Mizpah C. Villalobos, Prof. Evelyn R. Ybarzabal, Prof. Emma T. Gico, and Prof. Bernie C. Cangrejo

The Lemongrass CHED-funded studies were adjudged as best papers both in the Natural/Biological Science and Development/Technological Research Categories during the 24th Regional Symposium on Research and Development Highlights (RSRDH) of the Western Visayas Agriculture and Resources Research and Development Consortium (WESVARRDEC) held on October 14, 2014 at West Visayas State University.

“Antioxidant Activity and Citral Content of Lemongrass Tea and Ready-to-Drink Products” bested 17 other research papers in the Natural/Biological Science Research Category. On the other hand, “Formulation, Package Development and Shelf-Life Testing of Lemongrass Ready-to-Drink Beverage Products” won first place against 7 other entries in the Development/Technological Research Category. The research team is headed by Prof. Mizpah C. Villalobos from the Chemistry Department. With her in the team are Prof. Emma T. Gico and Prof. Evelyn R. Ybarzabal from the College of Hospitality Management, Engr. Bernie C. Cangrejo and Mr. Hugh Brian Tremucha of the Packaging Engineering Department, Prof. Isah Lou G. Nocal from the Chemistry Department,

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Drs. Bogacia and Dusan presented paper in Vietnam

The Vice President for Finance and Administration, Dr. Florence P. Bogacia, together with the University Research Center (URC) Dir. Reynaldo N. Dusan, presented their respective papers as exchange Professors at the Thai Nguyen University in Vietnam last July 16-28, 2014. Dr. Bogacia shared her paper entitled “Performance of Listed Companies at the Philippines Stock Exchange”, while Dr. Dusan’s was on the “Citizen Satisfaction Index System: The Case of Highly Urbanized City in the Province of Iloilo”.



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Prof. Leticia Vencer from the Life Sciences Department, and Prof. Irene D. Salonga from the Water Analysis Laboratory. The next direction of the research is to produce and commercialize the ready-to-drink lemongrass

beverages as CPU's contribution to society's concern on health and wellness. These beverages are good sources of antioxidants and citral, and have great taste.

These awards, according to Prof. Villalobos, are a testimony of God's faithfulness over the lemongrass research through the years. To Him alone be the glory!

SERP-P members reconnect, discuss updates and ways to move forward in third biennial meeting

"To strengthen partnership and collaboration in promoting knowledge sharing" has been the central theme of the recently concluded SocioEconomic Research Portal for the Philippines (SERP-P) third biennial members' meeting. Fifty-one participants representing 32 member-institutions from various parts of the Philippines gathered on December 10 at the C.P. Romulo Hall, NEDA sa Makati Building, Makati City.

The biennial meeting is organized for the member-institutions to jointly assess the SERP-P network's performance, identify strategies to address issues, and devise approaches for the way forward.

The meeting started with a presentation of the progress of SERP-P since the second meeting two years ago. Dr. Sheila Siar, project manager of SERP-P, took note of the growth of the portal and expansion of the network's membership but also highlighted the challenges in



sustaining the project. "Out of 53 member-institutions, only a third of the SERP-P membership is active or regularly contributing materials to the portal," she reported. She added that a number of member-institutions have not yet signed the SERP-P memorandum of agreement (MOA) despite regular follow-up.

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UTokyo and CPU-CARES Collaborate for SWM Studies



First picture: Dr. Hide-FumiYokoo, Ms. Maki Ikuse and Engr. Aries Roda D. Romallosa (standing left to right); Second picture: Kyo Tamura (seated right side of picture); Third picture: Keiko Shinoda (seated next to Engr. Aries Roda D. Romallosa) and Dr. Masahide Horita (seated right side of picture)

Dr. Masahide Horita of the University of Tokyo (UTokyo) together with his three MS in International Studies advisees visited once again CPU's College of Agriculture, Resources and Environmental Sciences (CARES) last February 19 to March 5, 2015 for further research collaborations especially in the field of solid waste management (SWM).

UTokyo of Japan thru its Department of International Studies under the Graduate School of Frontier Sciences started cooperating with CPU-CARES two years ago, and since then a number of their students and colleagues have had the opportunities to work purposely about the waste workers and the controlled disposal facility of Iloilo City which is located in Brgy. Calajunan, Mandurriao.

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Completed Institutional Researches

- CPU Staff, AY 2011-2012: Level of Satisfaction on Different University Services, Their Rights, Privileges and Functions**
- By Fely D. Armadillo (completed January 2015)
- Awareness of, Attitude towards and Involvement in Spiritual Programs and their Perceived Impact in the Lives of Students**
- By Alberto A. Java and Margen A. Java (completed February 2015)
- The Effect of Different Green Leaf Manures and Commercial Organic Fertilizers on the Growth and Yield of Potted Cabbage and Leaf Lettuce**
- By Ma. Victoria C. Serebrica (draft report)
- Biomass Yield and Production of *Moringa oleifera* as Influenced by Plant Density Population and Harvest Frequency**
- By Manuel C. Palada, Hope G. Patricio and Diaden Ello (draft report)
- The Effect of Reflective Journal Writing to Students' Critical Thinking and Mathematical Communication Skills**
- By Merle L. Junsay and Edgardo P. Gerada (draft report)
- Students' Satisfaction on and Perceived Importance of Institutional Services of Central Philippine University**
- By Florabel S. Suarez and Gift D. Tragico (draft report)
- Awareness, Availment, Assessment and Importance of Student Services**
- By Margen A. Java (completed June 2015)

Ongoing Institutional Researches

- The Effect of Reflective Journal Writing to Students' Critical Thinking and Mathematical Communication Skills**
Researchers: Merle L. Junsay and Edgardo P. Gerada
- Production Capacity and Commercialization of Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus* Stapf.) Ready-to-Drink Beverage Product (Kalamansi-Ginger Flavor) Geared Towards Commercialization of the Lemongrass Ready-To-Drink (RTD Products)**
Researchers: Evelyn R. Ybarzabal, Emma T. Gico, Jet R. Nillos, Bernie C. Cangrejo and Mizpah C. Villalobos

Completed Externally Funded Researches

- Formulation and Distribution of Supplemental Concentrate Feeds for Free-Range Native Chickens**
- By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
(Funded by Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD)) and Department of Agriculture – RFU VI
- Comparative Study of Mascovado Sugar Mills in Antique and Sultan Kudarat**
- By Reynaldo N. Dusan and Aries Roda D. Romallosa
Funded by Peace & Equity Foundation, Inc. (PEF)

Ongoing Externally Funded Researches

- Development of Meat-Type Native Chicken Breed**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
(Funded by Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD)) and Department of Agriculture – RFU VI
- Establishing Baseline Information for Organic Agriculture in Panay and Guimaras, Philippines**
By Reynaldo N. Dusan
(Funded by Department of Agriculture, RFO 6)
- Standardization of "Jolo" Genetic Group into Malay Chicken as Potential Male Parental Lines for the Development of Philippine Meat-Type Native Chicken Breed (Phase II)**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
- Crude Protein Requirements of the Different Genetic Groups of Free-Range Native Chickens in Western Visayas, Philippines**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
- Organic Native Chicken Production: A Techno-demo on Commercial Scale Production**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
- Performance Evaluation of Selected "Jolo" Chickens as Potential Breeding Stocks**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.
- Performance Evaluation of Selected "Bisaya" Chickens as Potential Breeding Stocks**
By Jaime C. Cabarles, Jr.

"All hard work brings a profit but mere talk leads only to poverty".

Proverbs 14:23

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UTokyo... from page 2

Dr. Horita and Keiko Shinoda discussed with Engr. Aries Roda D. Romallosa of CARES possible research topics that Ms. Shinoda would be undertaking in Calajunan for the academic year 2015/16. The other student, Ai Yokoyama, visited the University and the research site to observe and seek future topics for her thesis, too. Kyo Tamura, in turn, visited CARES to present his successfully defended master's thesis "Waste Pickers' Performance and Their Social Networks in the Recyclable Materials Market: The Case of Calajunan Disposal Site at Iloilo City, Philippines" to Engr. Romallosa, one of his co-advisers together with Dr. Horita.

It is worth-mentioning that the first meeting with UTokyo was in March 2013 when Dr. Hide-Fumi Yokoo with his and

SERP-P members...

This and other issues were discussed by the participants through a workshop in the afternoon. They brainstormed on possible solutions and strategies to address participation issues. During the workshop, there was a general feeling that SERP-P is beneficial in forging partnerships with other member-institutions and promoting collaborative networking and information sharing. In terms of ways to encourage active participation among the members, particularly in contributing materials to the portal, majority of the participants recommended constructive strategies such as output-based ranking at the end of the year and giving incentives to top performers through nonmonetary rewards (e.g., certificate of appreciation) rather than penalizing inactive members.

Part of the meeting was also the launching of the redesigned SERP-P website and content management system (CMS) presented by Ms. Kristine Carla Oteyza and Mr. Ronald Yacat, SERP-P coordinator and technical consultant, respectively. Both the website and the CMS were updated to provide users with a more user-friendly interface and functions. Member-institutions can now post events and announcements in the SERP-P website using the new CMS. Materials contained in the database have been categorized into research themes and year of publication making it easier for the users to search for materials.

The involvement of SERP-P in the "OKHub" project, otherwise known as the Global Open Knowledge Hub, was also discussed in the meeting through a recorded presentation by Mr. Simon Colmer, information project officer of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, the project proponent. The OKHub (<http://okhub.org/>) is a new portal that

Dr. Horita's advisee Maki Ikuse visited Iloilo City for discussion about a research on an effective job offer for dumpsite waste pickers. On his second visit to CPU, Dr. Yokoo also served as guest lecturer for CARES' diploma offering on Environmental Resource Management and Technologies major in Solid Waste Management (ERMAT-SWM).

Ikuse's study which was co-authored by Yokoo, Romallosa and Horita entitled "How to Promote a Job Change of Dumpsite Waste Pickers: Evidence from a Field Experiment in the Philippines" was completed in May 2014 and was already presented by Dr. Yokoo in a conference in Istanbul, Turkey (June 2014) and in the US in June 2015. A revised version is also being prepared for journal submission in the field of Environmental Resource Economics.

supports knowledge producers and consumers, particularly those in the Global South, by increasing the availability of research from developing countries through an open-access platform. At present, among the materials in the SERP-P database, only the publications of PIDS are included in the OKHub. This is because the current MOA on the SERP-P does not cover the OKHub yet. When the MOA was made a requirement for formal SERP-P membership two years ago, the OKHub was non-existent. To contribute materials to the OKHub, a SERP-P member would just need to inform the SERP-P team. There is also a plan to incorporate the OKHub in the SERP-P MOA.

Meanwhile, Mr. Novel Bangsal, Director at the Congressional Policy, and Budget Research Department (CPBRD) of the House of Representatives (HOR), gave a presentation of the Electronic Resource Base for Legislation (ERBL) project, a joint initiative of PIDS and CPBRD-HOR, which is also a SERP-P member. The ERBL is a database of key legislative bills being considered in the House of Representatives. It contains a facility that displays research materials, including resources in the SERP-P, which can be used in the discussion and deliberation of a particular bill.

The meeting ended on a high note with members showing renewed appreciation of the SERP-P project and network. Jointly, they have agreed that as SERP-P's reach expands beyond the Philippines and as it evolves into a more advanced knowledge repository, the cooperation of everyone is needed to keep the momentum going. SERP-P, after all, is a project whose sustainability and further development depends on the members' continued support and active involvement.

CPU on its 12th Research and Development Week, 16th Faculty Research Symposium, and 13th Student Research Symposium

A bountiful “**Patubas**” (harvest) of research outputs from the CPU faculty and students were completed and some were presented during the CPU Research and Development Week symposium. Best research papers and posters were also recognized in this weeklong celebration.

Highlights of the Week:

- March 2-6, 2015:** Research Poster Exhibit
Lobby, Henry Luce III Library
- March 5, 2015:** 13th CPU Student Research Symposium
8 AM – 4 PM, Knowledge for Development Center, Henry Luce III Library
- March 6, 2015:** 16th CPU Faculty Research Symposium
8 AM – 4 PM, Knowledge for Development Center, Henry Luce III Library
- March 6, 2015:** Closing and Awarding Ceremony
4 PM, Knowledge for Development Center, Henry Luce III Library

Faculty Presentors and their Research Studies:

Morning Session

PAPER PRESENTATION: <i>Information Technology, Engineering and Briquette Machine</i>	
Paper	Presentor/s
E-Learning System for the Graduate Program of Central Philippine University (by Pedro Peter Rhys B. Cambronero, Jr.)	Mr. Pedro Peter Rhys B. Cambronero, Jr.
Optical Mark Reading System for Central Philippine University (by Antonio M. Montaño, Jr.)	Mr. Antonio M. Montaño, Jr.
Level of Harmonics Produced by the Variable Frequency Drive Controller Used in the Induction Type Water Pump Motor of Central Philippine University (by Vitini Edhard O. Idemne, Ramon A. Alguidano, Jr., Alberto A. Java, Ruben M. Armadillo, Gelvie C. Lagos, Babylou G. Nava, Yeisel S. Sacramento and Caesar Rico S. Acanto)	Engr. Ramon A. Alguidano/ Engr. Vitini Edhard O. Idemne
Technical and Economic Evaluation of the Jack-Driven Briquetting Machine (By Aries Roda D. Romallosa)	Engr. Aries Roda D. Romallosa

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a culture of peace and mutual recognition of both Islamic and Christian values and culture, has to sink deep into the social fabric where cultural openness, social unity and pursuit of peaceful means to resolve conflict is appreciated and practiced by all. The solution to the Mindanao problem is anchored on the creation of a national consciousness sensitive to cultural diversity. This means, the government and the majority Filipino populace should recognize the value and distinctiveness of Moro cultures and identities. Consequently, it also means that the government needs to adopt culturally-sensitive policies that seek to honor and preserve Islamic cultural heritage.

The Mindanao problem is also a political and structural problem. Thus, it requires a political and structural solution as key dimension. No significant changes in so far as addressing the problem of conflict in Mindanao can take place unless policies change; and for these change to happen, the country's politics needs to change toward more participation, involving especially the marginalized sectors in making decisions that affect them.

Jaro, Iloilo City

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CPU College of Nursing, 2nd Runner-Up – Undergraduate oral competition and Finalist-poster completion in 1st Western Visayas Health Research Conference

Among the 17 member institutions of the Western Visayas Health Research and Development Consortium (WVHRDC) as well as non-member academic, hospital and government agencies, which participated in the First Western Visayas Health Research Conference, on December 11-12, 2014 at Amigo Terrace Hotel, Iloilo City, the Central Philippine University College of Nursing ranked Second Runner-Up in the Health Research Competition, Undergraduate Oral Category, with the research paper: "Knowledge on Reproductive Health and Attitude Towards Early Childbearing Among Teenage Mothers in Molo, Iloilo City" by Barbara C. Fernandez (Presentor), Erika Faye B. Bombita, Christine Marie S. Cabrera, Kate Roselle C. Flores, Maria Rayshelle G. Gallego, and Querubin Jr. A. Bunsalan.

In the Undergraduate and Graduate Poster Category, CPU College of Nursing and College of Medicine respectively were able to qualify as Finalists. For the Graduate Oral Competition, CPU College of Medicine was also a Finalist.

During its technical session in the Undergraduate Oral Presentation, CPU College of Nursing was a guest presenter with its proponents: Precious Joy I. Aungon, Carmelita Anne M. Abang, Rhea Ann D. Alameda, Rachel Joy D. Alcarde, Ma-



riam June A. Alojado, Jannie Claire P. Andrade, and Valerie Ann L. Apresto. Their research paper was on: "Clotting or Coagulant Activity of Methanoic Extracts from Banana (*Musa Sapientum*) Pseudostem, Papaya (*Carica papaya*) Fruit Pel, San Pedro (*Jatropha multifida*) Leaves".

The conference was organized by the Western Visayas Health Research and Development consortium in cooperation with the Philippine Council for Health Research and development (PCHRD), Department of Science and Technology R.O. VI (DOST) and the Department of Health R.O. VI with the theme: "Science and Practice of People-Centered Health Systems".

dealing with the history and root causes of the conflict; (2) Books and literatures dealing with the role that religion (Christianity and Islam) has played in the peace process in Southern Philippines; (3) Books and writings dealing with Christian hermeneutics of the kingdom of peace; (4) Books and literatures dealing with Islamic hermeneutics of liberation and peace; and (5) Books dealing with issues on theology and religion.

Research Findings

Results of the study showed that the nature of the Mindanao armed conflict is quite complex and much more complicated. No single description can provide accurate and precise explanation of its roots and causes. As a whole, the study revealed that the Moro struggle in Mindanao has historical, political, economic, ethno-cultural and religious causes. It started with the Moro people's struggle against Spanish and American rules and is fed by their continuing experiences of political, cultural and economic injustice and marginalization, the failure of the state to address their grievances, and the large-scale military operations in Mindanao which threatens their existence and identity as a people. This situation gives rise to popular discontent which leads to persistent armed conflict.

The dominance of the rich and the powerful and the subjugation and marginalization of the weak and the poor has been the pattern of relationship that characterizes Philippine society. Thus, it can be said that the conflict is not between Muslims and Christians but between the dominance of the rich and the powerful and the powerlessness of the weak and the poor. The Moro struggle in that sense, must be understood from below (the underside of Moro history), from the very core of the poor and struggling Muslim and other indigenous communities, not from the macro perceptions of the Philippine Government's national interests and the macro liberationists' political agenda.

The study and analysis of the role of Christian and Muslim leaders and their respective organizations in the Mindanao peace process revealed both positive and negative findings. No doubt, interfaith dialogues and other collaborative works undertaken by different religious groups and organizations have in one way or the other contributed to efforts towards the attainment of peace in Mindanao. Small scale livelihood projects, financial assistance to displaced families in times of war, "peace zones", "peace sanctuaries", peace-building programs, interfaith dialogues, position papers and calls for a negotiated peace agreement between disputing parties are important and have served their purpose. However, in as far as how these

programs have addressed vital issues of equitable distribution of land and other resources, wider participation of the marginalized masses in the political processes, and the establishment of a just social order in Mindanao, remains uncertain.

As observed, elements of division, competition, doubts, mistrust and conflict brought about by sectarianism, absolutism, and narrow sectoral interests, are still present within and among different religious organizations. Moreover, as the study shows, there is a lack of a clear common theological and political agenda upon which all peace efforts and collaborative works between Christians and Muslims in Mindanao could be anchored.

In spite of negative perceptions that pits Islam and Christianity as "natural enemies", the study showed that the identification of a common theological and political agenda for peace in Mindanao that is informed both by Islamic and Christian faiths is a viable project. However nuanced, Christianity and Islam share common values and principles such as, the universality of God, interrelatedness and interdependence of all reality, love, righteousness, justice, equality, and peace which can be harnessed to serve as foundational basis in the formation of a unified theological and political agenda that could bring about genuine and lasting peace in Mindanao.

Given the current socio-economic, cultural, and political injustice reigning in Mindanao, this study recommends a three-pronged peace agenda (based on Christian and Islamic visions of peace) namely: 1.) Economic transformation; 2.) Cultural transformation, and 3.) Political transformation.

As shown in the study, the economic marginalization of the Muslim masses is at the center of the peace challenge in Mindanao. Thus, peace-building in Mindanao would mean, inclusion of key issues of reparations, economic redistribution, and land reform. To address the issue of landlessness which significantly contributes to poverty among the Muslim masses, the Philippine government needs to legislate laws to regulate and limit the size of the family holding of land and in the process implement land redistribution program to cater to the needs of the landless masses in Mindanao. Peace-building in Mindanao would also mean exploring and pursuing a fair and inclusive economic policy that serves the best interests of the poor and the marginalized.

Social and cultural reforms are also one of the key ingredients of lasting peace and development in Mindanao. To address the problem of conflict in Mindanao,

URC extends technical assistance to CPU student researchers through seminar-workshops

A series of seminar-workshops on Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation was conducted by the University Research Center (URC). These seminar-workshops are in line with the URC's program of extending technical assistance to student researchers who are requesting for technical assistance in research.

The first of two series was held on January 24, 2015 and the second was on February 7, 2015 at Central Philippine University, Mary J. Thomas (MT) building with Prof. Janet P. Jaco, Faculty of the College of Education, as resource speaker for the series of seminars.

CPU student researchers from the College of Education (COED) and College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) attended the first series of seminar-workshops. Those from the College of Business and Accountancy (CBA), BSAT, BSBAMM, and BSBABM and College of Nursing, Allied Health & Sciences (CNAHS), availed the second series.

This URC program aims to ensure that the student researchers will be able to finish their research paper and be ready to present them in conferences, symposiums and research competitions.



11th National Organic Agriculture Congress (NOAC) Empowers Filipino Family Through Organic Farming



Various stakeholders and supporters of the Organic Agriculture program in the country, of which Central Philippine University, represented by Dr. Reynaldo N. Dusan, Director of the University Research Center and former Dean of the College of Agriculture Resources and Environmental Sciences (CARES), converged in the Agriculture Congress for knowledge sharing, skills enhancement, and creating marketing opportunities on the promotion and enhancement of Organic Agriculture.

The 11th NOAC supports the United Nations declaration of 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming. By empowering the Filipino farmers through Organic Farming, NOAC aims to alleviate poverty and promote healthy and sustainable food supply for the country.

Breakout Sessions during the Congress included topics such as: "Promoting Agriculture Growth and Best Practices through Social Entrepreneurship"; "How to Utilize Food Waste and Urban Spaces to Activate Organic Agriculture in the Barangay"; and "Organic Banana Production Technology CV Tall Williams Cavendish" among others. A wide array of themes is offered this year by the National Organic Agriculture Board, with the National Organic Agriculture Program and partner implementing agencies of the Department of Agriculture. These include local policies to global standards, techniques on growing products to promotional strategies for expanded market reach, and health benefits to delectable organic kitchen recipes- that will cater to the interest of the participants.

CPU R & D Week ... from page 4

Afternoon Session

PAPER PRESENTATION: Level of Satisfaction, Students Spiritual Involvement, Scholarships and Assessment Survey	
Paper	Presentor/s
CPU Staff: Level of Satisfaction on Different University Services, Their Rights, Privileges and Functions (By Fely D. Armadillo)	Prof. Fely D. Armadillo
CPU Students' Awareness of, Attitude Towards and Involvement in Spiritual Programs and the Perceived Impact in Their Lives (By Alberto A. Java and Margen A. Java)	Dr. Alberto A. Java
CPU Entrance Scholars: Where and How Are They Now (By Margen A. Java)	Dr. Margen A. Java
A Needs Assessment Survey for a Proposed Speech Development Program for the Faculty of CPU (By Marie Melanie J. Javier)	Dr. Marie Melanie J. Javier

Research Contests Results:

Best Research Paper

I. High School Special Science Class Category

First Place

Herbicidal Effect of Mandarin Orange (*Citrus reticulata*) Peel Extract on Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) (by Hannah Grace Barrato, Pretee Brillantes, Alfred Ceasar Carado- Presentor, Jeannelle Daanton and Rogan Mae Dagum)

Second Place

Efficacy of Tobacco (*Nicotina tabacum*) Leaves in Eliminating Dog Louse (*Linognathus setosus*) (by Mherie Vic Palomo- Presentor, Christine Diane Succgang, Geneca Chunli Arenga, Patrick Ernie Monegro and Jan Kent Samillano)

Third Place

Efficacy of *Carica papaya* Leaf Extract on the Platelet Increment of White Mice (*Mus musculus Linnaeus*) (by Imelu Leonor Raso- Presentor, Cedric Fritz Biso, Valerie Cristel Munguez, Charles Marc Louise Novo and Rugeolin Mae Padernal)

II. Engineering and Related Studies Category

First Place

CPU Android-Based Mobile Electronics Laboratory (CAMEL) (by Deo Ramil Daria, Paul Tristan Huyong, Hector Ledesma III- Presentor, and John Raymond Martin)

Second Place

Deep Foundation Design Reference for Iloilo City (by Ian Jan Dalisay- Presentor, Aemryl Laspiñas and Muhammad Arif Rao)

Third Place

Wireless Home Automation System for People with Disability (WHASPWD) (by Joshua Marlowe Gomez- Presentor, Eleazar Marvin Paclibar, Fred Austin Fabrigar and Kevin Bryan Laurea)

III. Nursing and Related Studies

First place

Knowledge on Reproductive Health and Attitude Towards Early Childbearing or Teenage Mothers in Molo, Iloilo (by Barbara Fernandez - Presentor, Kate Roselle Flores, Christine Marie Cabrera, Erika Faye Bombita and Maria Rayshelle Gallego)

Second Place

Level of Knowledge About, Attitude Towards, and Compliance with Disaster Preparedness in Barangay Puente Bunglas, Ajuy, Iloilo (by Jean Angela Aguado, Karen Mae Agujitas, Glenna Jane Arones, Mari- anne Isabell Alarice Barrido, Jerus Alem Bearneza and Rhyann Era- Presentor)

IV. Medicine and Related Studies

First Place

Effects of Cigarette Health Warning Posters on the Intellectual, Psychological and Behavioral Responses of Selected Public Secondary School Students in Iloilo (by Karla Marie Plagata - Presentor, Aldain Pagunsan, Rosie Barrientos, Mic Paul Pedres, Diane Hibionada and Pauline Ilrana)

Second Place

Prevalence and Factors Associated to Internet Addiction of College Students in Iloilo City (by Nataniel Jardiolin-Presentor, Ma. Jessa Ortega, Leoni Jornada, Ava Mariel Bagaforo and Janine April Panes)

Third Place

Physicians' Knowledge, Attitude and Perceived Barriers Towards Hospice Care in Iloilo City (by Don Garcia- Presentor, Hansel Gubatayao, Madonna Aujero, Myrianna Jade Bagaforo, Arc John Causing, Jiggy Leonard Landong and Julius Noel Locara)

V. Information and Related Studies

First Place

Central Philippine University Faculty Attendance Monitoring System for Android Tablets (by Narciso Alamar III, Marlon Varon, Kelvin Saligumba and Rodolfo Eregia, Jr.- Presentor)

VI. Education and Related Studies

First Place

Factors Related to the Change of Course/Major among Central Philippine University College of Education Students (by Mia Feline P. Sanchez-Presentor, Jelly Patigue, Paula Gene Palma and Devie De Chavez)

Second Place

The Extent of Use of Online Social Networking Sites and Its Implication to Academic Performance among Education Students at Central Philippine University (by Czarina G. Omero-Presentor, and Rica Nie A. Pagrad)

Third Place

The Level of Knowledge on Labeling Persons with Disabilities among High School Students at Central Philippine University (by Etidal Dela Paz-Presentor, Hope Babalo, Jeralyn Bacabac and Carla Butiong)

The study described and analyzed critically the role that these five religious organizations have played in the Mindanao peace process since post-colonial times up to the present, to see how far each of these organizations have addressed vital issues and problems of historical and political domination, social injustice and discrimination, and cultural and economic deprivation which are prevalent in Mindanao. A critical analysis and evaluation is made on their visions and mission, methods and approaches, programs and actions, theological assumptions, and their over- all impact in the Mindanao peace process based on their documents and other written sources that are available in published or unpublished articles and documents.

Methodology

To provide answers brought to the theological problem that this research sought to address, and to meet the requirements set in its objectives. The researcher chosed to analyze and give a theological perspective on the problem of conflict in Mindanao from the vantage point of a Christian and Islamic liberation theology which takes into serious account the voices and perspectives of the poor and the oppressed. Hence, his method for analyzing the conflict in Mindanao is from "below", that is, from the perspective of the marginalized, not from the macro dominant and prevailing narratives of the government and the powerful sectors of Philippine society. In this respect, much of the accounts reflected in the narrative of the roots and causes of conflict in Mindanao are deliberately taken from the side of the marginalized. This is not to deny however, that there are other valid views and perspectives from other sides which are maybe useful in analyzing the problem of armed conflict in Mindanao, nor to imply that all the faults belong to the government and the powerful.

As a scholar using a liberationist approach, the researcher is interested both with Christian and Islamic theologians who share the same perspective. Thus, selectively choosing two widely known Christian and Islamic theologians, namely, Gustavo Gutierrez and Farid Esack, in concurrence with some other well-known Christian and Islamic scholars whose theological perspectives and emphasis on a contextual reading of the texts and preferential option for the poor and the oppressed, are found very relevant in addressing prevailing issues of socio-economic, cultural, and political deprivation and injustice in Mindanao. A combination of Gutierrez's and Esack's theological perspectives are deemed necessary, to provide a more comprehensive and balanced view of a Christian and Islamic theology of liberation that is meaningful and relevant in a heterogeneous context like Mindanao.

This study employed liberation theology perspective in selectively identifying and analyzing Christian and Islamic themes and texts in the Bible and the Qur'an which are found meaningful and relevant to the issues of economic, cultural and political marginalization and injustice in Mindanao and in the construction of a common theo-political agenda that is informed both by the Biblical and Qur'anic visions of peace and the existing realities in Mindanao.

The study gathered data and information from written documents such as: books, theses, dissertations, articles, position papers, circulars and unpublished documents dealing with the issue of conflict and the search for peace in Southern Philippines. Other main sources are the works of Gustavo Gutierrez and Farid Esack who seem to be the most representative of Liberation Theology (Christian and Islamic perspective) and whose thoughts are most valuable and significant in providing a theoretical and theological framework by which available data and information on the subject are analyzed. The research also relied heavily on hermeneutical works of some well known Christian and Islamic scholars on peace which are utilized in the formulation of a common theological and political agenda towards the attainment of peace in the Southern Philippines.

Personal interviews with key informants representing various smaller religious groups and organizations in the Philippines were conducted to provide space for "smaller voices" to be heard and analyzed in the light of prevailing views on the peace process. Oral accounts gained from personal interviews are considered vital sources of information as they reflect experiences from the grassroots. They also provide information and data which are not made available in written documents.

Review of Related Literature

The research had dealt with a vast and diverse array of literatures dealing with various issues related to religion in general, and on Christianity and Islam in particular, especially on issues of Christian - Muslim relations in the Southern Philippines. The materials used for the study included books and articles dealing with aspects of history, religion, theology, hermeneutics, interfaith relations, politics, socio-cultural analysis, ethnicity and conflict resolution. Specifically, the research made use of literatures written by Christian and Muslim authors and other scholars from a variety of disciplines that represent different positions, and interpretations of the problem of conflict in Southern Philippines.

Five main categories of literature were identified and reviewed for this purpose: (1) Documents and books

which could be harnessed toward the establishment of a unified theological and political agenda for peace in Mindanao.

For example, the Bishop-Ulama Conference of the Philippines (BUC) in one of its recent national gatherings expressed the need to find a common and “unifying ground” and to locate the spiritual bases for peace from different religious traditions. They were also one in their observation that the “missing component in many failed peace efforts is the affirmation of the CONVERGENT SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL BASES for peace. They believe that, for the peace process to succeed, it should be anchored not on a vague and undefined desire for peace but on a clear theological and contextual foundation. Thus, there is a need to come up with a well-defined and comprehensive theological and political bases (both Islamic and Christian) that is informed and validated both by the precepts and teachings of the scriptures (Bible and Qur’an), and the prevailing social, cultural, economic and political conditions in Mindanao if genuine cooperation and solidarity among different religious communities and the suffering masses of Mindanao is to be achieved.

This research was geared towards that direction. On a theoretical level, it raised the question of whether or not it is possible for Christians and Muslims to identify and establish a common theological and political agenda that could bring about peace in Southern Philippines. On a practical level, this research explored whether or not it is possible for Christians and Muslims to create structures and functional programs of cooperation and collaboration in the pursuit of peace and development in Mindanao.

Objectives of the Study

To achieve this purpose, the research sets forth the following objectives:

1. To briefly describe and analyze the history and roots of conflict in Southern Philippines.
2. To identify and critically analyze the roles that religious leaders and their respective organizations have played in the Mindanao peace process.
3. To study and analyze the theological and political implications of Christian and Islamic concepts and visions of peace to specific economic, cultural, and political conditions that contribute and perpetuate conflict in Mindanao, and to the role that religious leaders and organizations have played in the Mindanao peace process.
4. To identify and establish a shared and common theological and political agenda that could serve as

foundational basis upon which all collaborative works for peace between Christians and Muslims in Mindanao could be anchored.

Significance of the Study

This research will contribute to the studies already made on the issue of conflict and the struggle for peace in Mindanao. The findings of this research will provide a much broader and deeper understanding of the source and nature of the conflict. It will also help to define the significant role that Christians and Muslims could play in the peace process and in the attainment of peace for Mindanao. This research will also suggest new ways of dealing with the problem and the kind of dialogical model or approach that could be developed in resolving the conflict. Moreover, this research will also serve as a springboard for further studies towards the development of a Christian and Islamic theology of religions that is historically, theologically, and contextually relevant.

Scope and Limits of the Study

The main focus of this study is to identify and establish a common Christian and Islamic theological and political agenda that could serve as foundational basis for a practical and collaborative peace program for Mindanao. Thus, basically, its main consideration is to discuss a theological conception that addresses the texts and the major convictions of at least one interpretation of Christianity and Islam as well as the construction of a theology that addresses concrete social, cultural, and political realities reigning in Mindanao.

Assessment and analysis in this research is focused on the “praxis” of five (5) widely known Christian and Islamic organizations in the Philippines namely: (1) The Catholic Bishops Council of the Philippines (CBCP); (2) the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP); (3) the Philippine Council for Islam and Democracy (PCID); (4) the Ulama League of the Philippines (ULP); and (5) the Bishop-Ulama Conference (BUC).

These religious groups are chosen because they are known to be the only religious organizations in the Philippines that have established and continuing programs for peace in Mindanao and have consistently overtime participated in the Mindanao peace process. These groups are national organizations composed of members representing smaller local groups that have played a very crucial and significant role in the peace process for quite a number of years now.

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Effects of Cigarette Health Warning Posters on the Intellectual, Psychological and Behavioral Responses of Selected Public Secondary School Students in Iloilo

By Karla Marie Plagata, Aldain Pagunsan, Rosie Barrientos, Mic Paul Pedres, Diane Hibionada and Pauline Ilrana

The Philippine government emphasizes the health hazards of smoking by including graphical warning signs in posters displayed throughout the country. Thus, this study aimed to determine the intellectual, psychological and behavioral responses of public high school students before and after exposure to the campaign materials about the hazards of smoking. Pre-test post-test study design was used using a researcher made questionnaire. Respondents were 97 students, among from first year to fourth year high school high school chosen using stratified random sampling.

Statistical tools included paired T-tests and means and ANOVA. Results revealed that the majority of the respondents are males (53.6%), 39.2% are 15 years of age, and 34% are smokers. There is a significant difference on the intellectual, psychological and behavioral responses at p value of .000, .000, .004, respectively, after exposure to health warning posters. This means that the cigarette warning posters have influenced the intellectual, psychological and behavioral responses regarding smoking and has heightened awareness on the effect of smoking.

Factors Related to the Change of Course or Major Among Central Philippine University College of Education Students

By Mia Feline P. Sanchez, Jelly L. Patigue, Paula Gene D. Palma, Cherie Jil M. Gatila, Gracel P. Lumbayan, Jonalyn J. Temperatura and Devie De Chavez

This descriptive correlational study was conducted to determine the factors related to the change of course/major among CPU College of Education students. Chi-square, Cramer’s V and frequency were used to analyze data collected from 69 respondents from other Colleges and different Majors from the College of Education. The findings showed that majority of the respondents are non-shifters from other colleges and most of them have ages between 17-18. The findings also revealed that there are more female and male respondents in the study. Most of them were formerly English Majors (Major of Origin) and from the College of Engineering (college of origin) and majority of them are enrolled in BEED. Data

also revealed that most of the respondents (29.0%) have personal reasons in shifting their course. Most (39.1%) of the respondents have personal motivations in shifting to Education course. None of the antecedent variables in the study such as age, sex and program study is significantly related to the change of course/major. Only one antecedent variable (age) in the study is significantly related to the independent variable which is the source of influence. It also revealed that out of the three independent variables in the study, who (College/Major of Origin, and source of influence) are significantly related to the dependent variable which is the change of course/major.

Knowledge on Reproductive Health and Attitude Towards Early Childbearing Among Teenage Mothers in Molo, Iloilo City

By Barbara C. Fernandez, Kate Roselle C. Flores, Christine Marie S. Cabrera, Erika Faye B. Bombita, Maria Rayshelle G. Gallego and Querubin A. Bunsalan, Jr.

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between the teenage mothers’ level of knowledge about reproductive health and their attitude towards early childbearing. One hundred five teenage mothers aged 15 to 19 from the total population of 143 in Molo II, Iloilo City were identified as the sample of the study. Cluster sampling was used. An interview schedule was utilized to gather data about the respondents’ educational attainment, household

income, and parenting style of their parents, level of knowledge about reproductive health, while parenting style of the respondents’ parents was significantly related to their attitude towards early childbearing. Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the teenage mothers’ level of knowledge about reproductive health and their attitude towards early childbearing.

Herbicidal Effect of Mandarin Orange (*Citrus reticulata*) Peel Extract on Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*)

By Hannah Grace L. Barrato, Pretee G. Brillantes, Alfred Ceasar D. Carado, Jeannelle U. Daanton and Rogen Mae P. Dagum

Agriculture plays a crucial role in achieving economic progress but the presence of weeds stagnate agricultural production. Commercial herbicides aid in controlling unwanted plants, but the chemicals come with dangerous side effects. Natural herbicides have the potential to play an important role in controlling weeds. This study aimed to determine the herbicidal effect of mandarin orange peel extract on goosegrass. The study was conducted at Leganes, Iloilo, Philippines from July 7 to 13, 2014. This

experimental research design was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with five treatments and ten replicates. The following treatments were used: distilled water (negative control), 0.25g/ml, 0.5g/ml, 1.0g/ml, and commercial herbicide (positive control). Results showed that the 1.0 g/ml yielded the highest efficacy among the different concentrations of mandarin peel extract. There is no significant difference in the efficacy of Treatment D (1.0 g/ml) and Treatment E (commercial herbicide)

CPU Android-Based Mobile Electronics Laboratory (CAMEL)

By Deo Ramil C. Daria, Paul Tristan S. Huyong, Hector B. Ledesma III and John Raymond S. Martin

This project study aimed to design and develop a CPU Android-based Mobile Electronics Laboratory, consisting of an Ammeter, Voltmeter, Ohmmeter, and an Oscilloscope. The system includes an Android application and a microcontroller-based interface device. The android application was developed using Eclipse IDE. The microcontroller was programmed utilizing Arduino platform. The interface device was constructed employing an acrylic enclosure, while the circuit was designed, etched, assembled, and soldered manually. The system was successfully developed and tested. The results yielded were verified to be accurate, and

reliable after being compared to a working Digital Multimeter and Oscilloscope. The device has an overall size of 12.7cm x 10.1cm width x 8.89cm height, and a weight of 350 grams. The overall capacity of the designed system, in terms of its data transmission and reception, and values for the DMM and oscilloscope supplied by the device were properly tested and showed acceptable results. The designed system is light and portable. Even though the system has been proven to be functioning according to its purpose, some limitations must still be properly observed to maintain a fully functioning device.

Central Philippine University Faculty Attendance Monitoring System for Android Tablets

By Narciso Alamar III, Marlon Varon, Kelvin Saligumba and Rodolfo Eregia, Jr.

Designing and developing a Faculty Attendance Monitoring Application for Android Tablets is the system patterned to aid the university checker to check the faculty's class attendance daily. It requires a server connected to a Wi-Fi router to retrieve the faculty's profile, schedules and send attendance reports. The front end used is JAVA and the backend used is SQLite. The front end used for the Server is Hypertext Preprocessor while the back end uses Structured Query Language. The study followed the

Evolutionary Prototyping Model in the construction which aided the fast development of the system where the prototype is not discarded but is rather used as an initial resource for developing the next prototype based on the customer's feedback after testing. The proposed system will provide the institution and the administration a semi-automated system in daily recording of faculty member's attendance.

CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

JERSON B. NARCISO

Paper presented in the 10th CPU R & D Week, 14th Faculty Research Symposium, March 8, 2013

ABSTRACT

This study attempted to critically analyze the role that Christianity and Islam have played in the search for peace in Mindanao as represented by various Christian and Islamic religious organizations which have been deeply involved in the Mindanao peace process since post-colonial era up to the present. The identified common values and principles of peace and justice inherent to Christianity and Islam which could be harnessed toward the establishment of a shared theological and political agenda, upon which, cooperation and collaborative works for peace and development in Mindanao could be anchored. Analysis of the socio-economic, political, religious, and cultural context reigning in Mindanao as well as the role that Christianity and Islam has played in the peace process was made from the perspective of a Christian and Islamic theology of liberation. The study employed a dialogical model of interpretation which took into account specific themes and texts that are central to the teachings of the Bible and the Qu'ran. Likewise, the novel was used in the understanding of Christian and Islamic concepts of peace and justice as well as in identifying common theological and political agenda for peace in Mindanao. The study identified at least five areas of theological and political convergence between Christianity and Islam. These areas can be harnessed toward the formulation and establishment of a peace project in Mindanao that is historically and contextually relevant. The study resulted that the roots and causes of conflict in Mindanao are rather complex than simple. Thus, there is no single explanation or solution to the problem. Not discounting the significant contributions that the previous peace initiatives have made in the peace process, the study suggested three political programs for lasting and genuine peace in Mindanao, namely: Economic, Cultural, and Political restructuring and transformation.

Background and Rationale of the Study

The primary purpose of this study was to critically analyze the role that different religious organizations in the Philippines have played in the Mindanao peace process since the start of post-colonial era up to the present, in order to determine how far each of these

organizations have addressed vital issues and problems that contribute to the Mindanao conflict and how religion could be harnessed positively towards the establishment of lasting peace in Mindanao.

The armed conflict in Southern Philippines has continued for more than four centuries and is considered one of the world's "longest" and "bloodiest" running armed conflicts (Philippine Free Press, May 27, 2000 issue). It is also known as the "largest and most persistent armed conflict in Southeast Asia" (Tan, 2003). It affects not only the people in Mindanao but also the entire Philippine society. It also contributes tremendously to the political, social and economic instability of the country.

Since the outbreak of war between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front in the early 1960s, various religious and civic organizations have intervened and explored peaceful means of resolving the conflict. Unfortunately, peace initiatives have not gained popular support among the general populace and their impact had been very minimal.

Historically, religion with its own ambiguities has suffered some negative setbacks having been identified with imperialism and colonization and the state's instrument of pacification and subjugation. The relationship of Islam and Christianity in the Philippines has also been described in polemical terms and therefore viewed as "enemies" and "rivals" rather than partners in the pursuit of peace for Mindanao.

This raises moral and political questions about the credibility and legitimacy of religion, and whether or not, religion could become a positive force in conflict mediation and in the pursuit of peace in Mindanao.

However, despite the prevailing negative perceptions about the role of religion in the Mindanao peace process, some sectors have expressed confidence that religion, if given a chance could become a potent force towards change and in the attainment of peace in Mindanao. This optimism is based on the conviction that peace is founded on the greatest values and traditions of every religion and that there are common values and principles inherent to Christianity and Islam