

AGREEMENT ON IMPACT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG THE BENEFICIARIES AT BATARAZA, PALAWAN: AN ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to determine the beneficiaries' agreement on the impact the social services provided at Bataraza, Palawan. It was conducted in eleven (11) barangays which includes Culandanum, Igang-Igang, Iwahig, Ocayan, Rio Tuba, Sandoval, Sapa, Sarong, Sumbiling, Taratak, and Tarusan with 252 direct recipients using questionnaire as an interview guide. Based on the result of the study, it was found out that majority of the respondents were female, married with an average number of 3 children per family and acquired formal schooling. Almost all of the respondents engaged in farming with an average income of Php6,259.52 per month. The company offered various social services assistance which includes health services, human resource and development and educational assistance which includes numerous programs. Yet, respondents *Disagree* on the concept that social services improved the way of living of the community. Finally, recipients *Slightly Agreed* on the statement that a social services create a big impact to their lives and community. Thus, it was recommended that companies and Local Government Unit should conduct an assessment studies to determine the priority needs of the community and prioritize livelihood training and seminars that will enhance the capabilities of the recipients. As

to program beneficiaries, they should attend livelihood training and seminars that will enhance their skills and must engage in livelihood activities for additional source of income to uplift the way of living they want.

Keyword: Beneficiaries, Community, Impact, Social Services, Socio-economic profile,

INTRODUCTION:

A corporate creed states the company's responsibility to its stakeholders, such as individuals and groups interested in corporate performance and the way its uses its resources, indicates a company's responsibility to its stakeholders, such as individuals and groups who have an interest in the performance of the enterprise and how it uses its resources. Gomez-Mejia and Balkin (2002) assumes that stakeholders include employees, customers and shareholders. They also stated that the corporate creed focuses on principles and beliefs that can provide guidance in a variety of ethically challenging situations. Good corporate creed often emphasizes corporate social responsibility (CSR), as does ethical corporate social responsibility (ECSR), good corporate governance (GCG), as well as the need for business profitability and sustainability (Ugoani, 2019).

To some extent, the statement agrees with Fernando's (2021) view that corporate social responsibility is a self-regulating business

model that help companies take social responsibility to themselves, stakeholders and the public. By fulfilling the corporate social responsibilities, also known as social citizen enterprises, they can be aware of their impact on all aspects of society including economic, social and environmental.

Mining companies have contributed towards the improvement of social development by implementing socially and environmentally responsible practices through all phases of the mine-life cycle (Northgate Minerals Corps, 2010). Through the industries support to promote children's education and improve public access to social infrastructure and services, it can particularly change human conditions. However, training integrity and quality of people in managing the opportunities brought about by mining for the pursuit of sustainable development (Balanay and Yorobe et. al, 2014). Everingham (2007) pointed out that considerable emphasis has been placed on during mining- related environmental damage, but as Enteria (2018) pointed out, little is known about how to manage the socio- economic impact of mining.

The statement was clearly stipulated in the Chapter 10 of Republic Act No. 7942 (Philippine Mining Act of 1995) provides that "the contractor shall assist in the development of its mining community, the promotion of the general welfare of its inhabitants and the development of science and mining technology".

Created activities under the Social Development and Management Programs were establishment and construction, development and maintenance of infrastructure such as community schools, hospital, churches, roads, bridges etc. Establishment of livelihood industries including reforestation through agreement contracts to be issued by the DENR utilizing fruits trees; and using facilities within the mine camp, such as hospitals and schools by

members of host and neighboring communities. All activities will be handled and managed by a Community Relation Officer (CRO) as a company official who will serve as a link between the company and the host and neighboring communities in the implementation of the SDMP.

According to Marianne Kuisma and Leena Suopajärvi (2017) mining agreement, its purpose is to promote partnership and cooperation between stakeholders to achieve social, economic, and environmentally sustainable activities. Mining social impacts refer to the impacts of a project experienced by individuals, families, or communities.

Mining can have positive and negative effects on humans and society. Negative effects include the impact on human health and human well-being. It also affects the traditional practices of indigenous people and sometimes conflict in land use. In terms of positive impacts, it is usually source of local employment and may contribute to local and regional economy. Similarly, mining laws may change environments but remedial and mitigation measures can restore the system (Haddaway, et.al, 2019). Thus this study was conducted to find out the beneficiary's agreement on the impact of social services to them.

Statement of the Problem:

Corporate social responsibility as a business ethics that aims to contribute to development, stability and create a business image. This was the principles of many established businesses. Yet, whatever impacts it creates, the study wants to find out of what people could say with the social services laid to them. Thus, the study aims to answer the following questions: (1) what are the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents (2) what are the social services offered by the company (3) what is the beneficiaries' agreement on the impact of social services.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to determine the beneficiaries' agreement on the impact of social services at Bataraza, Palawan. Specifically, it aims to: (1) determine the socio-demographic profile of the respondents (2) to determine the social services offered by the company (3) to find out the beneficiaries' agreement on the impact of social services.

METHODOLOGY:

Locale of the study:

This study was conducted in the selected barangays of Bataraza, Palawan specifically the barangays of Culandanum, Igang-Igang, Iwahig, Ocayan, Rio Tuba, Sandoval, Sapa, Sarong, Sumbiling, Taratak, and Tarusan,

Research Design:

Descriptive research using survey method was employed in this study as to beneficiaries' agreement towards the impact of social services programs of the company.

Respondents of the Study:

A total of 252 direct recipients of the program of eleven (11) partner barangays serves as the respondents of this study.

Sampling Procedure:

Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the direct recipients of the program using the Slovin's Formula 5% margin of error.

The formula is given as:

n=

$$\frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Where:

N = sampling size

N = population size

E = desired margin of error

representative of the total population, or it is known that it will produce well matched groups. The idea is to pick out the sample in relation to criterion which are considered important for the particular study. This method is appropriate when the study places special emphasis upon the control of certain specific variables (Pandey and Pandey, 2015).

Instrumentation:

A set of questionnaire was prepared and used in this study. The questionnaire is composed of two (2) parts. The part I focus on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents and the Part II pertains to the respondents' agreement on the social services provided by RTNMC and CBNC towards the partner barangays.

Data Collection Procedure:

Written consent from the barangay officials, was requested prior to data collection. After the request has been approved, the prepared questionnaire was administered to the respondents. Respondents were visited and interviewed in their barangays, in their homes while they are doing their chores.

Treatment of Data:

Different statistical tools were used to analyze and interpret the data in which the most were analyzed in a descriptive measure using range, total, frequency counts, percentages and means. To interpret the respondents' agreement on the impact of social services provided by the company, a Likert's five (5) point rating scale was used in the data analysis in describing the level of agreement attested by the respondents.

The purposive sampling is selected by some arbitrary method because it is known to be

| Numerical Weight | Interval Estimate | Description |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | 4.50 – 5.00 | Strongly Agree |
| 4 | 3.50 – 4.49 | Agree |
| 3 | 2.50 – 3.49 | Slightly Agree |
| 2 | 1.50 – 2.49 | Disagree |
| 1 | 1.00 – 1.49 | Strongly Disagree |

schooling; and six (2.38%) graduated their vocational courses.

The monthly income of the respondents ranges from PhP3,500.00- PhP28,200.00 with a mean of PhP6,259.52. Majority (70.24%) had an income bracket of below PhP7,000.00; 70 (27.78%) had an income bracket of PhP7,000.00-PhP14,999.00; while only five (1.98) had an income bracket of PhP15,000.00 and above.

As to the source of income, 79 (31.35%) of the respondents reported that their income was derived from farming; 34 (13.49%) had their income as barangay employee; 33 (13.10%) each had their source of income from fishing and as company employee; 19 (7.54%) acquire their source of income from business; 18 (7.14%) acquire their of income from their salary as construction laborer; 14 (5.56%) get their source of income from working in palm production companies; 11 (4.37) reported that their source of income are mainly derived from their occupation as driver; five (1.98%) were GK workers; four (1.59%) acquire their income from carpentry; and only two (0.79%) of the direct recipients acquire their source of income from teaching in the Alternative Learning System. .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1a presents the socio-demographic profile of the respondent. The age of the respondents ranged from 20-74 years old with a mean of 41.03. 67 (26.59%) each belong to the age bracket of 20-30 years old and 42-52 years old; 64 (25.40%) fall under the age bracket of 31-41 years old; 46 (18.25%) were in the age bracket of 53-63 years old; while only eight (3.17%) belong to the age bracket of 64-74 years old. Majority (68.25%) are females; and only 80 (31.75%) are males.

With regard to civil status, majority (74.60%) of the direct recipients are married; 34 (13.49%) were single; 19 (7.54%) were separated; while 11 (4.37%) were widow/er.

Majority (59.92%) of the direct recipients had a number of children ranging from 0-3 children per family; 87 (34.52%) had children ranging from 4-6 children per family; and 14 (5.56%) of them had 7-10 children per family. The number of children of the beneficiaries' range from 0-10 with a mean of 3 children.

As to educational attainment, 69 (27.38%) of the beneficiaries' were high school level; 58 (23.08%) were high school graduate; 39 (15.4%) were elementary graduate; 36 (14.29%) were college level; 25 (9.92%) were elementary level; 12 (4.77%) were college graduate; seven (2.78%) has no formal

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

| Characteristics | (n=252) | % |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Age | | |
| 64-74 | 8 | 3.17 |
| 53-63 | 46 | 18.25 |
| 42-52 | 67 | 26.59 |
| 31-41 | 64 | 25.40 |
| 20-30 | 67 | 26.59 |
| Range= 20-74 Mean = 41.03 | | |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 82 | 32.54 |
| Female | 170 | 67.46 |
| Civil Status | | |
| Single | 34 | 13.49 |
| Married | 188 | 74.60 |
| Separated | 19 | 7.54 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Widow/er | 11 | 4.37 |
| Number of Children | | |
| 7-10 | 14 | 5.56 |
| 4-6 | | 34.52 |
| | 87 | |
| 1-3 | 151 | 59.92 |
| Range= 1-12 | | |
| Mean = 3 children | | |
| Educational Attainment | | |
| Vocational Graduate | 6 | 2.38 |
| College Graduate | 48 | 4.77 |
| College Level | 36 | 14.29 |
| High School Graduate | 58 | 23.08 |
| High School Level | 69 | 27.38 |
| Elementary | 39 | 15.4 |
| Graduate | | |
| Elementary Level | 25 | 9.92 |
| No Formal Schooling | 7 | 2.78 |
| Monthly Income | | |
| PhP15,000.00 and above | 5 | 1.98 |
| PhP7,000.00-PhP14,999.00 | 70 | 27.78 |
| Below Php7,000.00 | 177 | 70.24 |
| Range= | | |
| PhP3,000.00-PhP28,200.00 | | |
| Mean = | | |
| Php6,259.52 | | |
| Source of Income | | |
| Construction Worker | 18 | 7.14 |
| Company Employee | 33 | 13.10 |
| Fishing | 33 | 13.10 |
| Business | 19 | 7.54 |
| Farming | 79 | 31.35 |
| Palm | 14 | 5.56 |
| Production Laborer | | |
| Barangay Employee | 34 | 13.49 |
| ALS Teacher | 2 | 0.78 |
| Carpentry | 4 | 1.59 |
| GK Worker | 5 | 1.98 |
| Driving | 11 | 4.37 |

to patients attended at RTNFI Hospital and budgetary allocation for patients attended at RTNFI Hospital, distribution of health workers tools and equipment, budgetary assistance for the improvements of health center facility, provision of BHW training, existence budgetary assistance for dengue and malaria prevention program, medical mission in the barangay and provision of over the counter medicines

Moreover, the human resources and development programs of the company includes the provision of budgetary allocation for the improvement of barangay facilities, provision of employment, establishment of multi-purpose hall, budgetary assistance for covered gymnasium and budgetary assistance for tribal festival. Further, distribution of water pumps, construction of tribal houses, distribution of utility vehicles, provision of budget for barangay road repair as assisted by LGU and provincial Government Unit, establishment of pavements in the barangay, provision of livelihood trainings and seminars and construction of GK village, lighting facility on different churches and provision of generator set among barangays.

Finally, the educational assistance includes the existence of educational assistance among barangays, provision of scholarship programs to the benefactor, establishment of school facility, distribution of school supplies among the recipients, establishment of ILS Learning System, employment of additional PARA Teachers and budgetary assistance for PARA Teachers' salary. Further, provision of salary for ILS teacher, distribution of school materials such as chairs, boards and other needs by the school, construction of comfort rooms, construction of Day Care Center and provision of library materials.

Social Services Programs:

Table 2 presents the social services of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation (RTNMC) and Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (CBNC) laid to the community. This includes health services programs with an inclusion of medical assistance

Table 2. Social Services of the company

| Aspects |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Health Services Programs |
| Provision of BHW Training |
| Distribution of Health Workers tools and equipment |
| Existence of budgetary assistance for Malaria and Dengue prevention program |
| Medical assistance to patients attended at RTNFI Hospital |
| Budgetary allocation for patients attended at RTNFI Hospital |
| Medical mission in the barangay |
| Provision of over the counter medicines |
| Assistance for the improvement of Health Center facility. |
| Human Resources and Development Programs |
| Establishment of Multi- purpose hall |
| Improvement of barangay facilities |
| Budgetary assistance for tribal festival |
| Budgetary assistance for covered gymnasium |
| Construction of Tribal Houses |
| Provision of lighting facility on different churches |
| Construction of GK Village |
| Provision of genset among barangays |
| Distribution of water pumps |
| Provision of employment |
| Provision on livelihood seminars and trainings |
| Provision of budget for barangay road repair as assisted by LGU and Provincial Government Unit |
| Distribution of utility vehicles |
| Educational Assistance Programs |
| Existence of educational assistance programs among barangays |
| Provision of scholarship program to the target benefactor |
| Establishment of school facility |
| Employment of Additional PARA Teacher |
| Budgetary assistance for PARA Teachers' salary |
| Distribution of school supplies among the recipients |
| Distribution of school materials such as chairs and others |
| Construction of comfort rooms |
| Construction of Day Care Center in the community |
| Provision of Library materials and supplies |
| Establishment of ILS Learning System |
| Provision of salary for ILS Teachers |

Recipients' Agreement on the Impact of the Social Services:

Table 3 shows the beneficiaries' agreement on the impact of the social services. The study reveals that they *Agreed* on the statement that social services has an impact in providing of good future for the recipients through educational programs and was given a

highest mean rating of (3.77). This was followed by the provision of medical assistance through health programs with a mean rating of (3.63); preservation of socio-cultural practices of the community (3.62); promoting company's image (3.60); and resolving community's problem on social services (3.59). However, establishing good relationship between the company and local stakeholders was perceived by the respondents as *Slightly Agree* and was given a mean rating of (3.40) followed by provision of benefits for the community (3.36); attracting employees outside community (3.19); and making lesser the household expenses (3.15). Further, beneficiaries' *Disagreed* on the concept that social services assistance had an impact on making community safe and healthy giving a mean rating of (2.37); followed by improving the way of living of the community which given a least mean rating of (3.70). The result only implies that beneficiaries' were *Slightly Agreed* on a statement that social services create a big impact to their lives and community (Table 3).

Table 3. Respondents' agreement on the impact of social services.

| Aspects | Direct Recipients f(n=252) | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | MR | DR |
| Agreement on the Impact of social Services | | |
| Lesser household expenses | 3.15 | SA |
| Provision of good future to the recipients through educational programs | 3.77 | A |
| Provision of medical assistance through health programs | 3.63 | A |
| Provision of benefits to the community | 3.36 | SA |
| Making community safe and healthy | 2.37 | D |
| Establishing good relationship between the company and local stakeholders | 3.40 | SA |
| Resolving community's problem on social services | 3.59 | A |
| Improving the way of living of the community | 2.03 | D |
| Preservation of socio- cultural practices of the community | 3.62 | A |
| Promoting company's image | 3.60 | A |
| Attracting employees outside municipality | 3.19 | SA |
| Grand Mean: | 3.24 | SLA |

Legend:

- 4.50 - 5.00 - Extremely Satisfied
- 3.50 - 4.49 - Very Satisfied
- 2.50 - 3.49 - Moderately Satisfied
- 1.50 - 2.49 - Slightly Satisfied
- 1.00 - 1.49 - Not at all Satisfied

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUMMARY:

The result reveal that the age of the beneficiaries' ranged from 20-74 years old with a mean of 41.03 years old; majority (67.46%) are females, married with a number of children ranging from 0-10 with a mean of 3 children per family. Respondents also acquire different level of educational attainment where sixty-nine (27.38%) attained high school level and only six of them graduated their vocational courses.

It was further shows that, the income of the respondents was ranged from PhP3,500.00-PhP28,200.00 with a mean of PhP6,259.52. Most (70.24%) had an income bracket of below PhP7,000.00; while only five (1.98%) of them had an income bracket of PhP15,000.00 and above with farming is one of the primary source of income as affirmed by seventy-nine (31.35%) of the respondents followed by working in the Local Government Unit as employee, fishing, company employee business and among others.

As to social services assistance it includes health services, human resource and development and educational assistance which includes various programs.

Moreover, the respondents come up to an answer that they *Disagreed* on the concept that social services assistance had an impact of improving the way of living of the community giving a mean rating of (2.03). Yet, they *Agreed* in the statement that social services assistance had an impact in providing of good future for the recipients through educational programs (3.77)

followed by the provision of medical assistance through health programs with a mean rating of (3.63); preservation of socio-cultural practices of the community (3.62); promoting company's image (3.60); and resolving community's problem on social services (3.59). The over-all rating shows that beneficiaries' were *Slightly Agreed* on the statement that a social services create a big impact to their lives and community.

CONCLUSIONS:

Based on the result of the study, majority of the respondents were female, married with an average number of 3 children per family and acquired formal schooling. Almost all of the respondents were engaged in farming with an average income of Php6,259.52 per month. The company offered various social services assistance such as health services, human resource and development and educational assistance which includes numerous programs. Yet, respondents *Disagreed* on the concept that social services improved the way of living of the community. Finally, beneficiaries' *slightly agreed* on the statement that a social services create a big impact to their lives and community.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

After a thorough examination of the findings, the researcher would like to recommend the following;

Companies:

1. Conduct an assessment studies to determine the priority needs of the community.
2. Prioritize livelihood training and seminars that will enhance the capabilities of the recipients

For LGU Officials:

1. Perform community consultation regarding the priority needs of the people.

2. Assist the companies in the implementation of livelihood training and seminars.
3. Established a strong linkage between the companies, community folks and local stake holders.

For the Beneficiaries:

1. Attend livelihood training and seminars that will enhance their skills
2. Engage in livelihood activities for additional source of income to uplift the way of living they want.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



The researcher was born on November 4, 1977 at NOAC Kabangkalan, Negros Occidental. She is an Instructor of Western Philippines University- Rio Tuba Campus. She graduated her course of Bachelor of Science in Rural Development and Management (BSRDM) at State Polytechnic College of Palawan and earned Master of Science in Extension System Management from Western Philippines University.



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