

**RICE FARMERS' SATISFACTION LEVEL TOWARDS GOVERNMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN BILAR BOHOL**

**College of Teacher Education
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

**SARAH JANE GUDITO
MHIA JANE PATAC
CHABELITA SIMPAO**

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RICE FARMERS' SATISFACTION LEVEL TOWARDS GOVERNMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN BILAR BOHOL

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in Bachelor of Technology and Livelihood Education
Major in Agri-Fishery Arts

Gudito, Sarah Jane
Patac, Mhia Jane
Simpao, Chabelita

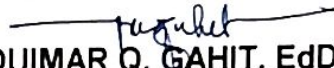
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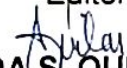
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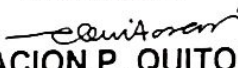
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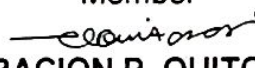
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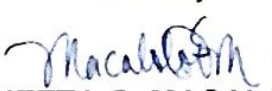

REAL A. BAGUIN, MAEd
Member


JERALYN B. ABADINGO
Member


ADORACION P. QUITORAS, EdD
Member

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the satisfaction level of the rice farmers towards assistance program received in Bilar, Bohol. It also endeavored to look into the implementation of the program and possible factors affecting rice production. The study employed the descriptive survey method with the use of a self-made questionnaire. It has also been validated through pilot testing and actual field visits. The findings of the study revealed that government assistance program received by the rice farmers were rated as dissatisfied. Rice fields before and during the program implementation remained the same or there was no significant increase. There were problems in the implementation of the government assistance which were mainly in the delay of the delivery, inadequacy of supplies and dissatisfying protocols in the allocation and distribution of the goods and services. Old stocks (expired seeds) were the main factor adversely affecting farming activities. The researchers concluded that the farmers were not satisfied with the government assistance program they received. The nature of the government assistance program had some problems in the implementation. Cultural management like pesticides was not totally anchored and might have erroneously used in the kind and amount of fertilizers. Biophysical factors characterizing the farms are crucial especially plants like rice. Recommendation is mainly on improving the government assistance program as this component was most valued by the local rice farmers.

Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Rationale

Rice's (*Oryza sativa* Linn.) is the primary staple food of most Asian countries. Among the major food crops, it is one that almost exclusively used as human food. Philippines, being one of the agricultural countries, prioritize rice production since it is staple food for every Filipinos. It belongs to family Graminae or Poaceae, an annual marsh, one of the oldest cultivated crops grown for its seeds. It is also classified as long, short, medium grain depending upon the length of the grain (Reyes, 2003).

Rice means life to millions of Filipinos. Rice is merely a food but grain that shapes their way of living their hopes and their dreams. In fact, rice security is tantamount to food security in the Philippine-As the staple food of the Filipino, rice account to 46% and 35% of their caloric intake and protein consumption. As a major part of food spending, rice comprised 16% of the total expenditures of the poorest 30% of the population (Word Bank 2007) thus a rise in rice prices could significantly raise the Filipino cost of living sending more people to poverty (Morgia, 2018).

One of the greatest challenges of human society that has been considered as a new global movement is the problem of food security of the increasing population. The need for food supply, in spite of the two crisis of population growth and limitation of primary resources, has fueled the movements toward the

use of industry and technology in the process of production. Agriculture, since 1950s, accompanied by the green revolution, decades of entering of technology including chemical input, high yielding varieties, new methods of watering, new machineries, and so on. Only two decades after the arrival of technology, indiscriminate and inappropriate application of chemical inputs has exposed the production process in agriculture to serious problems and crisis whose consequence has been much worse than that of the lack of access to technology. Due to the dangers and crisis of chemical inputs application in agriculture sector that has created different problems in addition to production quality and health, a movement has been initiated towards sustainable and organic agriculture in recent decades, especially since the 1980s, and tools, activities, and researchers by agriculture specialties are directed toward this process (Bozayeh et al., 2017).

Government policy has an influence on farmers' rice production, and such policy can qualitatively affect the farmers' production in that the government provides production technology and knowledge for farmers so that they can improve their productivity in the long run. Quantitatively, the government's policy results in increasing rice production, especially the rice productivity of farmers. Southeast Asian countries (i.e. Vietnam and Thailand) are among the biggest rice exporters in the world market, while others (i.e. the Philippines or Indonesia) are among the biggest rice importers (Laiprakobsup, 2019).

Moreover despite using toxin and chemical materials in agriculture, not only pest and diseases have not become less, but also the level of population

has increased, and the process of production has faced a serious problem. In the third millennium, the most important challenges for governments are food security and energy that achieving it was not possible, if the current situation in the production system continues, so, reform the management methods of production are essential (Bozayeh et al., 2017).

Consumer subsidies were another policy which the governments in several countries were likely to use for controlling food prices. This required farmers to sell their commodities to government agencies at a lower price. The agencies then sold the commodities to consumers at a price much below the market price. Third, the government set higher protective tariffs in order to protect domestic industry and state enterprises from foreign competition. This setting of high tariff rates led to higher prices of imported commodities such as agricultural equipment or fertilizers. As a result of such high protective tariffs, farmers were negatively affected in that they had to purchase agricultural equipment and fertilizers at higher prices (Laiprakobsup, 2019).

The researchers, therefore conducted this study in order to determine the satisfaction level of the rice farmers towards the assistance program receive from the government. The information from the farmers would provide information on the success of this study and give them insights in formulating plans to further improve their production.

Literature Background

The following related readings served as the legal bases of the study since this act promote development and protection of the environment most especially in Agriculture.

In accordance of the Republic Act No. 11203, section 14 hereby inserted after the new section 13 of R.A. No. 8178, as amended that "Beneficiaries of the Rice Fund" the beneficiaries of the rice fund shall be those farmers and farmworkers and their dependents listed in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) and rice cooperatives and associations accredited by the Department of Agriculture (DA). In consultation with farmer's cooperatives and organizations and Local Government Unit (LGU), shall validate and update the master list of eligible beneficiaries to ensure that those listed are legitimate farmers, farm works and rice cooperatives and associations (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

Section 10, states Special Rice Safeguard in order to protect the Philippine rice industry from sudden or extreme price fluctuations, a special safeguard duty on rice shall be imposed in accordance with R.A No. 8800, otherwise known as the Safeguard Measures Act and its implementing rules and regulations associations ((Department of Agriculture, 2021).

On 14 February 2019, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte signed Republic Act 11203, otherwise known as " An Act Liberalizing the importation, Exportation and trading of Rice, lifting for the purpose the quantitative import Restriction on Rice,

and for other Purposes, Article 1 section 2 states that to ensure food security and to make the country agricultural sector viable, efficient and globally competitive, the country now adopts the use of tariffs in lieu of non-tariff import restrictions to protect local producers of agriculture products (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

Article XIII Section 13 stipulates the establishment of the Rice Competiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF), otherwise known as The Rice Fund, which shall consist of annual appropriation of ten billion pesos (10,000,000,000,000,00) for the next six (6) years following the approval of the Act Rice Fund shall be used for the provision of rice farm machinery and equipment; rice seed development, propagation, and promotion; expanded rice credit assistance; and rice Extension services to all eligible rice farmer beneficiaries in the identified target areas (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

Furthermore, Section 13 also states that if the annual tariff revenues from rice importation exceeds ten billion pesos in any given year within the six-year of period following the affectivity of the Act, the excess tariff revenues shall be earmarked by the congress and included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of the following year for other purpose. In addition, the president released a veto message related to the special provisions reiterating that the identification of program beneficiaries should be in accordance with provisions of RA 11203. Therefore, the subsidies shall be provided to rice farmers who are having a rice field (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

Moreover, Senate Bill No. 11203, known as the "An Act Liberalizing the Importation, Exportation and Trading of Rice, Lifting for the Purpose the Quantitative import Restriction on Rice, and for other Purposes. Section 13 stated any program undertaken in accordance with this act shall only be deemed complementary and supplementary to and shall not be a replacement of any existing programs for rice and rice farmers already implemented by the D.A and other agencies concerned (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

The Agricultural Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) speculation the state shall empower the Agriculture and fisheries sector develop and sustain themselves toward this end the state shall ensure the development of the Agriculture and Fisheries sector in accordance with the following:

a. Poverty alleviation and Social Equity the state shall ensure that the power sector of society have equitable access to resources income opportunities basic and support services and infrastructure especially in areas where productivity is low as a means of improving their quality of life compared with other sector of society;

b. Food Security the state shall assure the availability, adequacy, accessibility and affordability of food supplies to all at all times;

c. Global Competitiveness. The state shall enhance the competitiveness of the Agriculture and Fisheries sectors in both domestic and foreign markets;

d. Sustainable Development. The state shall promote development that is compatible with the preservation on the ecosystem in areas where Agriculture and Fisheries are carried out. The state should exert care and judicious use of the country natural resources in order to adopt long-term sustainability (Morgia, 2018).

Farming is now widespread worldwide based on various factors. Subsidies, commodity prices, labor and immigration laws, cost of land, transport, capital and markets are the major economic factors affecting farming. Climatic factors such as light, water and rainfall, temperature, air, relative humidity and wind also affect farming in various ways. Various factors in the natural environment affect farming. Topography, soil and climate are the major physical factors affecting farming. Political factors such as government policies affect farming (Geography Revision, 2022).

The government has intervened in the rice market via several policy tools, and the government intervention in Southeast Asia can be roughly divided into subsidization and taxation. The government implements consumer subsidy programs by requiring the farmers to sell their commodities at a cheaper price, it transfers the farmers' incomes that they were supposed to earn to the consumers. Moreover, the government transfers tax burdens to the farmers via export taxes in that the agricultural industry is likely to purchase the farmers' commodities as cheaply as possible in order to make up for its cost (Laiprakobsup, 2019).

Regarding agricultural production, several developing countries have implemented short-term programs, such as production assistance or fertilizer subsidies. These agricultural shifts became more visible after the 1980s, when policymakers in developing countries gradually pursued market reform and trade liberalization (Laiprakobsup, 2019).

Many farmers continued to plant older Modern Varieties (MVs) alongside new ones, and some of the more popular Modern Varieties (MVs) continued to feature among commonly planted seeds many years after their first release. Including IR-64 (released 1985), PSB Rc10 (released 1992) and PSB Rc82 (released 2000), which continued to be planted by many farmers over many years, and which still featured in the survey (Laborte et al., 2015).

The Department of Agriculture (DA) will distribute seeds and fertilizers for free to rice farmers starting the 2020 wet cropping season to further boost the country's rice production. In sum, the Rice Resiliency Program (RRP) farmers-recipients will receive seeds according to the size of their farmland, the fertilizers, at two (2) bags per hectare (ha) for inbred and three (3) bags/ ha for hybrid Areas (DA Communication Group, 2020).

This result may apparently be easy to understand as the increase in the yield translates into the increase in farmers' satisfaction. This also confirms the statement of Gomo, Mudhara, and Senzanje (2014) that farmers', who are more satisfied with the irrigation services, endeavor to achieve optimum management of their resources, compared to their counterparts (Naz et al., 2018).

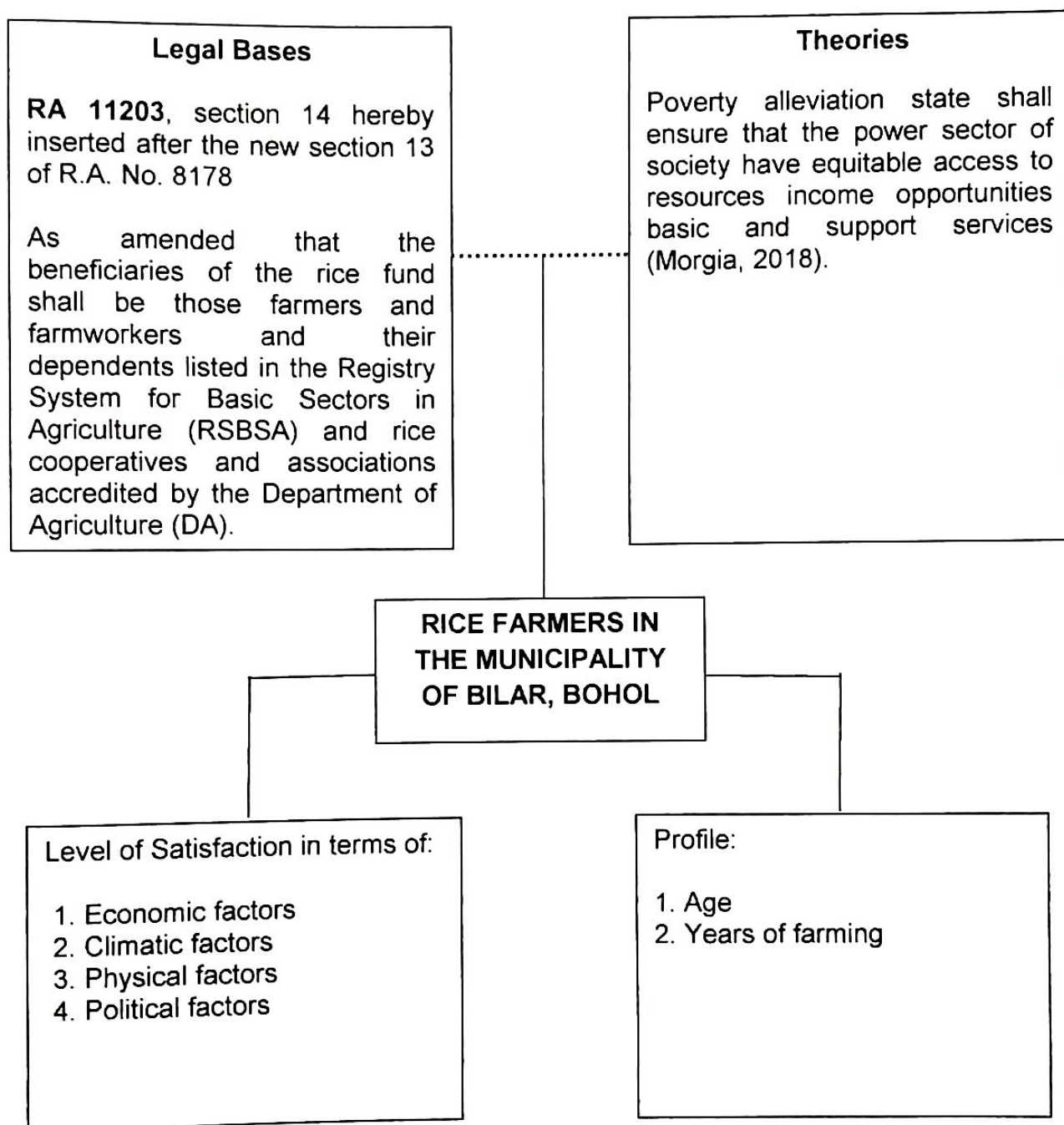


Figure 1. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the study

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The main objective of the study was to determine the satisfaction level of the rice farmers towards the government assistance program in Bilar Bohol.

Specifically, it aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the following?
 - 1.1 sex;
 - 1.2 age;
 - 1.3 status;
 - 1.4 educational attainment;
 - 1.5 length/years of farming; and
 - 1.6 types of Program received?

2. What is the satisfaction level of the rice farmers on the government assistance program received from the government in terms of the following areas:
 - 2.1 economic factors;
 - 2.2 climatic factors;
 - 2.3 physical factors; and
 - 2.4 political factors?

3. What are the problems encountered by the respondents in claiming the support from the government?

4. Is there a significant difference between the rice farmers' satisfaction levels and demographic profile in terms of:

4.1 age; and

4.2 years of farming?

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference between rice farmers' satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of age and years of farming.

Significance of the Study

The result of the study are beneficial to the following concerns:

Farmers. The study served as the basis of the farmers in determining the best strategy they would be used in their farms to improve their knowledge and skills in farming. With this, it is essential for the farmers to have a broad and extent knowledge about farming. Also, this would help to address efficiency issues by increasing farm productivity and to identify the improvement of the farm productivity that is expected to be accomplished through the appropriate farming practices.

Government. The result of the study are useful to generate and to improve their programs more specially to the farmers. This study would be used as basis for implementations in dealing with the current problems and issues.

Through this research, the government develop alternative policies associated to economic conditions.

Consumers. The result of the study are useful to the buyers and seller especially procuring a stock of products. This study would help in their decisions to spend available resources such as money in purchasing goods.

Academe. The result of the study benefits the students as well as the Faculty who are working on research and serve as a reference in pursuing related studies.

Researcher. The result of the study are useful to the researcher as a guide in disseminating the information to the future. The outcome of the study is beneficial to the neither present researchers or the future researchers. This study may be one of the bases that a new theory in learning will arise.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The researcher used the descriptive-survey method employing the aid of self-made questionnaire to determine the level of satisfaction of the rice farmers on the support received from the government. Random sampling was used in the study with rice farmers being as responders.

Environment and Participants

The town of Bilar is an interior northeast of Loboc. It has a total land area of 13,315 hectares and a population of 17,577 (2012 projected). It has a population growth rate of 0.37% (2007 NSO). The town is comprised of 19 barangays.

The study covered the 384 rice farmers of Bilar. Priority was given to areas where most agricultural land are located. The study revolves around the satisfaction level of the rice farmers towards government assistance program they receive.

A complete list of farmers covered 1,563. To obtain the total number of respondents, the following formula was used:

$$n = \frac{Z^2pq}{e^2}$$

The respondents of the study were the 384 assisted rice farmers under the lists of the Department of Agriculture (DA).

Instrument

A researcher made questionnaire was constructed as the main data gathering instrument. This was done through the consultation with the research committee and other knowledgeable people. Some literature were also explored to further improve the question sets. The following scale were used: 1-dissatisfied (meaning the respondents was not satisfied to the programs implemented), 2-satisfied (meaning the respondents was satisfied to the programs implemented), 3-very satisfied (meaning the respondents was very satisfied to the programs implemented).

Pilot-test was done to ensure that the questionnaire would sufficiently lead to acquisition of all data needed to meet the objectives of the study. It was conducted in 17 Barangays in town of Bilar, Bohol. A few improvements were made based on observation after the Pilot- Test.

The instrument used was self-made questionnaire to gather the necessary data for the respondent's profile. The questionnaire consisted of three (3) parts, the first part focused on the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex, age, civil status, education attainment, length/years of farming types of program received. The second part consisted of the close-ended questions on rice farmers' satisfaction level towards the governments' assistance program in terms of the following areas: economic, climatic, physical and political factors. The third part encompassed the open-ended questions challenges encountered by the respondents in claiming the support from the Government. Likewise,

interview technique was utilized to supplement the data gathered through the questionnaire to verify the answers.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers wrote a letter request to the Dean of the College of Teacher Education to conduct our pilot test to the municipality of Bilar, Bohol.

Another permission was obtained through a letter from the Municipal Mayor of the municipalities of the study with the coordination of the Municipal Department of Agriculture/ Rice Coordinator.

The questionnaire was pre-tested first and translated in Cebuano before it was distributed to the farmers to check the validity and enable the rice growers' to understand the questionnaire. Some revisions of the questionnaire was made after the pilot testing. After the procedure, the instrument were ready for administration.

The researchers personally gathered the needed data by distributing the questionnaire individually through a house to house visit to the rice farmers' aided with interview. The questionnaire was made using the pre-evaluation through one on one interview.

The constraints of the research are limited resources, inadequate time of the researchers, hesitance and less cooperation of the farmers to answer the questions. The respondents were made to understand on the value of the research to provide a clear idea of the significance of the study.

Statistical Treatment

To determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status and educational attainment, years of farming and types of program received simple percentage was used using the formula:

$$\% = f/n \times 100$$

Where:

P = relative percentage

F = frequency

n = number of respondents

The data obtained from the questionnaire were computed, tallied, analyzed, and interpreted. To determine the significant difference between the rice farmers' satisfaction levels and demographic profile in terms of age and years of farming the following formula was used:

$$WM = \frac{\sum w}{\sum w}$$

WM = Weighted mean

Σ = Summation notation

w = the weights

To determine the problems encountered by the rice farmers towards government assistance program, simple percentage was used using the formula:

$$\% = f/n \times 100$$

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following technical terms are herein defined to facilitate understanding of the whole concept of the study.

Climatic factors. This factor refers as light, water and rainfall, temperature, air, relative humidity and wind that affects farming.

Economic factors. This factor refers to subsidies, commodity prices, labor and immigration laws, cost of land, transport, capital and markets affects farming.

Government assistance/program. It is an action by government designed to provide an economic benefit specific to a range of entities qualifying under a certain areas.

Political factors. This factor refers as government policies that affects farming.

Physical factors. This factor refers to topography, soil and climate that affects farming

Rice Farmers'. A person who owns, works on or operate agricultural enterprise to sustain his family or commercially and the respondents of the study.

Satisfaction. It is a matter of attitude towards evaluation of product or services.

Chapter 2

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the findings, analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the respondents. This chapter presents and includes the profile of the respondents in terms of sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, years of farming, types of programs received from the government.

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, years of farming and types of programs received from the government.

Sex. The table indicates that out 384 respondents, 229 (59.64%) were males, while 155 or (40.36%) were females.

Age. Majority of the respondents were 51-65 years old with (35.94%). The 20-35 years old constituted 1.04%.

Civil status. Majority (84.28%) of the respondents were married. Only 1.56% were separated.

Educational attainment. Ninety five (24.74%) out of 384 respondents were college graduates, only 7.81% were high school level of the respondents.

Length/years of farming. Data reveals that 163 (42.45%) had twenty one to thirty (21-30) years' experience in farming; 117 (30.47%) with thirty one years and above and 12 (3.13%) with one to ten years of experience in farming.

Table 1
Socio- demographic Profile of the Respondent
N=384

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	229	59.64
Female	155	40.36
Total	384	100
Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-35 years old	4	1.04
36-50 years old	134	34.89
51-65 years old	138	35.94
65 years old	108	28.13
Total	384	100
Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	12	3.13
Marriage	322	83.85
Widow	44	11.46
Separated	6	1.56
Total	384	100
Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementary Level	58	15.10
Elementary Graduate	73	19.01
High School Level	30	7.81
High School Graduate	92	23.96
College Level	36	9.38
College Graduate	95	24.74
Total	384	100
Years of Farming	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-10 years	12	3.13
11-20 years	92	23.95
21-30 years	163	42.45
31 years above	117	30.47
Total	384	100
Types of Program received	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Fertilizer	259	67.48
Subsidy/5,000	335	87.24
Rice Seeds (Hybrid)	365	95.05
Rice Seeds (Inbred)	229	59.64
Insurance	96	25
Irrigation	80	20.83
Machineries	48	12.5

Types of Program received from the Government. Of the 384 respondents, 365 (95.05%) were received hybrid seeds and 335 (87.24%) were received cash assistance 5,000 pesos and only 48 (12.5%) were received machineries from the Government.

Table 2 reveals the economic, climatic, physical and political factors affects farming.

As to economic factor, "price of the laborer" got the highest of 1.46% and only 1% got the lowest weighted mean were received "insecticides" which describe as dissatisfied.

As to climatic factor, "disaster assistance program" provided got the highest of 1.22% and only 1.09% got the lowest weighted mean were received insurance which describe as dissatisfied.

As to physical factor, "trainings and seminar workshop" conducted got the highest of 1.37% and only 1.21% got the lowest weighted mean were "rotation of crops every year" which describe as dissatisfied.

As to political factors, "government's approach of providing information" got the highest of 1.39% and only 1.07% got the lowest weighted mean were "capital lent by the government" which also describe as dissatisfied.

Table 2
Satisfaction Level of the rice Farmers' towards Government Assistance Program
N=384

ECONOMIC FACTOR	WEIGHTED MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE INTERPRETATION
How satisfied are you with the quality of program that you have received?		
a. Rice Seeds/Grains?	1.39	Dissatisfied
b. Varieties of Rice Seeds/Grains?	1.30	Dissatisfied
c. Fertilizer?	1.19	Dissatisfied
d. Pesticides/Insecticides/Herbicides?	1.00	Dissatisfied
e. Irrigation?	1.13	Dissatisfied
f. Insurance?	1.09	Dissatisfied
g. Machineries?	1.07	Dissatisfied
Are you satisfied towards the output of the government assistance program?	1.36	Dissatisfied
Are you satisfied with the price of the rice in the market?	1.08	Dissatisfied
Are you satisfied with the price of the laborer?	1.46	Dissatisfied
TOTAL AVERAGE:	1.21	Low
CLIMATIC FACTORS	WEIGHTEDMEAN	DESCRIPTIVE INTERPRETATION
a. Are you satisfied with the government's support in terms of responding the different kind of calamities occurs?	1.19	Dissatisfied
b. Are you satisfied with the disaster assistance program provided by the government?	1.22	Dissatisfied
c. Are you satisfied with the rice insurance from the government?	1.09	Dissatisfied
d. Are you satisfied with the irrigation system provided by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA)?	1.12	Dissatisfied
TOTAL AVERAGE:	1.15	Low
PHYSICAL FACTORS	WEIGHTEDMEAN	DESCRIPTIVE INTERPRETATION
a. Are you satisfied with the given priority to attend trainings and seminar-workshops related to rice production?	1.22	Dissatisfied
b. Technicians from the Department of Agriculture (DA) visits and give consultation to rice farmers.	1.28	Dissatisfied
c. Rotating different crops year after year adds various economic and environmental benefits	1.21	Dissatisfied
d. Are you satisfied with the trainings and seminar-workshop conducted by the Department of Agriculture (DA) related to rice farming?	1.37	Dissatisfied
TOTAL AVERAGE:	1.27	Low
POLITICAL FACTORS	WEIGHTEDMEAN	DESCRIPTIVE INTERPRETATION
a. Are you satisfied that subsidies significantly improved the production of rice?	1.38	Dissatisfied
b. Are you satisfied with the policies provided by the government regarding the programs you receive?	1.10	Dissatisfied
c. Are you satisfied with the capital lent by the government?	1.07	Dissatisfied
d. Are you satisfied with the government's approach of providing information on the benefits of rice farming?	1.39	Dissatisfied
TOTAL AVERAGE:	1.24	Low

Legend:2.34 - 3.00 = **VERY SATISFIED** meaning the respondents was very satisfied to the programs implemented.1.67 - 2.33 = **SATISFIED** meaning the respondents was satisfied to the programs implemented.1.00 - 1.66 = **DISSATISFIED** meaning the respondents was not satisfied to the programs implemented

Table 3 presents the problems encountered by the rice farmers towards government assistance program. Data revealed that most of the respondents 23.18% said that the seeds received was expired and 5.47% of the respondents said that insufficient supply of seeds and 4.69% of the respondents said that delayed delivery of the programs and 3.91% respondents said that unfair distribution of the programs. Only 2.08% of the respondents said no problem.

Table 3

Problems encountered by the rice farmers towards government assistance program received
N = 384

Problems	Percentage	Rank
a. Seeds:		
Olds stocks (expired seeds)	23.18	1
Seeds not germinate	19.01	2
Easily affected	13.28	3
Attacked by rats	12.76	4
Less harvest	6.77	5
Pest Problem	6.51	6
Insufficient supply	5.47	7
b. Delayed delivery of the programs	4.69	8
c. Unfair distribution of programs	3.91	9
d. Damage by typhoon	2.34	10

Table 4 shows the test of difference between the satisfaction levels of the farmers in terms of age. One way – Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the differences on rice farmer's satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of age. As presented in table 4, a p-value of .181 which is greater than 0.05 reveals that farmers' satisfaction level in terms of age. Based on the results of the analysis, there was no significance difference between the satisfaction

levels of the rice farmers in terms of age. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted.

Table 4

Analysis on the difference on rice farmer's satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of age.
N=384

	Sum Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.111	3	.037	1.632	.181
Within Groups	8.607	380	.023		
Total	8.718	383			

Table 4.1 shows the test of difference between the satisfaction levels of the farmers in terms of years of farming. One way – Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the differences on rice farmer's satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of years of farming. As presented in table 4.1, a p-value of .946 which is greater than 0.05 reveals that farmers' satisfaction level in terms of years of farming. Based on the results of the analysis, there was no significance difference between the satisfaction levels of the rice farmers in terms of years of farming. Therefore the null hypothesis was accepted.

Based on the results of the analysis, there was no significant difference between the rice farmers' satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of age and years of farming. Therefore the null hypothesis was accepted. This indicates that the age and years of farming did not affect the satisfaction level of the farmers towards the government assistance program they had received.

Table 4.1

Analysis on the difference on rice farmer's satisfaction level and demographic profile in terms of Years of Farming
N=384

	Sum Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.008	3	.003	.123	.946
Within Groups	8.710	380	.023		
Total	8.718	383			

This result may apparently be easy to understand as the increase in the yield translates into the increase in farmers' satisfaction. This result also confirms the statement of Gomo, Mudhara, and Senzanje (2014) that farmers', who are more satisfied with the irrigation services, endeavor to achieve optimum management of their resources, compared to their counterparts.

Chapter 3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter covers the summary of findings, conclusions and relevant recommendations based on the analysis and interpretation of data. The outcomes of the study were bases for the further improvement in the implementation of the government assistance program in the town of Bilar.

Summary of Findings

After a thorough and keen analysis of the study, the researchers arrived at the following findings:

1. Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, length/years of farming, and programs received from the government.

Majority of the respondents were male, married, aged between 51-65 years old, College Graduate, with 21-30 length/years of farming and Majority of programs that farmers received was subsidy.

2. Satisfaction Level of the rice farmers on the support rice farmers received from the government in terms of following areas:

2.1 Economic Factors

Based on the results, price of the laborer got the highest of 1.46 and only 1 were received insecticides.

2.2 Climatic Factors

Based on the results, disaster assistance program provided got the highest of 1.22 and only 1.09 were received insurance.

2.3 Physical factors

Based on the results, trainings and seminar workshop conducted got the highest of 1.37 and only 1.21 were rotation of crops every year.

2.4 Political factors

Based on the results, government's approach of providing information got the highest of 1.39 and only 1.07 were capital lent by the government.

3. The problems encountered by the respondents in claiming support from the government.

The respondents 23.18 said that the seeds received was expired and 5.47 of the respondents said that insufficient supply of seeds and 4.69 of the respondents said that late distribution of seeds and 3.91 respondents said that unfair distribution of the programs. The same issues were identified in fertilizers: late delivery, shortage of supply and not enough (Urea). Others (10%) said they did not receive the fertilizer. On irrigation system, the main concern was the water cannot reach the rice field. As a result, rice farmers' had complaints that water is not provided fairly.

On machineries, the biggest concern was the inadequate number of units, specifically tractors given to the group or association. Other concern were

its lack of maintenance, not functioning/working well and lack of training to its use. Another related problem was low participation during trainings / orientations meetings. Government should prioritize his kind of issue.

4. Analysis on the relationship between the satisfaction levels of the rice farmers' in terms of age and years of farming:

Age: There was no significant difference between the satisfaction levels of the rice farmers in terms of age since the significant value 0.181 is greater than alpha value of 0.05, thus the null hypothesis was accepted in terms of the Years of farming: It was revealed that there was no significant difference between the satisfaction levels of the farmers in terms of years of farming since the significant value 0.946 is greater than alpha value 0.05, thus the null hypothesis was accepted.

Conclusions

Anchored on the findings of the study, the researchers concluded that the rice farmers on Bilar Bohol was not satisfied on the programs they had received from the government. It is further concluded that farmers are still in need for more and enough program and or better if there is additional support from the government in order to satisfy their needs for the improvement of farm productivity.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions of the study, satisfaction level of the rice farmers' towards Government provide additional support to the local rice farmers. Hence, the LGU, in coordination with Department of Agriculture (DA).

1. Economic Factor

Researchers recommend that the rice farmers should approach the Department of Agriculture (DA) regarding their complaints about the programs they received as to why old stocks they have provided with seeds, then why the programs for rice farmers will take so long to release. The provision of programs should be fair because it would seem that everyone has no favor.

2. Climatic Factors

Researchers recommend that the rice farmers should stay updated to all government programs so that they can be notified immediately in the event of a disaster.

3. Physical Factors

Researchers recommend that the Department of Agriculture (DA) should give special attention to the rice farmers when it comes to trainings and seminars.

4. Political Factors

Researchers recommend that the government should distribute the programs fairly to all the rice farmers.

Department of Agriculture (DA) should improve their schedule and quality of monitoring the programs which should include regular consultation with farmers. Monitoring data should be used in improving program implementation. Further study should be conducted in other parts in other towns of Bohol with larger sample size of rice farmers in order to gather more reliable and sufficient information on the socio-economic factors of satisfaction. Furthermore, it is strongly recommended for further research on satisfaction in farming to include variables related to rice farmers' satisfaction which are potential limitations of the current study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. 1



Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University - Bilar
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



March 09, 2022

HON. MANUEL JAYECTIN
Bilar Municipal Mayor
Poblacion, Bilar, Bohol

Sir:

Good day!

We, the Bachelor of Technology and Livelihood Education Major in Agri- Fishery Arts- IV students of College of Teacher Education of Bohol Island State University – Bilar Campus is currently undertaking a research entitled, **“RICE FARMERS’ SATISFACTION LEVEL TOWARDS GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN BILAR BOHOL”** as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the course Research 2. The study aims to find out the satisfaction of the rice farmers towards government assistance program.

In line with this, the researchers would like to ask permission from your good office to allow us to conduct the study to the rice farmers in Bilar, Bohol through direct distribution of questionnaires.

Rest assured that Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) COVID-19 health protocols will be followed and the data gathered will be kept confidential.

Thank you and God bless!

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) SARAH JANE O. GUDITO
(Sgd) MHIA JANE M. PATAC
(Sgd) CHABELITA L. SIMPAO
Students Researchers

Approved:

(Sgd) HON. MANUEL JAYECTIN
Bilar Municipal Mayor

APPENDIX A. 2



Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University - Bilar
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



March 09, 2022

MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT, PhD
Campus Director
BISU Bilar Campus
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

Ma'am:

Good day!

We, the Bachelor of Technology and Livelihood Education Major in Agri- Fishery Arts- IV students of College of Teacher Education of Bohol Island State University – Bilar Campus is currently undertaking a research entitled, **“RICE FARMERS’ SATISFACTION TOWARDS GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN BILAR BOHOL”** as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the course Research 2. The study aims to find out the satisfaction of the rice farmers towards government assistance program.

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Thank you and God bless!

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) SARAH JANE O. GUDITO
(Sgd) MHIA JANE M. PATAC
(Sgd) CHABELITA L. SIMPAO
Students Researchers

Approved:

(Sgd) MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT, PhD
Campus Director

APPENDIX A. 3

Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University - Bilar
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



**“Rice Farmers’ Satisfaction Level towards Government Assistance
Program in Bilar Bohol”**

Dear respondents,

The undersigned research is working on a thesis entitled “Rice Farmers’ Satisfaction level towards Government Assistance Program in Bilar Bohol”. The researchers knocks at your good heart for cooperation and participation to this study by answering this questionnaire honestly. The purpose of this study is to determine the rice farmers’ satisfaction towards the government assistance program in Bilar, Bohol.

Your sincere answers to the following questions will essentially contribute to the success of the study, and will address the desired validity and credibility of the results.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH JANE O. GUDITO

MHIA JANE M. PATAC

CHABELITA L. SIMPAO

Researchers

APPENDIX A. 4



Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University - Bilal
 Zamora, Bilal, Bohol



**“Rice Farmers’ Satisfaction Level towards Government Assistance
 Program in Bilal Bohol”**

Mga minamahal namong mag-uuma,

Kami kasamtamang nagatuon sa kurso nga Agrikultura o Panguma dinhi sa atong tunghaan sa “Bohol Island State University”. Nasayud kami nga atong pangagamhanang nasyonal pinaagi sa Departamento sa Agrikultura” adunay mga programa ug mga tabang nga gipaabot nganha kaninyong mga mag-uuma sa humay nga giapod-apod usab sa atong pangagamhanang local kon MAO/LGU dinhi sa Bilal.

Kami nagatuon ug nagapakisayod mahitungod sa “Katagbawan sa mga Mag-uuma sa Humay sa mga Tabang gikan sa atong kagamhanan”. Kami mangahas pagtuktuk hangyo sa inyong mga kasing kasing sa matinud-anong pagtubag sa mga pangutana nga buot namong masayran gikan kaninyo. Ang mahimong resulta sa inyong mga kinsing-kasing nga mga tubag mahimo niining pagtuon nga malampuson ug kami usab nga amoa kining ikapaabot sa mga hingtungdan ahensya sa atong kagamhanan. Sa ingon niini nga pamaagi makatabang kaninyo si kinsa mao ang kasamtangang buhing bayani ning atong nasod.

Kaninyo matinahuron,

SARAH JANE O. GUDITO

MHIA JANE M. PATAC

CHABELITA L. SIMPAO

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire (English Version)

Instruction: Please answer the following questions by putting a check (/) mark that corresponds to the number of your ratings. Be honest in answering all the questions stated below.

I. Respondents Profile

Name: (Optional) _____

Gender: Male Female

Age: 20-35 36-50
 51-65 65 years and above

Status: Single Married
 Widow Separated

Educational attainment:

Elementary Level Elementary Graduate
 High School Level High School Graduate
 College Level College Graduate

Length/ years of farming:

1 to 10 years 11 to 20 years
 21 to 30 years 31 years above

What types of program do you received from the government?

Fertilizer Subsidy/5,000 Machineries

- Rice Seeds (Hybrid) Insurance Pesticide/Insecticide/Herbicide
 Rice Seeds (Inbred) Irrigation Others: _____

II. Rice farmers' satisfaction towards government assistance Program in Bilar Bohol

Legend:

- 1 - Dissatisfied
 2 - Satisfied
 3 - Very Satisfied

Scale	Description	Interpretation
1	Dissatisfied	The respondents was not satisfied to the programs implemented.
2	Satisfied	The respondents was satisfied to the programs and followed by not less than 60% of the farmers
3	Very Satisfied	The respondents was very satisfied to the programs implemented and followed by not less than 90% of the farmers.

Variable			
	D (1)	S (2)	VS (3)
What is the satisfaction level of the rice farmers from the government support receive in terms of the following areas:			
2.1. Economic Factors			
How satisfied are you with the quality of program that you have received?			
a. Rice Seeds/Grains?			
b. Varieties of Rice Seeds/Grains?			
c. Fertilizer?			
d. Pesticides/Insecticides/Herbicides?			
e. Irrigation?			
f. Insurance?			
g. Machineries?			
Are you satisfied towards the output of the government assistance program?			
Are you satisfied with the price of the rice in the market?			
Are you satisfied with the price of the laborer?			
2.2. Climatic Factors			
a. Are you satisfied with the government's support in terms of responding the different kind of calamities occurs?			
b. Are you satisfied with the disaster assistance program provided by the government?			
c. Are you satisfied with the rice insurance from the government?			

d. Are you satisfied with the irrigation system provided by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA)?			
2.3 Physical Factors			
a. Are you satisfied with the fertilizer received from the Department of Agriculture (DA)?			
b. Are you satisfied with the consultations by the technicians from the Department of Agriculture (DA)?			
c. Aside from rice, are you satisfied planting different crops in every season?			
d. Are you satisfied with the yield of your rice which helped the economic environment?			
2.4 Political Factors			
a. Are you satisfied that subsidies significantly improved the production of rice?			
b. Are you satisfied with the policies provided by the government regarding the programs you receive?			
c. Are you satisfied with the capital lent by the government?			
d. Are you satisfied with the government's approach of providing information on the benefits of rice farming?			
What is your general satisfaction towards the support received from the government?			

4. Is it important for you to continue or have any of this program?

III. Rice farmers' level satisfaction towards the government assistance program

1. What are the problems encountered by the respondents in claiming the support from the government?

Answer:

APPENDIX C

Questionnaire (Visayan Version)

Instruksiyon: Palihug tubaga ang mga mosunod nga mga pangutana pinaagi sa pagbutang ug tsek (/) nga marka. Manghinaot mi nga unta magmatinud-anon kita sa pagtubag sa tanang mga pangutana nga gipahayag sa ubos.

I. Personal nga Impormasyon:

Ngalan: (Opsyonal) _____

Kasarian:

Babae

Lalaki

Edad:

20-35 anyos

51-65 anyos

36-50 anyos

65 anyos pataas

Estado Sibil:

Wala'y Asawa/Bana

Bulag sa Bana/Asawa

Minyo

Biyudo/Babayeng Balo

Nakab-ot nga Pagtuon:

Wala makahuman sa Elementarya

Wala makahuman sa

Kolehiyo

Nakahuman sa Elementarya

Nakahuman sa

Kolehiyo

Wala makahuman sa Hayskul

Nakahuman sa Hayskul

Kadugayon/Tuig sa Pag-uma:

1 hangtod 10 ka-tuig

21 hangtod 30 ka-tuig

11 hangtod 20 ka-tuig

31 ka-tuig ug pataas

Kadak-on sa Uma (Basak): _____

Kita sa Uma (Kasagaran): _____

Unsang Klase sa programa ang inyuhang natagamtam gikan sa Gobyerno?

Abuno

Subsidy/5,000

Mga Makinarya

Binhi (Hybrid)

Insyurans

Pestisidyo/Insecticide/Herbicide

Binhi (Non-Hybrid) Irigasyon

Others: _____

II. Rice farmers' satisfaction towards government assistance Program in Bilar Bohol

Variable	Wala Natagbaw (1)	Natagbaw (2)	Mas Natagbaw (3)
Unsa ang lebel sa katagbawan sa mga mag-uuma alang sa suporta nga nadawat gikan sa gobyerno kabahin sa mga termino sa mosunod nga mga lugar:			
2.1. Economic Factors			
Natagbaw ka ba sa kalidad sa mga programa nga imong nadawat kabahin sa:			
a. Liso sa humay/binhi			

b. Lain-lain klase sa humay/binhi			
c. Abuno			
d. Pesticidyo/Insecticide/Herbicide			
e. Irigasyon/Patubig			
f. Insyurans			
g. Mga makinarya			
Kontento ka ba sa resulta sa programa gikan sa gobyerno?			
Kontento ka ba sa presyo sa bugas sa merkado?			
Variable	Wala Natagbaw (1)	Natagbaw (2)	Mas Natagbaw (3)
Natagbaw ka ba sa pagsuhol sa mga laborer nga naghakot sa humay?			
2.2. Climatic Factors			
a. Natagbaw ka ba sa programa nga nadawat gikan sa gobyerno alang sa sa lain-lain klase sa mga kalamidad?			
b. Igo ba o natagbaw ka ba sa hinabang nga nadawat gikan sa gobyerno??			
c. Natagbaw ka ba sa insyurans nga gihatag gikan sa gobyerno?			
d. Natagbaw ka ba sa irigasyon nga gihatag sa DA?			
2.3. Physical Factors			
a. Natagbaw ka ba sa klase sa abuno nga imong nadawat gikan sa gobyerno?			
b. Natagbaw ka ba sa gihatag nga konsultasyon sa mga technicians gikan sa Department of Agriculture			

(DA) alang sa pag-uma sa humay?			
c. Gawas pa sa humay, Natagbaw ka ba sa pagtanom sa uban klase sa tanom matag season?			
d. Natagbaw ka ba sa abot sa imong pananom nga nakatabang sa ekonomikanhong kalikupan?			
2.4. Political Factors			
a. Natagbaw ka ba nga ang mga subsidiya makapalambo sa produksiyon sa humay?			
b. Natagbaw ka ba sa mga polisiya nga gihatag sa gobyerno kabahin sa mga programa nga inyong nadawat?			
c. Natagbaw ka ba sa capital nga gipahulam sa gobyerno?			
d. Natagbaw ka ba sa pamaagi sa gobyerno sa paghatag ug impormasyon bahin sa kaayohan sa pag-uma sa humay?			
3. Unsa ang imong kinatibuk-an nga katagbawan kabahin sa suporta nga nadawat gikan sa gobyerno?			

4. Importante ba alang kanimo nga magpadayon o adunay bisan hain niining maong programa?

III. Problems encountered by the rice farmers' in Bilar, Bohol

1. Unsa ang mga problema nga inyong nasagubang sa mga nadawat nga suporta gikan sa gobyerno?

APPENDIX D

DOCUMENTATION

