



Awareness Of Students' Admission And Retention Policies Among The Bachelor Of Science In Cruiseship Management Students At The Iloilo State College Of Fisheries, Tiwi, Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo, Philippines

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Abstract: This present investigation aimed to determine the awareness of students' admission and retention among the BS Cruiseship Management students at the Iloilo State College of Fisheries (ISCOF). The study utilized descriptive research employing the survey-analysis method. The respondents of this study were universally selected, students. Most of the students enrolled are fourth year and females. In terms of retention, mostly they are first-year and females. Males and first-year respondents are aware of the admission policies, while male first-year students are aware of the retention policies. No significant differences were noted in gender in terms of admission policies. On the other hand, significant differences were noted in the gender and year level on retention policies. The BS Cruiseship Management program adopts an open admission education for all policies. The BS Cruiseship Management students are aware of the student's admission and retention. The orientation programs conducted at the beginning of the school year are significant activities in the strong awareness level of the students. Students' admission is the key factor to quality in higher education.

Keywords: Awareness, admission and retention policies, descriptive survey

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Dilag (2014 in Ables, 1989), universities and colleges are, first and foremost, engaged in the transmission of knowledge and the promotion of scholarship. With their books and learned professors, they serve as repositories of human knowledge, the sources of information about branches of knowledge they claim to be experts on. Borromeo (1993) stressed that the student body is one of the significant subsystems within the educational organization. Schools exist for students and most educational decisions are dependent upon the quality and quantity of students in the institution.

It is in this context that, a school has the right to deny re-admission or re-enrolment of a student who failed to meet the school's academic standards. It is justified to exclude students on account of their academic deficiency (Nolledo, 1990).

The major reason why other universities and colleges produced quality students is that it has a very selective admission policy. Therefore, admission is a key to quality tertiary education.

The main purpose of this investigation is to determine the awareness of student admission and retention in the BS Cruiseship Management course of the Iloilo State College of Fisheries (ISCOF). The study further aimed to explain the status of these components, identify related problems, and analyze prospects for school operations.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

This present investigation aimed to determine the awareness of students' admission and retention among the BS Cruiseship Management students at the Iloilo State College of Fisheries (ISCOF) as to (a) gender, and (b) year level.

II. METHODOLOGY

The descriptive method employing the survey-analysis method was the main design in this study. This investigation was conducted more specifically, in the areas of students' admission, and student retention. The respondents of this study were 68 universally selected students. The students in this investigation were grouped according to gender, and year level. Accordingly, student-related variables were arbitrarily determined, gender, male and female; and year level, first year, second

year, and third year. This investigation utilized the students' records and grade sheets and reports to the Office of the Dean and College Registrar. A research-devised rating scale was administered among the students. To find out the data on students' admission, and student retention in the BS Cruiseship Management, the investigator personally reviewed the students' 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 records at the Deans and Registrar's office. Other related school records were also scrutinized. The data gathered for this study were subjected to certain computerized statistics set at .05 an alpha level.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The status of admission in the BS Cruiseship Management when classified according to gender and year level: four (4) or 100% are males enrolled in the first year, seven (7) or 77.78%, male and two (2) or 22.22% female enrollee d in the second year, sixteen (16) or 72.72% male and six (6) or 27.28% female enrolled in the third year, and fourteen (14) or 37.84% male and twenty-three (23) or 62.16% female enrolled in the fourth year. Table 1 reflects the data.

The status of retention among BS Cruiseship Management program according to gender and year level, one (1) or 25% female student was retained in the first year, seven (7) or 77.78% male and one (1) or 11.11% females were retained in the second year, one (1) or 4.55% females were retained in the third year, and none in the fourth year. Table 2 shows the data.

Table 1: Status of Admission during AY 2017-2018 According to Gender and Year Level

Gender	Admission							
	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	4	100	7	77.78	16	72.72	14	37.84
Female	0	0	2	22.22	6	27.28	23	62.16
Total	4	100	9	100	22	100	37	100

Table 2: Status of Retention during AY 2017-2018 According to Gender and Year Level

Gender	Retention							
	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	0	0	7	77.78	0	0	0	0
Female	1	25	1	11.11	1	4.55	0	0
Average	1	25	8	44.45	1	4.55	0	0

As presented in Table 3 the level of student admission according to gender, is 1.2378 (Aware) male and 1.3038 (Aware) female standard and deviation arranger 0.18453 to 0.24619.

When taken as to year level, 1.4375 (Aware) first year, 1.2870 (Aware) second year, 1.1288 (Aware) third year, and 1.3243 (Aware) fourth year. The value of the standard deviation ranges from 0.11422 to 0.44704.

Table 3: Level of Student Admission According to Gender and Year Level

Category	Admission		
	Mean	SD	Description
Gender			
Male	1.2378	0.24619	Aware
Female	1.3038	0.18453	Aware
Year Level			
First Year	1.4375	0.22948	Aware
Second Year	1.2870	0.44704	Aware
Third Year	1.1288	0.11422	Aware
Fourth Year	1.3243	0.15187	Aware

The level of students' retention in the BS Cruiseship Management according to gender was 1.6359 (Aware) male and 1.3963 (Aware) female. The value of the standard deviation ranges from 0.13150 to 0.25244.

When classified according to year level, 1.6964 (Aware) first year, 1.6984 (Aware) second year, 1.5617 (Aware) third year, and 1.4575 (Aware) fourth yet the standard deviation ranges from 0.12133 to 0.33461.

Table 4: Level of Student Retention According to Gender and Year Level

Category	Retention		
	Mean	SD	Description
Gender			
Male	1.6359	0.25244	Aware
Female	1.3963	0.13150	Aware
Year Level			
First Year	1.6964	0.18785	Aware
Second Year	1.6984	0.33461	Aware
Third Year	1.5617	0.12133	Aware
Fourth Year	1.4575	0.24655	Aware

The computerized statistics show no significant difference in the admission among BS Cruiseship Management program according to gender, $t(70) = 0.216$, $p > .05$. The null hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of the student's admission in the BS Cruiseship Management program among students according to gender is accepted. Table 5 reflects the data.

Table 5: Differences in Admission According to Gender

Gender	Admission			
	Mean	Df	t-value	Two-tail Probability
Male	1.24	70	0.216	1.25
Female	1.30			

The computerized statistics show no significant difference in the admission among BS Cruiseship Management program according to gender, $t(70) = 0.216$, $p > .05$. The null hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of the student's admission in the BS Cruiseship Management program among students according to gender is accepted. Table 6 reflects the data.

Table 6: Differences in Retention According to Gender

Gender	Retention			
	Mean	Df	t-value	Two-tail Probability
Male	1.64	70	0.000	5.21
Female	1.40			

* $p < .05$

When subjected to a computer-processed t-test, a significant difference was noted in the level of awareness of students' retention among students classified as to gender, $t(70) = 0.000$, $p > .05$. The null hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of students' retention among students when classified as to gender is rejected. Table 6 reflects the data.

Table 7: Differences in the Admission and Retention According to Year Level

	Df		Sum of Squares			Mean Squares		F Ratio	Sig.
	Between Groups	Within Groups	Total	Between Groups	Within Groups	Total	Between Groups	Within Groups	
Student Admission	3	68	71	.662	2.861	3.523	.221	.042	5.242*
Student Retention	3	68	71	.582	3.499	4.081	.194	.051	3.770*

* $p < .05$

Results of the ANOVA revealed that when students are grouped according to year level--the students' awareness of students' admission and repetition differ significantly. The computed F-ratios have a sig. value > 0.05 . The null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the level of awareness of the students' admission, and retention in the BS Cruiseship Management program among students when classified according to year level is rejected. Table 7 shows the data.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings the following conclusions are advanced:

1. The BS Cruiseship Management program adopts an open admission education for all policies. Borrromeo (1993) believed that the guiding principle on education, in general, must be the protection and promotion of the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels as well as the taking of appropriate steps to make education accessible to all and not confine to just a privileged few. This is supported by Ables (1989) that admission is a key factor in the attainment of quality education. As further suggested by Ables to improve the quality of their institutions, students' admission is what they must first consider.

2. BS Cruiseship Management students are aware of the student's admission and retention. The orientation programs conducted at the beginning of the school year are significant activities in the strong awareness level of the students. This is in line with Click's methods of school management (1981) which explains that the degree of successful students' school performance depends upon the effective performance of the school administrators' general responsibilities and parent involvement in education.

3. From the findings of the study, year level is also a significant factor in the level of awareness of students' admission and retention in the BS Cruiseship Management program. From the result, it may be inferred that the school provides students opportunities and activities for students' admission and counseling, and other forms of assistance for those who intend to drop out. This finding is supported by Bedia (1996) who said that the students in different courses differ in their perceptions of certain issues depending on the course they enroll in.

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