# PROFILE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SHOP WORKERS IN THE TOWN OF BILAR

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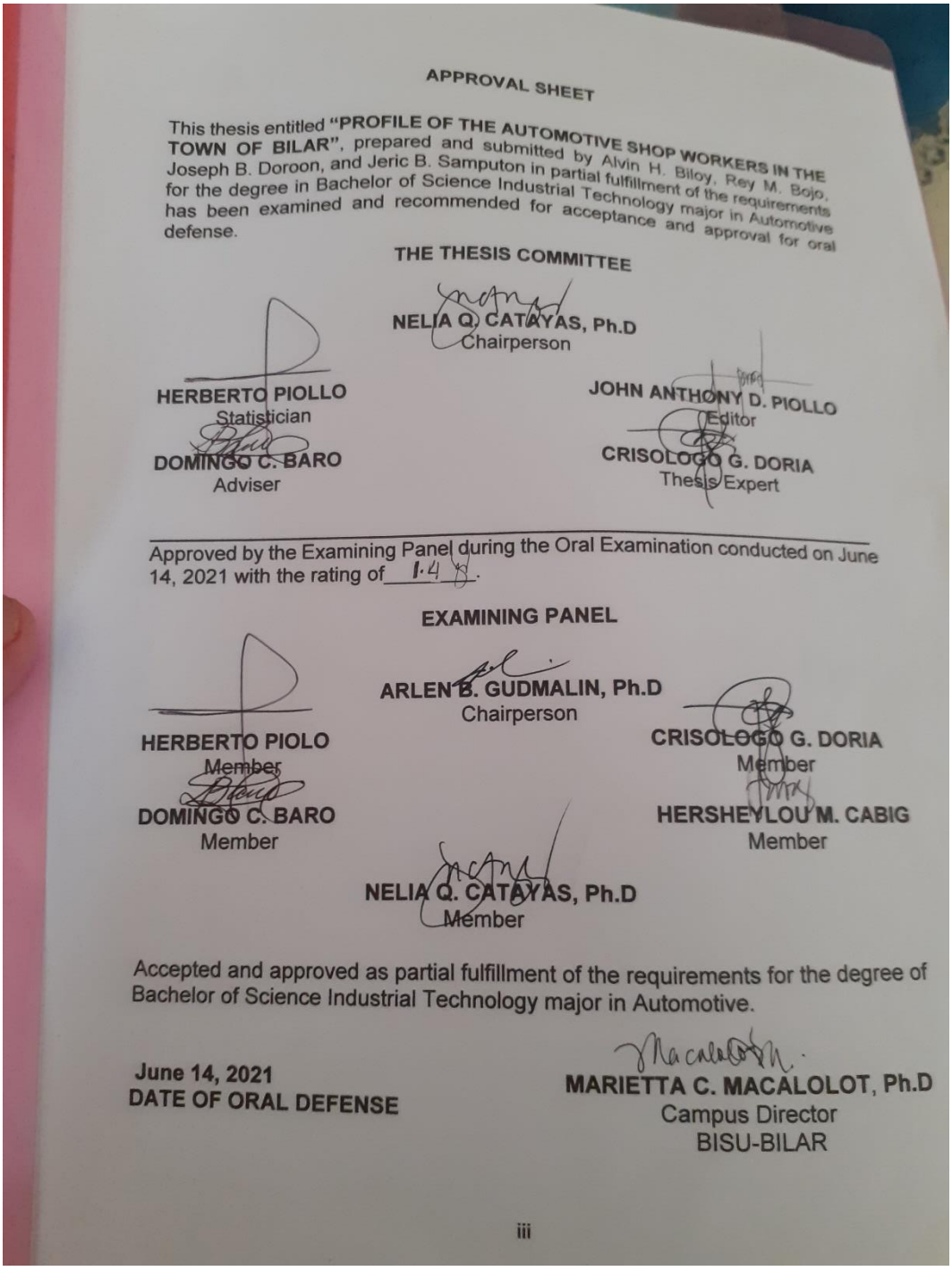

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled **"PROFILE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SHOP WORKERS IN THE TOWN OF BILAR"**, prepared and submitted by Alvin H. Biloy, Rey M. Bojo, Joseph B. Doroon, and Jeric B. Samputon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Bachelor of Science Industrial Technology major in Automotive has been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral defense.

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## ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the profile of the automotive shop workers and their specific skills that are need to be developed, enhanced and improved. Specifically, the study intended to find out the profile of the participants in terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, length of service, eligibility and employment status and the specific skills the auto shop workers. The study was conducted at Municipality of Bilar specifically at the selected barangays of Bugang Norte, Cabacnitan, Campagao, Zamora, Poblacion and Quezon. These identified barangays were situated along the national highway. In the same manner, questionnaire was answered by the thirty automotive shop workers. Results showed, most of them were ages 21-25 years old, male and most of them were single and college graduate. Likewise, most of them had 1-3 years of experience in automotive works. Participants obtained the National Certificate of small engine in TESDA and they are already regular in their present job. On other hand, future researchers are encouraged to conduct further studies using other method of profiling. There should also have an improvement, proper maintenance and sanitation with the tools, equipment and workplace in the automotive shops.

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## Rationale

The description of the exact tasks involved in a particular job, skills, experience, and personality a person would need to do the job. This consider the important information in a job profile that can be used to develop effective training programs. A career in an auto mechanic is suitable for those who are looking for an accessible career that requires little formal education. It offers many career progression opportunities and a cohesive and friendly working environment. There are no formal educational requirements becoming an auto mechanic. However, it may be advantageous to complete a diploma in automotive program. For the best opportunities, it is recommended that all auto mechanics gain certification as it shows competence and usually brings higher fee.

According to the National Automotive Roads Fuel Association reports that shop is required to provide safety equipment ranging from goggles to noise reduction devices that are readily available and maintain in good condition. There much have a variety of occupational safety and health standards that govern the use of tools in auto shops. Moreover all tools must be maintained in good condition so that they may be safe when used, and employees should be informed of the proper use of all tools and possible dangers. For the larger shop, more standardized equipment, such as the car lifter must be inspected and serviced regularly to be up to standards. Likewise there are strict standards for the storage of tools. The layout of the shop itself also must be up to certain safety standards.

The floor must be kept uncluttered and should provide easy access to walking. All spills should be cleaned up immediately, and tools and parts sorted accordingly and are not being used should be place in their designated storage.

On other hand, locally owned automotive repair shops will provide great customer service and fix and vehicle repair with quick turnaround time. They understand the value of customer referrals and endeavor to provide complete satisfaction to their clients.

With this, the researcher fine a way of profiling automotive shop workers in selected barangay in the town of Bilar. This further determined the specific skills of automotive shop workers that need to be improved through formal and informal education. Thus, endeavor of this study was proposed.

**Literature Background**

The following related readings will serve as legal basis of this study.

The Department of Trade and Industry (2004) reported that during the past ten years, the motor vehicle industry's contribution to output, employment, investments, and exports have been increasing and the synergy within the industry has strengthened the linkages between motor vehicle assemblers and the motor vehicle parts and components manufacturers. The automotive industry represents a significant portion of global economic activity with extensive upstream and downstream linkages to many diverse industries and sectors.

This brought worker need to be competent on the field of specialization. The government provide various program through learning institution such as HEIs and TESDA to develop and enhance automotive workers capability and level of learning to cope with the global standard.

On other hand as a National Automotive Roads Fuel Association reports that shop is required to provide safety equipment ranging from goggles to noise reduction devices that are readily available and maintain in good condition. There much have a variety of occupational safety and health standards that govern the use of tools in auto shops. All tools must be maintained in good condition so that they may be safe when used, and employees should be informed of the proper use of all tools and possible dangers. For the larger shop, more standardized tools and equipment such as the car lifter must be inspected and serviced regularly to be up to standards. There are strict standards for the storage of tools. The layout of the shop itself also must be up to certain safety standards. The floor must be kept uncluttered and should provide easy access to walking. All spills should be cleaned up immediately, and tools and parts that are not being used should be put away. These ensure workers occupational health and safety in work place.

Moreover, Article 280 according to the Labor Code of the Philippines, note underpinning job description were regular employee perform activities necessary or desirable in the usual business or trade. Yet, a specific project or undertaking completion or termination has been determined during engagement of the employee or where the service has already been performed seasonal and the

employment is for the duration of the season according to the law and welfare of the employees.

Moreover, having in-depth knowledge of the automotive industry in addition to soft skills such as communication and problem solving can separate a good technician from a great one. Demonstrating how you possess the following qualities in the interview process can set you apart from other applicants and spark the interest of an employer. Automotive technicians must be able to adapt, this industry is constantly changing, and technicians need to evolve right alongside. While it can be easy to get stuck in ways, the best technicians are flexible and ready to take on any new challenge that comes their way. According to Mark Shaves, there is a program that continues to constantly change. Because of that, our technicians have to be people who can learn something new and adapt in a quick manner.

The automotive industry remains one of the most significant contributors to total global emissions worldwide. This growing challenge is primarily attributed to the high dependency on fossil fuel as its primary source of energy. This review highlights the current state of the application of fuel cells in the automotive industry, as well as the technological advances made in comparison to the early years of the automotive sector. Future prospects of these technologies are also thoroughly reviewed. Factors impeding the advancement of these technologies while also impeding their commercialization are presented, with possible solutions to this problem also suggested. The investigation seeks to explore pragmatic approach that can be adopted to reduce the overall cost of fuel cells and their possible

integration in the automotive industry.( A.G.Olabi,. Tabbi Wilbertforce,. Mohammad,.2021, Jan18).

Remote working is a kind of work process that keep workers to do their job activities from distance or out of work surroundings. The concepts, advantages and disadvantages of remote working are elaborate, then specific issues of remote working has been discussed, specially issues that raised by researchers and expires who examined and analyzed these issues and the most challenging facing by them. There are different kinds of remote working.

According to the workers who use it, the place, type of work, the environment, and the purpose of use. There are positive and negative impacts on workers performance by using the remote working which may include; Information and communication (LCT) had useful effects on more results, such as job happiness, performance, revenue intent, and role stress, minimum physical necessities, individual monitor over work pace, defined deliverables, a need for concentration, and a comparatively low need for communication.

The persons who worked at home effectively were found to be extremely self-motivated and self-disciplined and to have abilities which providing them with bartering influence. They also made the plan either because of family desires or because they preferred few social fraud facts beyond family. The negative impacts include; pressures of time management, financial pressures or uncertainty, loneliness from lack of colleague contact, separation in the workplace - feeling `left out', Absence of regular routine, market yourself. ( Alimohammadi.,I.,2018 Oct).

In our field, however, we are mainly interested in analyzing how this particular demographic change affects the age composition of the workforce and, potentially, individual, team, and organizational interaction and performance. Moreover, managers and researchers alike do not merely analyze these potential challenges, but are impelled to find solutions to managing an aging workforce towards competitiveness. Consider the automotive industry as in many other sectors, value creation is largely the result of team work. In automotive companies, one of the purest and most elementary forms of team work is found on the production lines, which realize the core business value creation. Day by day, individuals convene, perform a specific task, or a whole set of tasks, and contribute to the realization of a product which, quite literally, is more than the sum of its parts. Together with all other organizational functions, it is this team work on the production lines that creates the business's core outcome. The aging workforce in this industry suggests that its aging workforce challenge lies in the physical and non-physical team work undertaken on production lines. The main issues are the time that aging team members require to recover from illnesses, reduced deployment flexibility due to physical constraints, and the loss of knowledge and skills due to the number of retirees. All these factors can affect the performance of a team and, thus, organizational competitiveness. Top management often considers older workers costly, less flexible and adaptable to new technology, and less willing to cooperate and learn new skills. Conversely, research on physical labor, mental fitness, and on an aging workforce's competitiveness and overall performance has produced contradictory findings. While there is no evidence of a

significant decline in overall cognitive performance, general physical deterioration cannot be disputed.

Although there have been multiple studies on the older workforce's mental and physical abilities, we know little about an aging workforce direct impact on team performance in labor-intensive work settings on the shop floor, and how teams can be successfully managed under such conditions. Consequently, we conducted an extensive, longitudinal study in two major automotive organizations, namely Daimler and Volvo, in order to examine the negative age-performance assumption. We argued that with an increasing average age, team performance on the shop floor level will decline. Surprisingly, we found that the contrary is true. With a growing average age, team performance improved. The paper is presented in four main sections. The first provide an overview of how teams are organized in the Daimler and Volvo automotive sample. Second, describe how the aging workforce challenge manifests itself on the team level in that specific work environment (Cristoph & Franz, 2011).

Likewise, auto technicians are knowledgeable about the wide variety of issues that can occur in vehicles and how to solve them. Whether it is a problem with the brakes, electrical system, or ignition, they can able to determine the issue, execute the repair, and communicate with the customer throughout the process. Being able to communicate effectively with clients is the key to success. Even though much of the time on the job will be spent working on the vehicles, but still interacting with customer during the repair process, and in many cases, will have

to re-train the customer on how to use new technology in the car properly (Truity Psychometrics LLC, 2012).

However, problems will inevitably arise in day-to-day work as a technician. This requires the ability to solve problem and think on your feet. Whether a repair taking longer than expected or a customer is unhappy with their vehicle. It is the job of a technician to become up with a solution that is best for the customers and the company. Changes in technology have transformed the automotive industry. Today's technicians do so much more than turn wrenches they work on complex vehicles using high term diagnostic equipment. Because of this shift in technology, technicians are braced to work with the latest tools and equipment are in high demand (National Academies of Science, E.,a 2016).

The Auto Shop Management System have developed the auto parts which are dealing in auto spare parts of imported and local vehicles. The existing system is manual system through which organization is currently dealing with clients manually. Which brings a huge workload on the organization. Reducing the work load and explanation of the business system will be helpful. It is very difficult to capture market gap because customer have no time to go market and buy auto parts. In existing system difficult to maintain parts and accuracy. Besides, all records maintain manually and this process taking huge time that is why we develop this system and cover the market gap. In this system the automotive worker provide both customer and vendors platform. Customers can order any auto parts and accessories at any time any place our system save customer time and provide many other facilities. Customer is a non-technical person they have

no idea which auto part is original made by company or not but our system provide guarantee to the customer. Vendor using our system as a retailer person and generate a revenue. While using the system customer can order before check parts detail and fair price as compare to market and take this opportunity to deliver auto parts at your place and payment only on delivery time ( Khawar, J., Arbab, S.M., Amer, H., Irbaz, M., Akram, S; 2017)

Therefore, this paper aimed to collectively determine the importance of the profile of the automotive shop worker of the town of Bilar. Whether or not providing the customer their satisfaction of the service they have received from the automotive shop they have chosen of the automotive shop. Further, the study conveniently employ interview during the conduct of the survey of the automotive shop workers. The study gave credit to those automotive shop workers according to the extent of their performances. Since customers keep on going to a specific shop because they are satisfied with the service rendered.

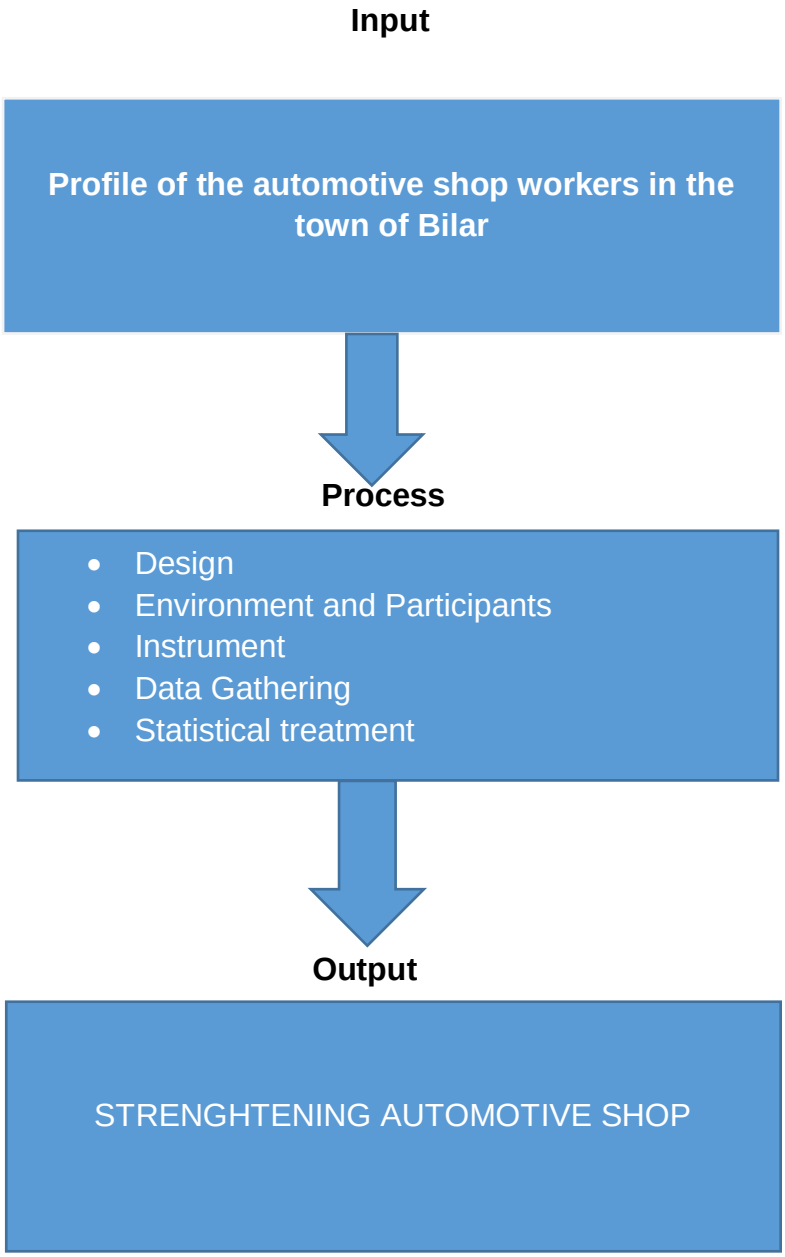


Figure 1 Flow of the Study

# THE PROBLEM

## Statement of the Problem

The main objective of the study was to determine the profile of the automotive shop workers and the perception of automotive skills in the field of repair services.

Specifically, the study aimed to answer the following questions:

1 What is the demographic profile of the automotive shop worker in terms of:

- 1.1 age;
- 1.2 gender;
- 1.3 civil status;
- 1.4 educational attainment ;
- 1.5 length of services;
- 1.6 eligibility and
- 1.7 employment status?

2 What is the perception of automotive shop workers in terms of the following skills:

- 2.1 welding
  - 2.1.1 arch welding; and
  - 2.1.2 oxy acetylene welding
- 2.2 overhauling
  - 2.2.1 single cylinder engine; and
  - 2.2.2 multiple cylinder engine
- 2.3. brake servicing
  - 2.3.1 two wheels brake ;

2.3.2 four wheels brake; and

2.3.3 six wheels brake

2.4 engine tune-up

2.4.1 small engine (single piston); and

2.4.2 multiple cylinder( four piston)

2.5 electrical works

2.5.1 motorcycle electrical wirings; and

2.5.2 Multi cab electrical wirings

3. What are the future plan or plans the skills as an automotive shop worker?

**Significance of the Study**

The results of the study would greatly useful to the following:

**Automotive shop worker**. The result of the study would update the knowledge, training and technology.

**Vehicle owner.** The result of the study will help improve their business specifically on automotive shop

**Entrepreneurs.** The result of the study would help the entrepreneurs to provide, enhance and innovate the business further.

**Community.** The result of the study to help the community to lessen the people who have no work.

**Researchers.** The result of the study would help the researcher to continue learning about automotive repairs, maintenance and services for their future endeavor.

**Academe.** The result of the study would serve as reference to the students who will be conducting research related to this work. This also provide information that a particular automotive shop workers has to be proficient enough to carry out plans and responsibilities on the shop.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Design

The study employed descriptive research method and utilized a survey questionnaire as a main tool in gathering the data furthermore aided with personal interview.

### Environment

The study was conducted in the town of Bilar specifically barangays situated along the national highway. These includes the succeeding barangays; Bugang Norte, Cabacnitan, Campagao, Zamora, Poblacion and Quezon. The mentioned barangay was identified through where the automotive shop had operated.


Figure 2 Map of Bohol

**Participants**

The researchers employed a complete enumeration of the automotive shop workers. This composed of one (1) automotive shop worker from Bugang Norte, one (1) from Cabacnitan, one (1) from Campagao, five (5)automotive shop workers Zamora, ten (10) from Poblacion, and twelve (12) from Quezon. To sum up, there were thirty (30) automotive shop workers as participants in the study.

**Instrument**

The researcher used a self-made questionnaire to gather the necessary data substantial in the study. The questionnaire comprised of two parts; (1) demographic profile of the participants; (2) part II consist of the areas on the skills where the automotive shop workers can performed and the enhancement program for the automotive shop workers.

**Data Gathering Procedure**

First, the researchers ask permission from the campus director of BISU Bilar Campus to allow the researcher to the conduct the study. Second, the researchers sent the request to the automotive shop owners allowing them to conduct a survey. Third, the researchers distribute a survey questionnaire to the participants working at the automotive shop. Prior to the conduct of the study, the survey questionnaire undergone series of revision and was pilot tested. During the distribution of the survey questionnaire, the researcher observed and followed health protocols such as wearing of a mask, maintained the social distancing and one meter apart and the survey was conducted in May 2021.

**Statistical Treatment**

The researchers collected, tabulated and analyze the data from the distributed and retrieved questionnaire from participants. Hence, simple percentage was utilized following the formula below:

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

Where:

p= Percentage

f= Frequency

n= Number of participants

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

The terms used in the study were defined operationally for thorough understanding of the readers.

**Auto-mechanic.** This is refers to the occupation that repairs and maintaining automobiles Automobile mechanic, car-mechanic, grease monkey, mechanic, maintenance man, repairman, service man

**Automobile repair shop.** Pertains to establishment where automobiles are repaired and maintain.

**Automotive Technician**. Refer to a skilled worker whose job is to repair automobiles.

**Employment status.** This is the status of a worker in a company on the basis of the contract of work or duration of work done. A worker may be a full-

time employee, part-time employee, or an employee on a casual basis. Part-time wage labor could combine with part-time self-employment.

**Pakyawan.** Pertains to a project based set of price paid based on a set price for a project; paid on a per project basis; on a wholesale basis from its bisayan term pakyaw.

**Profile.** The description of the exact tasks involved in a automotive shop, and of the skills, experience, and personality a person would need in order to do the job:

**Service.** The action provide by the automotive shop to their client/costumer such as auto repair or maintenance

**Skills.** The learned ability to perform an action with determined results with good execution often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. Skills can often be divided into domain-general and domain-specific skills.

## Chapter 2

## Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter displays the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data gathered and collected from the distributed self-made questionnaire, a tool used in the conduct of the study. The study is deemed to answer the profile of the automotive shop workers in the town of Bilar. The identified participants were the (30) workers situated in the different shop located at barangay Bugang Norte, Cabacnitan, Campagao, Zamora, Poblacion and Quezon.

Table 1 reveals the demographic profile of the automotive shop workers. In terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, length of experience, certificates of proficiency and status of employment.

Data reveals that the age ranges from 21-25 years old got the highest percentage of 33.33%, followed by 26-30 years old with 23.33%, then age ranges 31-35 or 36-40 years old obtain 13.33%. According to psychologist this proves that early adulthood man is physically strong and have a well-developed body where individual at this stage are agile and well-motivated to work. An adult is eager to work any type of job and wanted to earn their living either for leisure or for sustenance. With regards to gender, male got the hundred percent, which proves that gender issue is still a prevalent issue in our society. Male opted to engage in heavier job while females were working lighter tasks commonly left at home.

Furthermore, with regards to their civil status, the participants were classified as single and married. Where single got the highest percentage of 56.66%, followed by a married range of 43.33%. Meanwhile educational attainment was also determined during the data gathering; It shows that 40% of the participants were college graduates followed by high school graduates with the rating of 36.67%. Elementary graduate obtain only 16.67% of the total population. While vocational graduate got the lowest rating of 6.67%.

In terms of length of service, 4-6 years shows the highest rank with 33.33%, followed by 7-9 years with the rating of 30%, followed by 1-3 years and got the rating of 20%, and lastly 10 years and above having rated with 16.67% which is consider the lowest rank. With regards to the certificate of proficiency, the data shows that most of the participants acquired the TESDA skills test with 53.28% and the remaining participants has no certificates of proficiency in their profession. Moreover, in terms of the status of employment most of the employee are regular with the rating of 56.67% while contract of service has the rating of 43.33% only.

**Table 1**
**Profile of the Participants**
**(N=30)**

| **Category** | **Frequency** (f) | **Percentage** (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **AGE** | | |
| 15-20 | 3 | 10.00 |
| 21-25 | 10 | 33.33 |
| 26-30 | 7 | 23.33 |
| 31-35 | 4 | 13.33 |
| 36-40 | 4 | 13.33 |
| 41-45 | 1 | 3.33 |
| 46-50 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 51-55 | 1 | 3.33 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **GENDER** | | |
| Male | 30 | 100.00 |
| Female | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | n=30 | 100.00% |
| **CIVIL STATUS** | | |
| Single | 17 | 56.66 |
| Married | 13 | 43.33 |
| Separated | 0 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |
| **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT** | | |
| Elementary Graduate | 5 | 16.67 |
| Highschool Graduate | 11 | 36.67 |
| College Graduate | 12 | 40.00 |
| Vocational Graduate | 2 | 6.67 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |
| **LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE** | | |
| 1-3 Years | 6 | 20.00 |
| 4-6 Years | 10 | 33.33 |
| 7-9 Years | 9 | 30.00 |
| 10 Years old above | 5 | 16.67 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |
| **CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY** | | |
| Small engine NC II | 16 | 53.28 |
| No TESDA Certificate | 14 | 46.62 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |
| **STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT** | | |
| Contract of Services | 13 | 43.33 |
| Regular | 17 | 56.67 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100.00 |

Table 2 shows the skills that an automotive shop workers possessed and acquired. Results portray that 21 out of the 30 participants were proficient in using arch welding machine. Accordingly, this is much easier to learn and can be acquired by minimal training. However, there were only few shops during the survey that can perform oxy-acetylene welding due to minimal shops for four-wheel vehicles and most of the surveyed shops were for motorcycles.

Furthermore, out of the 30 participants, 20 (66.67%) knows how to overhaul single cylinder engine but there were only limited numbers of shops offers small engine repair and the remaining were good at overhauling multiple cylinder. Learning how to fix a four wheels brake and above requires a specialize person that teaches and explain how the braking system work. As the results show, most of the participants can fix two-wheel brake with (93.33%) and only few of them can fix four wheels to six-wheel brake. Small engine tune-up got the highest percentage of (80%) due to the fact that most of the shops interviewed offers motorcycles repair than that for four to six wheeled vehicles. For electrical works motorcycles electrical wiring got the highest percentage of (73.33%) and only 33.33%) for multi-cab wiring.

**Table 2**

**Skills Performs Automotive Shop Workers**

**(N=30)**

| Skills | F | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| **WELDING** | | |
| • Arch Welding | 21 | 70.00 |
| • Oxy Acetylene Welding | 6 | 20.00 |
| **OVER HAULING** | | |
| • Single Cylinder Engine | 20 | 66.67 |
| • Multiple Cylinder | 12 | 40.00 |
| **BRAKE SERVICING** | | |
| • Two Wheels Brake | 28 | 93.33 |
| • Four Wheels Brake | 13 | 43.33 |
| • Six Wheels Brake | 6 | 20.00 |
| **ENGINE TUNE UP** | | |
| • Small Engine (single piston) | 24 | 80.00 |
| • Multiple Cylinder | 11 | 36.67 |
| **ELECTRICAL WORKS** | | |
| • Motorcyle Electrical Wiring | 22 | 73.33 |
| • Multi cab Electric Wiring | 10 | 33.33 |

Table 3 shows the future plans and skills of shop worker in the town of Bilar. Based on the data below the results show that 83.33% of the participant responded to establish their own business. This followed 70.00% of them aspires to work in a formal sector. The next top plan is to study TESDA and have a four year course with the rating of 60.00% and 50.00% respectively. Plan in working both government and abroad got the rating of 46.67%, then to study short term course obtain a rating of 40.00% and followed by respond on changing skill of specialization with the rating of 36.67%.while 30.00% of participants plan to work or seek other employment and the last of them opted to take another course and got the rating of 13.33%.

**Table 3**
**Future Plans of Automotive Shop Workers**

| **Future Plan** | F | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Establish your own shop business | 25 | 83.33 |
| 2. Work in a formal sector | 21 | 70.00 |
| 3. Study TESDA | 18 | 60.00 |
| 4. Study a four years course | 15 | 50.00 |
| 5. Work in a government | 14 | 46.67 |
| 6. Work abroad | 14 | 46.67 |
| 7. Study a short term course | 12 | 40.00 |
| 8. Change your skills specialization | 11 | 36.37 |
| 9. Work or seek other employment | 9 | 30.00 |
| 10. Take another course | 4 | 13.33 |

# Chapter 3

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

### Summary of findings

The study was conducted at the municipality of Bilar. The main purpose of the study is determine the profile of the automotive shop workers and the perception of the automotive skills in the field of repair services. Specifically this sought to find out the profile of the participants in terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, length of services, eligibility, and employment status to their skills of the automotive shop worker and the future plan for the skills and knowledge to the automotive shop workers. There were thirty participants of this study from the six barangays of Bilar situated at the national highway. The study was conducted in May 2021.

### Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the conclusions were drawn.

The highest percentage of the participants were ages 21-25, 100% of the participants were male and most of them are single and are college graduate. With 1-3 years length of experience working in automotive shops. Only one Participant obtain the National Certificate (NCII) of small engine in TESDA. Most of the participants are already regular in their job. The following are the skills perform by the automotive shop workers. Most of them can perform arch welding, in terms of

overhauling most of them can execute over hauling single cylinder engine. They are adept in two wheels brake servicing, single piston tune up and motorcycle electrical wiring in terms of electrical works.

In terms of future plan, it was found out that most of participants aspire to have their own business. And work in formal sector to achieve their goal they have to study in Technical Educational and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) specializing on automotive skills and even enrolling a four years course. Thus to find a job in government and even abroad for greener pasture. To gain advance knowledge in automotive works one may study or enroll in a short term course. If not take other skills of specialization, seek other employment and even take another course.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the findings, the researchers recommend the following:

1. Strengthening the business and entrepreneurial side of the automotive program!
2. The Administration must encourage teachers to include TESDA certificate for their students to increase qualification.
3. The institution must provide an upgraded facilities for the automotive to increase student competence in the field of auto mechanic.
4. Strengthen automotive program by hiring, more faculty were is specialized in the field.

5. The institution should send automotive student in high –in shops or center for field trips and first hand learning.

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## Appendix A

Instrument

**A MODIFIED SELF-MADE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE**

**PROFILE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SHOP WORKERS IN THE TOWN OF BILAR**

Part I. Please answer sincerely and put mark (/) on the box provided.

Age: _____ Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

Civil Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Separated ☐ Annulled ☐

Education Attainment:

- Elementary Graduate ☐
- High School Graduate ☐
- College Graduate ☐
- Vocational Graduate ☐
- Others, specify _____

Length of experience in the present job.

- Less than 1 year ☐
- 1-3 years ☐
- More than 3 years ☐
- Increase to atleast 10 years ☐

Others, specify_____

Do you have eligibilities or certificates of proficiency?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes; specify_____

What is your status of employment?

Contract of service or pakyawan ☐

Regular ☐

Others, specify _____

Part II.

What are the skills you can be performed as a worker?

1. **welding**

arch welding ☐

oxy acetylene welding ☐

2. **overhauling**

single cylinder engine ☐

multiple cylinder engine ☐

3. **brake servicing**

two wheels brake ☐

four wheels brake ☐

six wheels brake ☐

4**. engine tune-up**

small engine (single piston) ☐

multiple cylinder (four piston) ☐

5. **electrical works**

Motorcycle electrical wirings ☐

Multicab electrical wirings ☐

3. What are you plan or plans to enhance skills and knowledge as shop worker?

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| Do you want to work or seek other employment? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to work in a formal sector? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to work in a government? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to establish your own shop business? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Are you planning to work abroad? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to change your skills specialization? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to study TESDA? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to study a short term course? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to study a four year course? | ☐ | ☐ |
| Do you want to take another course? | ☐ | ☐ |

## Appendix B

**Republic of the Philippines**
**BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**
**College of Technology and Allied Sciences**
**Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

**MARIETTA C MACALOLOT, PhD** **March 23, 2021**
Campus Director
Bohol Island State University –Bilar Campus

Greetings!

The undersigned from the Department of Hospitality Management and Industrial Technology taking up Bachelor of Science in Technology major in Automotive would like to ask permission to conduct the study entitled **"PROFILE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SHOP WORKERS IN THE TOWN OF BILAR"** as a requirements in the subject research 2.

In line with this, the undersigned would distribute a survey questionnaire for the workers to answer. The result gathered will be treated with outmost confidentiality.

We hope to receive positive response from you.

Thank you so much and God Bless!

Sincerely yours,

The Researcher

Noted by:

**(Sgd) DOMINGO C. BARO**
Research Adviser

Recommending Approval: Approved by:

**(Sgd) ARLENE B. GUDMALIN, Ph.D** **(Sgd) MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT, Ph.D**
Dean, CTAS Campus Director
sss BISU-BILAR

**Republic of the Philippines**
**BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**
**College of Technology and Allied Sciences**
**Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

**THE OWNER** **March 23, 2021**
Bilar, Bohol, Philippines

To whom it may concern

Greetings!

The undersigned from the Department of Hospitality Management and Industrial Technology taking up Bachelor of Science in Technology major in Automotive would like to ask permission to conduct the study entitled **"PROFILE OF THE AUTOMOTIVE SHOP WORKERS IN THE TOWN OF BILAR"** as a requirements in the subject research 2.

In line with this, the undersigned would distribute a survey questionnaire for the workers to answer. The result gathered will be treated with outmost confidentiality. We hope to receive positive response from you.

Thank you so much and God Bless!

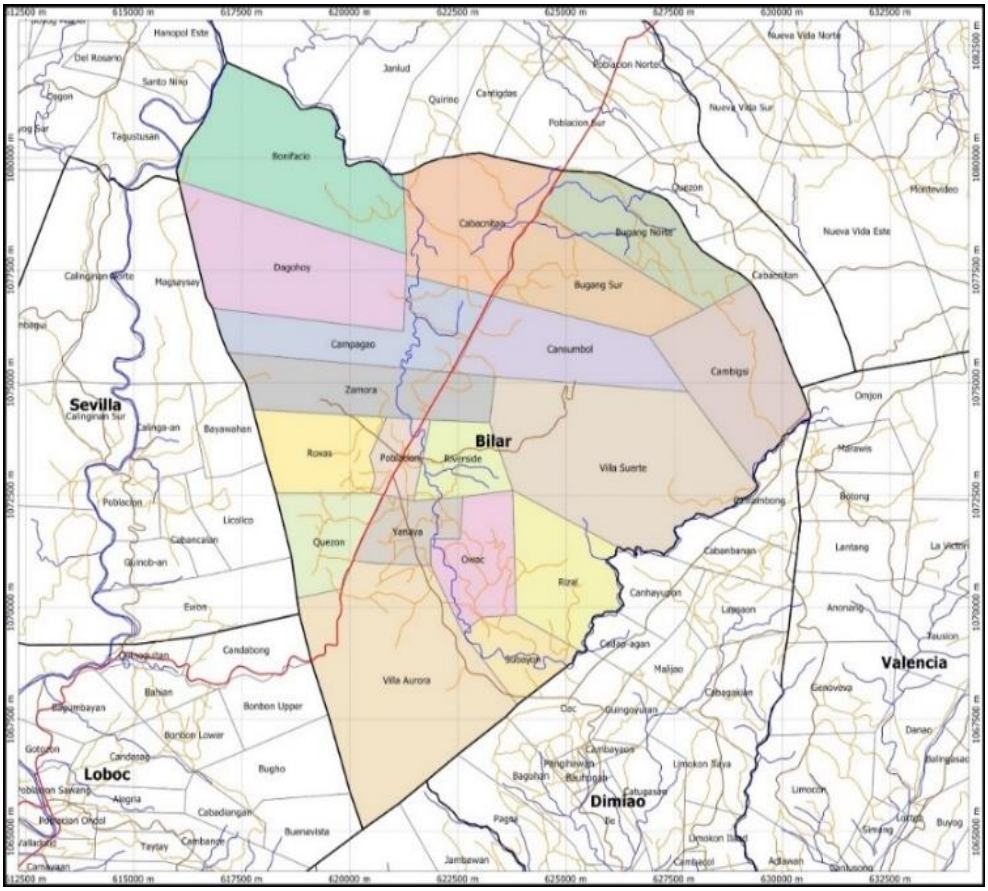
Sincerely yours,

**(Sgd)**The Researcher

Noted by:

**(Sgd) DOMINGO BARO**
Adviser

# Appendix C




Location map of Barangays in Bilar Bohol as subject of the study

## Appendix D

## PICTORIALS



REDMI NOTE 9
AI QUAD CAMERA


OZ MOTOSHOP
CYCLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
bhadzmotoshop@gmail.com
REDMI NOTE 9
AI QUAD CAMERA

# RESEARCHER' BIODATA

## Personal Data

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | : Alven H. Biloy |
| Age | : 23 |
| Citizenship | : Filipino |
| Civil Status | : Single |
| Date of Birth | : Febuary, 17, 1998 |
| Religion | : Roman Catholic |
| Residence | :Oy, Loboc, Bohol |
| Parents | : Mr. Jovencio C. Biloy |
| | : Mrs. Aurea H. Biloy |

## Educational Background

| | |
|---|---|
| Tertiary | Bohol Island State University<br>Bilar Campus<br>Zamora, Bilar, Bohol |
| Senior High School | Oy National High School<br>Oy, Loboc, Bohol<br>2017-2018 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Junior High School | Oy, National High School<br>Oy, Loboc, Bohol<br>2015-2016 |
| Elementary | Tambis, Elementary School<br>Tambis , Loboc, Bohol<br>2011-2012 |
| Degree Earned | Bachelor of Science Industrial Technology<br>Major in Automotive (BSIT-AT) |

# RESEARCHER' BIODATA

## Personal Data

Name : Rey M. Bojo

Age : 22

Citizenship : Filipino

Civil Status : Single

Date of Birth : April 14, 1999

Religion : United Church of Christ in the Philippines( UCCP)

Residence : Cabacnitan, Batuan, Bohol

Parents : Mr. Alejandro J. Bojo Sr.

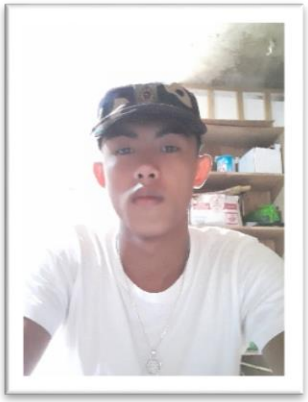
: Mrs. Lorena M. Bojo

## Educational Background

| | |
|---|---|
| Tertiary | Bohol Island State University<br>Bilar Campus<br>Zamora, Bilar, Bohol |
| Senior High School | Batuan National High School<br>Quezon, Batuan, Bohol<br>2017-2018 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Junior High School | Batuan National High School<br>Quezon, Batuan, Bohol<br>2015-2016 |
| Elementary | Cabacnitan Elementary School<br>Cabacnitan, Batuan, Bohol<br>2011-2012 |
| Degree Earned | Bachelor of Science Industrial Technology<br>Major in Automotive (BSIT-AT) |
| Seminar Attended | Bohol Christian Youth Fellowship (BCYF)<br>Youth Sim-Break Fellowship (YSF)<br>Parent Youth Relationship Enrichment (PYRE) |

# RESEARCHER' BIODATA



## Personal Data

Name : Joseph B. Doroon

Age : 22

Citizenship : Filipino

Civil Status : Single

Date of Birth : March 24, 1999

Religion : Roman Catholic

Residence : Dagohoy, Bilar Bohol

Parents : Mr. Zotico A. Doroon

: Mrs. Dorotea B. Doroon

## Educational Background

| | |
|---|---|
| Tertiary | Bohol Island State University<br>Bilar Campus<br>Zamora, Bilar, Bohol |
| Senior High School | Bilar National High School<br>Yanaya, Bilar, Bohol<br>2017-2018 |
| Junior High School | Oslob, National High School<br>Lagunde, Oslob, Cebu<br>2015-2016 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary | Tumalog, Elementary School<br>Tumalog,Oslob, Cebu<br>2011-2012 |
| Degree Earned | Bachelor of Science Industrial Technology<br>Major in Automotive (BSIT-AT) |
| Seminar Attended | Echo Seminar “ Peace Loving Global Youth” |

## RESEARCHER' BIODATA

**Personal Data**

Name : Jeric B. Sampoton

Age : 21

Citizenship : Filipino

Civil Status : Single

Date of Birth : December 1, 1999

Religion : Roman Catholic

Residence : Villa Aurora,Bilar,Bohol

Parents : Mr. Samuel T. Sampoton

: Mrs. Necitas B. Sampoton

**Educational Background**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tertiary | Bohol Island State University<br>Bilar Campus<br>Zamora, Bilar, Bohol |
| Senior High School | Bilar National High School<br>Yanaya, Bilar, Bohol<br>2017-2018 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Junior High School | Bilar National High School<br>Yanaya, Bilar, Bohol<br>2015-2016 |
| Elementary | Owac, Elementary School<br>Owac, Bilar, Bohol<br>2011-2012 |
| Degree Earned | Bachelor of Science Industrial Technology<br>Major in Automotive (BSIT-AT) |