



Republic of the Philippines
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College
Bontoc, Mountain Province

Management Information System Office

BRIEF PROFILE OF MOUNTAIN PROVINCE STATE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

Foreword:

Governments from all over the world have educational programs to educate students on their line of specialization. Colleges and universities provide higher education which grant academic degrees in various subjects. They typically provide tertiary education and post graduate education. This is another level of education following the completion of a school providing a secondary education.

The higher education in the Philippines is offered through various degree programs (commonly known as courses) by a wide selection of colleges and universities—also known as Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). These are administered and regulated by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). HEIs are either classified as a college or a university, and either a public or private. It could also be either secular or religious.

State Universities and Colleges systems in the Philippines (SUCs) are public institutions of higher learning that were created by an act passed by the Philippine Congress and are fully subsidized by the national government. The SUCs are banded together in one organization called the Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC). At present, PASUC's membership comprises 113 SUCs. Furthermore, there are 436 state universities and colleges in the Philippines (including satellite campuses). In Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), there are eight SUCs that were recognized as prime education center which include the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College (MPSPC).

Mountain Province Community College was converted to Mountain Province State Polytechnic College (MPSPC) on January 17, 1992 after President Corazon Aquino approved Republic Act No. 7182. Following the enactment of the bill, the Board of Trustees elected Dr. Marcelino T. Delson as the first State College President to manage the institution. MPSPC is the only government state tertiary education in Mountain Province.

By virtue of R.A. No. 7182, it is mandated to provide higher professional, technical and special instructions for special purposes and promote research and extension services, advanced studies and progressive leadership in agriculture, education, forestry, engineering, arts science, humanities and other fields.

With the continuous advancement for MPSPC in its quest for quality and excellence as it aspires to become a state universities, R.A. No. 10583 was approved in March 24, 2013 which converted MPSPC to Mountain Province State University; however, it was subjected to compliance with the CHED requirements.

Historical Overview of the College

Mountain Province State Polytechnic College traces its beginning from the then Mountain Province Community College (MPCC) which was established by virtue of the Mountain Province Provincial Board Resolution No. 158 signed on April 10, 1969.

The said resolution authorized the provincial government of Mountain Province to establish the Mountain Province Community College (MPCC) and appropriated funds for its initial operations and created an ad-interim MPCC Board of Trustees consisting of the then Governor Alfredo G. Lamén as Chairman, then Vice Governor Jaime K. Gómez as Vice Chairman, and Superintendent of Schools Raymundo de León, Provincial Secretary Timothy Chaokas, Atty. Guillermo Bandonil, Mr. Alfredo G. Pacyaya and Mr. Alfredo Belingon as additional members. After constituting the Board, the Board appointed some among themselves to act as the first set of administration officials, namely: Vice Governor Jaime K. Gómez as Honorary President, Mr. Timothy Chaokas as Executive Director and Registrar, and Mr. Alexander Sumedca and Mr. Alfredo Belingon as part-time administrative and supervisory assistants.

In May 14, 1969, the national government thru the Secretary of the Department of Education formally recognized the established MPCC and thereafter directed the MPCC administration officials to offer initial courses the following month of July of the same year.

Governance of the Mountain Province Community College was in the hands of a Board of Directors headed by the Provincial Governor. The first Chairman of the Board of Directors was Gov. Jaime K. Gómez. Besides its policy formulation function, the Board of Directors was also tasked to secure funding support for the College. The Community College, drew its main operating expenses from the meager fees paid by the students which were far from sufficient to meet the needs of the College.

This situation challenged individuals to work for its conversion into a state college. As early as 1975, then Regional Director Telesforo Boquiren and his Assistant Regional Director Bernardo M. Reyes submitted proposals through Secretary Juan Manuel of the Ministry of Education and Culture, but without positive result.

In 1978, the first election for the national assembly or Batasang Pambansa was held and Hon. Victor S. Dominguez was elected as one of the assemblymen, representing Region I. The filing of a bill for the said quest at that time was however stifled because the national government imposed a moratorium on the establishment of additional state colleges in the country.

It was only after the reorganization of the Congress of the Philippines in 1987, when Hon. Victor Dominguez was re-elected that he immediately filed the first House Bill (HB No. 00180), nonetheless, the same did not prosper during that year. In May 28, 1991, he filed another bill entitled "An Act converting the Mountain Province Community College to be known as the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College, Integrating therewith the Tadian School of Arts and Trades in the Municipality of Tadian; the Bacarri Agricultural High School in the Municipality of Paracelis; and the Eastern Bontoc National Agricultural School in the Municipality of Barlig, all in Mountain Province, and Appropriating Funds thereof". This Bill was First

Read on June 3, 1991, was approved on Second Reading on August 15, 1991, was approved on Third Reading on September 4, 1991 and was acted upon by the President of the Republic of the Philippines on January 17, 1992 which finally became Republic Act No. 7182.

The enactment of R.A. 7182, marked the realization of the dream of establishing a state college in Mountain Province as a result of the painstaking efforts of all pioneers who dared to take the arduous task in nurturing the College.

Succeeding administrators, various stakeholders, employees and students drew strength and inspiration from their predecessors and built on their achievements through the years. Hence during the early part 2009, preparations for the application for university status commenced. Subsequently, House bill No. 6392, "An act elevating MPSPC into a University of Montanosa" was filed by Hon. Manuel S. Agyao (who was the Caretaker - Congressman for Mountain Province at that time after the untimely demise of the then Hon. Victor S. Dominguez) and was approved and passed thru the Committee on Higher and Technical Education.

In 2010, the bill was renamed House Bill 7141 stating the act of converting MPSPC into a university to be known as Mountain Province State University (MPSU).

The move was revived in 2012 by Hon. Maximo B. Dalog and Hon. Edgardo M. Angara by passing HB 4449, "An Act converting MPSPC into a state university, which was approved into law by His Excellency, President Ninoy Aquino III in May 24, 2013, with the insertion that the conversion into a state university shall become effective upon the declaration by the Commission on Higher Education that it has substantially complied with the operational requirements for a university status.

At present, the "would be university" is headed by visionary president, Dr. Rexton F. Chakas who was successfully elected and appointed to office in July 2014 and now serving his second term of office. He succeeded previous administrators who are gratefully acknowledged for their selfless dedication to service during their respective terms. They were Mr. John "Kodoo" Daoas, who served the former MPC; Dr. Marcelino T. Delson as the 1st president of the state college, Dr. Rexton F. Chakas and Hon. Juan B. Ngalob, who served as OIC presidents prior to the appointment of Dr. Nieves A. Dacyon and Dr. Geraldine L. Madjaco who also served as OIC-President, Dr. Eufemia C. Lamén, whose term was cut short due to her untimely death due to vehicular accident, and Dr. Josephine M. Ngodcho who served as OIC President until the successful election of the current leadership.

Mountain Province State Polytechnic College presently operates in the following areas:

1. Bontoc Campus at Poblacion, Bontoc, Mountain Province which is the main campus;
2. Tadian Campus at Poblacion, Tadian Mountain Province as a satellite campus;
3. Baang, Banao, Bauko Mountain Province which serve as Congressman Victor S. Dominguez Research and Training Center; and
4. Bacarri Paracelis, which is the venue for Bachelor in Agricultural Technology and Diploma in Agricultural Technology program.

MPSPC Location:

Mountain Province State Polytechnic College is positioned at Mountain Province which is located in the heart of the Cordillera Administrative Region and is bounded by Regions I, II and III. The Cordillera Administrative Region with six provinces (Apayao, Abra, Kalinga, Benguet, Ifugao and Mountain Province) and 2 Cities (Baguio City and Tabukh City) is located in Northern Luzon of the Philippines

Mountain Province has an approximate area of 209,733 hectares and is the smallest among the six provinces comprising the Cordillera Administrative Region. Region wide, it represents about 11.5% of the regional total. It is located between north latitudes 16°50' and 17°15' and east longitudes 120° 46' and 121° 35'. It is bounded on the northwest by the province of Abra, on the north by the province of Kalinga, the west by the province of Ilocos Sur, the east by the provinces of Ifugao and Isabela and the south by the provinces of Benguet and Ifugao. It is composed of ten (10) municipalities, namely Barlig, Bauko, Besao, Bontoc, Natonin, Paracelis, Sabangan, Sadanga, Sagada, and Tadian.

Mountain Province State Polytechnic College is located in the Municipalities of Bontoc, Bauko, Tadian and Paracelis. The main campus of the College is located at Bontoc.

Road Network and Accessibility:

Bontoc, which is the provincial capital is situated along the Chico River and has an elevation of about 900 meters above sea level. It may be accessed from Manila via the following routes:

1. **Manila - Bontoc Route via Baguio:** The distance from Manila to Baguio is about 207.6 km or 129 miles but the road route via North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) to Tarlac, Pangasinan La Union Expressway (TPLEX) was 240 kms with approximately 5 hours of travel depending to traffic. After arriving at Baguio, another route of 146-kilometer stretch via Halsema Road (renamed Benigno Aquino, Jr. Highway) which is the main route going to Bontoc. Travelling greatly improved because the road network from Baguio to Bontoc was completed through the SONA projects. Travel time now takes approximately five (5) hours.
2. **Manila - Bontoc Route via Banaue:** The route of Manila to Banaue is about 341 kms. via paved roads through Regions III and II, at an approximate travel time of eight (8) hours (depending on the traffic). From Banaue, it takes another 40 kilometers of concreted and some graveled road to Bontoc at an approximate travel time of 1–1.5 hours.
3. **Manila - Bontoc Route via Tabuk - Tinglayan:** Manila - Tabuk City route has 432 km away with approximately 12 hours of travel via road access through region III and II. If via airplanes, 1 hour flight from Manila to Tuguegarao City and approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes ride from Tuguegarao city to Tabuk depending to traffic.

From Tabuk, it is about 110 km away to Bontoc and it may take approximate 3 to 4 hours of travel time on account of the current status

of road which may either be very narrow or very rough although road improvement is underway.

4. **Manila—Bontoc Route via Tagudin - Cervantes:** approximately 5 hours travel from Manila to Tagudin passing through NLEX, TPLEX to Mc Arthur high way and another 3 hours travel from tagudin to Bontoc. Those travelling from the Ilocos Region may pass through the Tagudin - Tadian route, which takes an approximate travelling time of two (2) hours to MPSPC - Tadian Campus.
5. **Manila - Bontoc Route via Santiago City - Paracelis:** Manila Santiago City is about 380 km away, then another 30 km from Santiago City to Paracelis and 130 km from Paracelis to Bontoc. Paracelis—Bontoc route access the easternmost municipality of the province. this road connects the Municipality of Bontoc, Barlig, Natonin and Paracleis however this is impassible to access during wet season since the accessibility is still poor, owing to the miserable condition of the roads and the frequent occurrence of massive movements or land slide.

Manila to Santiago city has an approximate 10 hours ride through region III and II. Another 2 hours from Santiago to Paracelis and 8 hours from Paracelis to Bontoc via rugged route. However the alternative road is via Nueva Viscaya to Ifugao.

6. **Bontoc Campus - Tadian Campus Route:** Tadian is about 25 kilometers away from Bontoc and it takes an approximate traveling time of 1—1.5 hours depending on the traffic.
7. **Bontoc Campus - Research and Extension Center at Bauko Route:** It takes only 45 minutes to one hour in order to reach the campus from the main campus because of the concreted and partly graveled road.
8. **Bontoc Campus - Mount Data (Part of Tadian Campus):** It takes 1 hour travel to reach Mount Data.
9. **Bontoc Campus - Paracelis (Part of Tadian Campus):** 3-4 hours travel from Bontoc to Tabuk and another 2 hours travel from tabuk to Bacarri via rugged route.

Curricular Programs Offering of the College:

The creation of the college in 1969 started with four (4) degree programs and two (2) non-degree programs offered. The Bachelor in Elementary Education, Bachelor in Secondary Education, Bachelor of Science in Commerce, and Bachelor of Arts are the degree programs while Midwifery and Junior Secretarial are the non-degree programs.

With the implementation of R.A. 7182 in January 1992 (which includes the opening of Tadian Campus), besides the six offering at Bontoc campus, the college opened additional programs that were offered at Tadian Campus. The additional programs were Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Geodetic Engineering and Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

At present, the degree programs of the college increased by 250% or an additional fifteen degrees which include the post baccalaureate degree, baccalaureate degree and pre-baccalaureate degree. Despite the closure of other degree courses, the college administration acquired additional degrees. The college now offers 34 degree program (24 baccalaureate, 7 post baccalaureate and 3 pre-baccalaureate courses). The pre baccalaureate degree was a ladderized program of the respective baccalaureate degree.

Faculty and Staff According to Status of Appointment:

As of December 2018, MPSPC has a working force of 397 personnel (excluding part time personnel), composed of 204 teaching staff and 193 non-teaching staff. Of the 204 teaching staff, 158 (77.45%) are permanent and 46 (22.55%) are on contractual status of appointment. For the 193 non-teaching staff, 77 (39.90%) are permanent and 116 (60.10%) are on contractual status of appointment.

Permanent Faculty and Staff Educational Attainment:

Relative to the educational qualification of the 158 permanent teaching staff, 10 (6%) hold bachelors degree, 113 (72%) hold masters and 35 (22%) hold doctorate degrees. For the 77 permanent non-teaching staff, 11 (14%) are elementary/ high school/ vocational graduates, 52(66%) bachelors degree holders, 12 (16%) master's degree, and 2 (3%) have doctorate degrees. Significantly, there is an increase in the number of faculty members and non-teaching staff who finished their master and doctorate degrees due to the management policy on prioritizing faculty and staff development towards excellence in the academe.

Permanent Faculty and Staff Position/Rank:

From the 158 Teaching Staff (Faculty), 80 (51%) of the faculty members are instructors, 44(28%) are assistant professors, 26 (16%) are associate professors, and 8 (5%) are professors. The magnitude of Instructors decline and the assistant professor, associate professor and professors is rising in later years. This means that teaching staff significantly promoted on their positions as NBC cycles was complied.

To boost out the needs of the college, the College President at present is assisted by 4 Vice Presidents (VP for Academic Affairs, VP for Administration, VP for Research Development and Extension and VP for Resource Generation and Linkages). The Positions determine the working force of the college when it comes to administration, however, other offices were headed/directed by a designated faculty.

Quality Assurance:

Quality assurance is attained by subjecting the College's program through accreditation by AACUP and other quality accrediting bodies. The effort of the college towards accreditation and towards attainment of COPC for all the academic programs had born fruit. Accreditation of programs in the college over the years is

developing and improving its level status. The college levelled up in almost all of the accreditation where in (87%) of MPSPC programs was accredited composing of 20 baccalaureate programs and 6 post-baccalaureate programs. 5 programs were accredited as level III, 17 programs were accredited as Level II and 4 programs was accredited as Level I. Only three (3) of the academic program have no accreditation status because the 2 baccalaureate program was not subjected for accreditation as it had not been subscribed from 2014-2018, it is just this year 2019 that these two(2) programs have enrollees again. Meanwhile, the 3 pre baccalaureate program is not an accreditable program. Likewise, more than forty-six percent (46%) of the college program had been awarded with Certificate of Program Compliance (COPC) comprising of ten (10) programs at Bontoc campus and three (3) programs at Tadian Campus. At the end of the year, the college will be visited again to determine whether Nursing and Graduate courses be awarded with COPC.

Another milestone achieved by the college is the ISO-9001 2015 certification of the Office of Students Affairs, Human Resource Management Office and General Administration Services as of December 29, 2018. ISO 9001-2015 is an internationally recognized certification which ensures quality of products and services delivered by an institution. The higher education sector will also be subjected for review this September 2019 to determine if the sector is eligible for ISO certification.

As for the SUC leveling of the college, MPSPC is SUC level III as stipulated in CHED Memorandum Order 12 s.2018, with a corresponding description of very good in undertaking the functions of a State University/College.

Enrolment:

The population of the college is measured by the first semester enrolment since it is the beginning of the school year. For the last ten years, the enrolment of the college generally decreased by 32% which is caused by the implementation of the K-12 program where fourth year high school students had to undergo additional 2 years for senior high school resulting to few enrollees for first year for SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018. Nevertheless, there is an increase of 4.57% from school year 2009-2010 to 2011-2012, 9% from school year 2012-2013 to 2015-2016 and 5% from school year 2017-2018 to 2018-2019. For the last ten (10) school years the highest enrolment was experienced in the second semester of SY 2014-2015. The mean of the enrolment for the last 10 years was 4828 with a standard deviation of 484. The increase of enrolment is due to the huge increment in the enrolment in the department of Criminology and department of Education while the decrease was attributed to the implementation of the K-12 program.

The highest enrolment were in the program of Bachelor of Science in Criminology, Bachelor in Secondary Education and Bachelor in Elementary Education while the lowest enrolment were in the program Bachelor of Science in Environmental Sciences, Bachelor of Agricultural Technology and Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Graduation:

Graduation is an indicator that a person has fulfilled or has finished one step of education or gained knowledge after a long struggle in education. For the last nine (9) school years, MPSPC produced 6448 quality graduates across various degree and non-degree programs. The graduates were in the degree of doctorate, masters, baccalaureate and pre-baccalaureate. Baccalaureate degree has the highest frequency contribution with 6017 or 93.32% of the total graduates followed by master degree, pre-baccalaureate degree and doctoral degree with 220 or 3.41%, 193 or 2.99% and 18 or .28% respectively. The graduation shows five quadratic graphs indicating the increase and decrease of the number of graduates per year. There was a decrease of 7% in SY 2010 -2011, 14.19% in SY 2012-2013, 1.17% in SY 2015-2016 and 0.9% in SY 2017-2018 while an increase of 23% in SY 2011-2012, 21% in SY 2013-2014 to SY 2014-2015 and 3% in SY 2016-2017. Nevertheless, there was an increase of 20% for the last nine (9) years.

Bontoc campus contribute 5534 graduates or 85.83% while Tadian Campus and graduates school contributes 676 (10.48%) and 238 (3.69%), respectively.

The correlation coefficient of enrolment and graduation is .71 which is a positive substantial to high correlation. This means that as the number of enrolment increased the number of graduates substantially increased. BS Criminology has the largest number of enrolment and graduates while Forestry and Agroforestry has the lowest enrolment and graduates.

MPSPC performance to PRC examination:

MPSPC relatively performs at par with other SUCs in CAR but a more appealing board and licensure examination result for each of the academic programs is very much wanting except for criminology which consistently surpassed the national passing rate.

MPSPC has consistently improved its national passing rate. It produced a total of 3394 registered passers in various licensure examinations from 2010 to 2018. The Bachelor of Science in Criminology had the highest number of passers with 1494(44%), followed by the Bachelor in Secondary Education - 740 (22%) and Bachelor of Science in Nursing with 473 (14%) while the least number of passers was in Bachelor of Science in Forestry and Bachelor in Agricultural Technology with 3 (.09%) and 8 (.24%), respectively.

The total number of passers increased by 27% from 2010 to 2011, 56% from 2012 to 2015 and 4.8% from 2016 to 2018 but goes down by 15.9% from 2011 to 2012 and 7.4% from 2015 to 2016. However, the number of passers increased by 62.6% for the last nine (9) years.

MPSPC Performance on licensure examination vis-à-vis the national performance has a difference of 1%. MPSPC has passing rate of 38% compared to the national passing rate of 37%. This means that 38% of the takers passed the licensure examination. The BS Criminology Program further advanced its excellent performance for the past 9 years at an average rate of 51.30% against the 33.74 % national passing rate. Most of all is the historical achievement of four of its graduates, Mr. Jonathan F. Canilang, who victoriously topped the criminologist

licensure examination last September 2011, Mr. Jonathan A. Langbayan was placed as topped 3 rank last April 2016 and Mr. Efraim W. Parocha and Ms. Jessa L. Laklaken were placed as topped rank 4 and 10 of December 2017, respectively.

While the number of passers in the Nursing, Accountancy, Engineering and Forestry Programs constantly increases through the years, continuous review and constant integration of review sessions for graduating students is strengthened to further improve board performance of graduates in licensure examinations.

Grants and Scholars:

Grant is a financial assistant given by the government or some other private organization to fund students' education or research. Scholarship is financially awarded to a student to help with living expenses, study, or travel; however, student should out do a certain criteria or to meet merits requirements i.e. taking examination or earning high grades. The grant providers are MPSPC institutional scholarship/grant (which include President's List, Dean's List, student assistant, athletes and other students who join and represent the college in competitions); Commission on Higher Education; National government scholarship/grant (grant from other national government agency); Municipal grant; Provincial grantees; Barangay grant (Sanguniang Kabataan/Barangay Official dependent); and NCIP grant.

The trend of the number of grant/scholars over the years is declining due to huge drop off of NCIP grants especially when it decreased by 88% in SY 2013-2014. On the other hand, it upsurge in the SY 2014-2015 due to the great increase of 274% by CHED grants. Meanwhile the Number of Grants and Scholar decreased by 34% from SY 2009-2010 to 2017-2018 with the assumption that the decreased number of enrolment caused the decrease of grants/scholars. Moreover, 2,512 students for the SY 2018-2019 first batch availed the Unified Student Financial Assistance System (UNIFAST).

Research Development and Extension Services:

There had been signs of an increasing momentum among the faculty and staff in conducting research and extension activities. Such movement could be attributed to the support of the administration, stakeholder and funding agencies, including the linkages that the college has forged. These were more intensified with the approval and implementation of the departmental financial assistance to research and extension activities. It must be mentioned that the improvement in coordination and teamwork among faculty members and staff had essentially contributed in strengthening the capability of the college to come up with researches and extension activities that are responsive, not only to the needs of the community but to the province as well.

In order to come up with quality researches and extension activities, clearer and more workable monitoring scheme are being developed and are being reviewed from time to time. The researchers and extensionist is composed of faculty, staff and students in the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Research Accomplishment:

Research and development is one of the mandates of every state college and universities alongside with instruction, extension and production. The impact of research could attribute to the advancement of knowledge which encompasses basic and action research outputs given to intended clientele for verification or commercialization thus contributing to change in mind-set of adopters and ultimately leading to economic growth and for policy development disseminated to legislatures to address intended problems of the community, a region and the country as whole.

For the last 9 years, there were 539 completed researches which were presented in various presentation in local, regional, national and international fora. Researches were published in recognized National and International Journals. Recently, five (5) researches were published in an indexed and scopus journal. In addition to this, there are researches that have been patented, utilized by beneficiaries and copy righted by other researchers.

Extension Accomplishment:

In strengthening extension activities, matters concerning agriculture, health, continuing education, information technology, culture and the arts, community library and resource development, information education campaign, sports and community services were addressed. Also, more aggressive steps were undertaken to enrich the activities of communities and school through the "adopt-a-barangay" and "adopt-a-school" programs.

The model shift on conducting extension activities that are focused in program based activities had gone over the traditional one-shot deal activities. This paradigm shift saw 826 clients served against the 543 target clients in 2018. All the ten (10) LGU's in Mountain Province were served by the faculty extensionists. These extension projects and programs contributed to the awareness of communities on the academic programs of the college.

Resource Generation and Linkages:

The Resource Generation and Linkages pave the way for income generation through pump-priming approach that feeds on innovation and cost effective practices. This sector is stationed to put the productive and income generating capacity of the College as competitive and duty-bound so as to impact on the financial position of the College. The different enterprises catered by the sector are MPSPC Food Processing and Services (Canteen), Digital Heritage (printing press) Center for Continuing Education (review & training center), MPSPC marketing Center and the Ba-ang Integrated Farms. Linkages development also thrives to strengthen connections with other institution locally and internationally to seek collaborative partners in achieving shared visions

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