International Journal of Social Science and Education Research Studies ISSN(print): 2770-2782, ISSN(online): 2770-2790 Volume 04 Issue 09 September 2024 DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.55677/ijssers/V04I9Y2024-17</u>, Impact Factor: 6.759

Page No: 1073-1089



Sustainability, Profitability and Challenges Encountered in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System

Dr. Jennelyn Guzman-Mercado¹, Dr. Susana C. Bautista²

^{1,2} University of Perpetual Help System Laguna, Philippines

ABSTRACT

Published Online: September 24, 2024

In today's educational landscape, financial constraints are common among institutions. However, income-generating projects (IGPs) offer a sustainable solution, as noted by Boqueo (2023), providing both financial stability and valuable learning experiences for students. State universities and colleges (SUCs) particularly see IGPs as a vital income source, reflecting a shift towards collaborative funding efforts between the government and development partners (Adan & Keiyoro, 2019).Insights from Adora and Ultra (2022) highlight IGPs' effectiveness in securing additional resources for schools, supporting various programs and bridging funding gaps. Embracing IGPs, as emphasized by Battad (2019), offers solutions to various challenges by integrating research, instruction, and extension while fostering job creation and supplementing school budgets.

In this context, this study was conceived to determine the level of profitability, level of sustainability, and challenges encountered in income generating projects of University of Rizal System. The study utilized descriptive-correlational research design. Copeland (2022) stated that the aim of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. Correlational research refers to a non-experimental research method which studies the relationship between two variables with the help of statistical analysis. In particular, this study described level of sustainability, level of profitability and challenges encountered in income generating projects of University of Rizal System.

The respondents of the study composed of the 130 admin and finance officials of University of Rizal System . The actual sample of 98 was computed using the Raosoft Calculator and were chosen through the random sampling method (Rahi, 2017) with a confidence level of 95% and 5% a margin of error. A stratified sampling technique was in the study.

The findings revealed that the overall weighted mean of 3.37 indicates that there was a "Very High" level of sustainability in income generating projects of University of Rizal System . More so, the overall weighted mean of 3.25 indicates that there was a "Very High' level of profitability in income generating projects of URS .The University of Rizal System faces several challenges in its Income Generating Projects (IGPs) based on survey responses. Major hurdles includes lack of funding for initial investments, insufficient project execution infrastructure, and resistance to change among faculty and staff, and difficulties aligning projects with academic goals. The level of sustainability significantly correlated with the level of profitability as shown by the Pearson r values of market demand and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.832; p=0.000) and financial and cost management (r=0.781; p=0.000) level of sustainability; Community engagement and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.738; p=0.000) and financial and cost management (r=0.731; p=0.000), level of sustainability; Legal laws and regulations and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.622 p= p=0.000)Financial and cost management (r=0.609 p=0.000) level of sustainability environmental and social impact and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.635 p=0.000) which were all less than the 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. A value of 0.000 indicates a high level of prediction of the dependent variable (Level of Profitability). The obtained R square of 0.723 shows the independent variable (market demand, Community engagement, Legal laws and regulations, Environmental and social impact)explain the variability of the dependent variable (level of profitability). Further, the ANOVA shows that the independent variable (level of

Sustainability) being statistically significantly predicted the dependent variable Level of Profitability with an F-value of 47.922 and a probability value of 0.000 which is less than the 0.05 significance level. In conclusion, the Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at University of Rizal System (URS) achieved a very high level of sustainability. This is a manifestation that the IGPs are not only meeting legal requirements but are also making positive contributions to the environment, society, and community. The high level of profitability in Income Generating Projects (IGPs) of University of Rizal System (URS) signifies outstanding performance in terms of revenue generation and financial management. The Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at University of Rizal System (URS) reveals a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in their implementation. The predominant challenges include a lack of funding for initial investments, insufficient project execution infrastructure, and resistance to change among faculty and staff. The higher the level of sustainability along with market demand, community engagement, legal laws and regulations and environmental and social impact, the higher the level of profitability along with the revenue generation and financial and cost management. The independent variable level of sustainability is the driver of level of profitability, hence, the proposed action plan may be implemented to address the challenges encountered in income-generating projects at the University of Rizal System.

KEYWORDS:

Sustainability, Profitability, Challenges in Income Generating Projects

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary times, educational institutions frequently confront financial constraints within their budgets. Nevertheless, a sustainable solution has emerged through income-generating projects (IGPs), which not only stabilize schools financially but also offer valuable learning opportunities for students (Boqueo 2023)[1]. State universities and colleges (SUCs) perceive IGPs as a significant income source, reflecting a shift in education financing towards collaboration between governments and development partners (Adan & Keiyoro, 2019)[2]. Consequently, there has been a surge in IGPs aimed at ensuring the effective provision of quality education (Chirchir et al., 2019)[3].

According to Adora and Ultra (2022)[4], implementing income-generating projects emerges as a powerful strategy for schools to obtain additional resources. These initiatives are vital in supporting programs facing funding gaps, empowering educational institutions, and enabling business units in higher education to enhance their financial resources. As highlighted by Sakhiyya and Rata (2019)[5], this diversification reduces dependence on government budgets.

Additionally, Battad (2019)[6] stressed the significance of adopting income-generating projects as a crucial solution to diverse challenges. Apart from facilitating the integration of research, instruction, and extension, these projects also foster job creation and augment the school budget. Boldureanu et al. (2020)[7] further argued that launching a business provides students with insights into the

Corresponding Author: Dr. Jennelyn Guzman-Mercado *Cite this Article: Dr. Jennelyn Guzman-Mercado, Dr. Susana C. Bautista (2024). Sustainability, Profitability and Challenges Encountered in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. International Journal of Social Science and Education Research Studies, 4(9), 1073-1089 inception of business concepts and situations. Consequently, this approach enables schools to generate revenue, ultimately enhancing the teaching and learning environment.

Highlighting the importance of income-generating projects, Ogba et al. (2019) [8] emphasized their role in promoting self-reliance and bolstering financial sustainability for schools. Various revenue sources, as noted by Okoth (cited in Living and Kaganga, 2022)[9], contribute to effective university management by facilitating salary payments and enhancing physical facilities. Mtorobo (2019) [10] discovered that such projects are crucial in providing additional funds for teaching materials and overall school provisions. Moreover, these initiatives offer students practical training experiences, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and entrepreneurial skills, especially in business-related courses (Nyamwega, cited in Yap, 2022)[11].

In establishing a robust educational program, administrators encounter challenges, particularly with insufficient financial support from the national government, as evident in the education budget (Tolbe, 2022)[12]. State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) face financial struggles as they aim to improve education accessibility amidst rising costs. To address this, SUCs actively engage in Income-Generating Projects (IGPs) to ensure the delivery of quality education.

Given legal autonomy, state universities, as highlighted by Sahroni (2021)[13], can participate in incomegenerating activities, reducing reliance on government funding. This autonomy allows them to explore additional income sources, making the profitability of such projects crucial. The planning, execution, and ongoing evaluation of these projects are complex processes, aiming to generate revenue to supplement government funding and ease the financial strain on the state. Profitability relies on identifying feasible and sustainable projects aligned with the university's strengths and resources.

Additionally, individuals in sustainability governance roles within university projects, as indicated by the surveyed sustainability offices in the study by Filho et al. (2019)[14], express concerns about the inadequate allocation of resources and a lack of commitment from the administration to achieve sustainability goals (Son-Turan, 2021)[15].

Issa and Mhagama (2022)[16] identified challenges in managing school income-generating projects, including resource misallocation, inadequate resources, insufficient supervision skills, and poor staff cooperation. Lyanga and Chen (2020)[17] emphasized that many school administrators face challenges due to a lack of funds for implementing income-generating projects.

Lasway (2019)[18] outlined challenges faced by school administrators when managing income-generating activities. These challenges include a lack of education on specific project types within schools and a shortage of skilled personnel. Consequently, income-generating projects are often overseen by educators rather than business professionals, leading to deficiencies in financial accounting, reporting, and the absence of adequate policies and guidelines for project implementation (Dasig Jr. 2019)[19]. Additionally, according to Manasan et al. (cited in Yap 2022)[20], mismanagement such as weak financial management and a lack of internal control is evident, hindering the monitoring and analysis of project results.

Thus, this study is conceived to determine the level of sustainability, level of profitability, and challenges encountered in income generating projects of University of Rizal System. Specifically, this study had the following aims (1) to investigate the level of sustainability in income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of market demand; community engagement; legal laws and regulations; and environmental and social impact (2)discuss the level of profitability of income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of revenue generation; and financial and cost management.(3) discern the significant relationship between the level of sustainability and level of profitability of income generating projects and (4)discern the challenges encountered in income generating projects and (5) discover how predictive are the level of sustainability and level of profitability, taken singly or in combination motivation, taken singly or in combination, of income generating projects of University of Rizal System. Lastly, by the time this study had concluded, the researcher came up with several recommendations in hopes that it would serve as a guide for the implementers in aim to provide with actionable strategies to address the challenges and optimize the management of income-generating projects in educational institutions, ultimately enhancing their effectiveness and sustainability in supporting the delivery of quality education.

The study was anchored on Resource Dependency Theory (RDT) which offers a perspective on incomegenerating projects in schools, highlighting that schools rely on external resources for successful project initiation and sustained operation. In this framework, schools are viewed as interconnected with external entities, necessitating strategic relationships with businesses or government bodies for financial support, expertise, and community backing. The power dynamics in these relationships impact negotiation and resource allocation terms. The theory also acknowledges the dynamic external environment, prompting schools to adapt income-generating strategies in response to economic changes, regulations, and societal expectations. In essence, RDT provides insights for schools navigating the complexities of income-generating projects by effectively understanding and managing external dependencies.

Another theory used is Sustainability theory. This theory, at its core, emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of school income-generating projects, sustainability involves implementing practices that ensure long-term economic viability, environmental responsibility, and social equity.

In addition, this study was also strengthened by Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) Theory postulated by E.M. Rogers (as cited in LaMorte, 2019) explains that an idea gains momentum and diffuses through a specific population. The theory assumes that adoption of a new idea, behavior, or product does not happen simultaneously; rather it is a process whereby some people are more apt to adopt the innovation than others. And lastly, Resource Dependency Theory (RDT), postulated by Pfeffer and Salancik as cited in Gordon (2023), posits that organizational behavior is influenced by external resources. In the realm of income-generating projects in schools, RDT underscores the reliance of schools on external resources for both the initiation and sustained operation of projects.

METHODS

The descriptive- correlational research design was employed by the researcher to determine the level of sustainability, level of profitability, and challenges encountered in income generating projects of University of Rizal System, AY 2023-2024. Specifically, it determined the relationship between the above-mentioned variables. The respondents of the study composed of the 130 admin and finance officials of University of Rizal System . The actual sample of 98 was computed using the Raosoft Calculator and were chosen through the random sampling method (Rahi, 2017) with a confidence level of 95% and 5% a margin of error. A stratified sampling technique was applied in the study. The sampling mentioned earlier eliminates any bias in the study's result since every element in the population has a chance to be selected as a respondent or participant. It also

provides empirical information with a limited chance of data errors.

A questionnaire was utilized to acquire the necessary primary data for the study. To rate and promote convenience in responding to the questions, a four-point (4point) Likert scale was used. Since the questionnaire was a researcher-made, it was subjected to validation through presentation to the panel of experts in research, language teaching, and in statistics. Their comments and suggestions were essential for its validity. After some modification, it was shown to the adviser for final approval. Thereafter, the instrument was statistically subjected to a content validation process using Cronbach Alpha. The computed Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the level of sustainability was 0.874; level of profitability was 0.883 and challenges was 0.846 which means that the data of the researcher were valid and reliable. The accomplished questionnaires were collected right after they were answered by the respondents and the gathered data were tallied, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted.

Before collecting data, a permit to conduct the study was sought. After that, the letter and the survey instrument were sent to the respondents via google document. Google documents used for the data gathering can accommodate respondents from distant locations.

Statistical tools such as weighted mean and ranking, Pearson r, Frequency and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were used for the analysis of data and interpretation of results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects

 Table 1. The Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Market Demand

 Indicator
 Weighted
 Verbal
 Rank

	Mean	Interpretation	
1. The university exhibits a pattern of consistent and sustainable growth	3.17	High	6
in revenue over time.			
2. The university adapts and evolves by following market trends to	3.21	High	2.5
ensure its continued relevance.			
3. The university consistently offers excellent products and services that	3.30	Very High	1
meet or surpass market expectations.			
4. The university routinely engages in market research and analysis to	3.21	High	2.5
comprehend market dynamics, identify opportunities, and foresee			
changes in demand.			
5 The university offers unique features or services that are different from	3.15	High	7
competitors and are appealing to a wide range of customer segments.			
6. The university implements marketing strategies that adeptly cater to	3.20	High	4
the demands of the market.			
7. The university consistently monitors and evaluates changes in market	3.18	High	5
dynamics.			
Average	3.21	High	

Table 1 presents the level of sustainability of income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Market Demand. As seen in the table, indicator 3 "The university consistently offers excellent products and services that meet or surpass market expectations" was ranked 1 with a weighted mean of 3.30 and verbally interpreted as "very high"; while Indicator 2 and 4 "The university adapts and evolves by following market trends to ensure its continued relevance." The university routinely engages in market research and analysis to comprehend market dynamics, identify opportunities, and foresee changes in demand" both ranked 2.5 having a weighted mean of 3.21 and verbally interpreted as "high"

On the other hand, Indicator 6, "The university implements marketing strategies that adeptly cater to the demands of the market.." ranked 4 with 3. 20 weighted mean and verbally interpreted as "high" followed by Indicator 7 "The university consistently monitors and evaluates changes in market dynamics." with a weighted mean of 3.18 and verbally interpreted as "high". Indicator 1 stating that " The university exhibits a pattern of consistent and sustainable growth in revenue over time ranked 6 with 3.17 weighted mean and verbally interpreted as "high"

To sum up, the average weighted mean of 3.21 revealed that there was a High sustainability on market demand of income generating projects of University of Rizal System. This implies that URS admin consistently provide high-quality products or services that meet or surpass market expectations, adjust and transform in accordance with shifting market trends, ensuring ongoing relevance, routinely engage in market research and analysis to comprehend market dynamics, identify opportunities, and foresee changes in

demand, implement marketing strategies that adeptly cater to the demands of the market, consistently monitor and evaluate changes in market dynamics and exhibit a pattern of consistent, sustainable growth in revenue over time and introduce distinctive features or services that differentiate them in the market and appeal to a broad range of customer segments.

Table 2. The Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Community Engagement

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The university aims to establish mutually beneficial relationships with local businesses, organizations, and residents.	3.39	Very High	2
2. The university actively involves a variety of stakeholders, considering the viewpoints and requirements of the community, local authorities, and other pertinent groups.	3.43	Very High	1
3. The university empowers the community by engaging them in decision-making processes and offering chances for skill development.	3.35	Very High	3.5
4. The university engages in projects that exhibit cultural sensitivity, respecting and integrating local traditions, values, and practices into its activities.	3.35	Very High	3.5
5. The university is committed to maintaining open and transparent communication with the community.	3.34	Very High	5
6. The university regularly assesses community needs to recognize and respond to the changes and aspirations of the local population.	3.27	Very High	7
7 The university gives precedence to social equity by addressing disparities and ensuring that the project's benefits are accessible and fairly distributed among community members.	3.31	Very High	6
Average	3.35	Very High	

Table 2 shows the Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal Systemin terms of Community Engagement. It can be seen in the table that indicator 2 got the highest weighted mean of 3.43, "The university actively involves a variety of stakeholders, considering the viewpoints and requirements of the community, local authorities, and other pertinent groups." and verbally interpreted as "very high"; followed by Indicator 1" The university aims to establish mutually beneficial relationships with local businesses, organizations, and residents. Having a weighted mean 3.39 and interpreted as "very high". On the other hand, Indicator 3 and 4 "The university empowers the community by engaging them in decision-making processes and offering chances for skill development." The university engages in projects that exhibit cultural sensitivity, respecting and integrating local traditions, values, and practices into its activities..." both got a weighted mean of 3.35 and verbally interpreted as "high".

On the other hand, Indicator 5 stating that "The university is committed to maintaining open and transparent communication with the community." ranked 5 with a weighted mean of 3. 34, verbally interpreted as "very high" followed by Indicator 7 stating that "The university gives precedence to social equity by addressing disparities and ensuring that the project's benefits are accessible and fairly distributed among community members.." with a weighted mean of 3.31, verbally interpreted as "very high." On the other hand, Indicator 6 "The university regularly assesses community needs to recognize and respond to the changes and aspirations of the local population" ranked 6 with a weighted mean of 3.27 and verbally interpreted as "very high".

To sum up, the average weighted mean of 3.35 revealed that there was a "Very High" Level of Sustainability on Community Engagement in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. This only implies that the university incorporate and actively involve a variety of stakeholders, taking into account the viewpoints and requirements of the community, local authorities, and other pertinent groups. cultivate mutually advantageous connections with local businesses, organizations, and residents, empower the community by engaging them in decision-making processes and offering chances for skill development, engage in projects that exhibit cultural sensitivity, respecting and integrating local traditions, values, clear and practices into their activities. uphold communication with the community, give precedence to social equity by addressing disparities and ensuring that the project's benefits are accessible and fairly distributed among community members, and consistently perform assessments of community needs to recognize and respond to the changing requirements and aspirations of the local population.

 Table 3. The Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Legal Laws and Regulations

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The university strictly adheres to pertinent laws and	3.53	Very High	1.5
regulations, ensuring complete compliance with the legal standards governing its operation			
2. The university maintains ethical business practices,	3.50	Very High	4
surpassing legal requirements to ensure fairness,			
3. The university conducts regular audits to assess compliance	3.51	Very High	3
with pertinent laws and regulations.			
4. The university ensures compliance with consumer	3.48	Very High	5.5
5 The university places utmost importance on protecting data	3.53	Very High	1.5
and ensuring privacy.			
6. The university ensures adherence to labor laws, advocating for fair and equitable employment practices	3.48	Very High	5.5
7 The university is committed to financial transparency,	3.46	Very High	7
complying with all laws and regulations governing financial		, ,	
reporting, taxation, and accountability to stakeholders.			
Average	3.50	Very High	

Table 3 presents the level of sustainability of income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Legal Laws and regulations. It can be gleaned from the table above that indicator 1 and 5 which states that "The university strictly adheres to pertinent laws and regulations, ensuring complete compliance with the legal standards governing its operation and "The university places utmost importance on protecting data and ensuring privacy ... " both got the highest weighted mean of 3.53 which verbally interpreted as "very high"; followed by Indicator 3" The university conducts regular audits to assess compliance with pertinent laws and regulations." having a weighted mean of 3.51 and verbally interpreted as "very high" while Indicator 2, "The university maintains ethical business practices, requirements to surpassing legal ensure fairness. transparency, and integrity in all transactions" ranked 4 with a weighted mean 3.50 and verbally interpreted as "very high".

On the other hand, Indicator 4 and 6 "The University ensures compliance with consumer protection laws to safeguard customer rights and interests." The university ensures adherence to labor laws, advocating for fair and equitable employment practices.." both ranked 5.5, with 3.48 computed weighted mean of 3.48 and interpreted as "very high". Next is Indicator 7 "The university is committed to financial transparency, complying with all laws and regulations governing financial reporting, taxation, and accountability to stakeholders." obtaining a weighted mean of 3.46, and verbally interpreted as "very high"

To sum up, the average weighted mean of 3.50 revealed there was a very high level of sustainability in income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of its Legal Laws and Regulations. This only means that the University strictly adheres to pertinent laws and regulations, maintains ethical business practices, surpassing legal requirements to ensure fairness, transparency, and integrity in all transactions, regularly perform audits to evaluate adherence to legal laws and regulations, ensures compliance with consumer protection laws to safeguard customer rights and interests, ensures adherence to labor laws, committed to financial transparency, complying with all laws and regulations governing financial reporting, taxation, and accountability to stakeholders.

Table 4. The Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Environmental and Social Impact

Indicator	Weighted	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Interpretation	
1. The university implements practices aimed at reducing ecological	3.45	Very High	2
footprints, conserving resources, and fostering environmental			
sustainability.			

3.43	Very High	
3.42	Very High	5.5
3.43	Very High	3.5
3.39	Very High	7
3.43	Very High	3.5
3.42	Very High	5.5
3.48	Very High	1
	 3.48 3.42 3.43 3.39 3.43 3.42 3.43 3.42 3.43 	 3.48 Very High 3.42 Very High 3.43 Very High 3.39 Very High 3.43 Very High 3.42 Very High 3.43 Very High

Table 4 presents the Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System as to its Environmental and Social Impact. As seen in the table, among the indicators mentioned, indicator 2 "The university implements measures to protect ecosystems and conserve natural habitats" ranked 1 with a weighted mean of 3.48 and verbally interpreted as "very high"; followed by Indicator 1 " The university implements practices aimed at reducing ecological footprints, conserving resources, and fostering environmental sustainability obtaining a weighted mean 3.45 which is verbally interpreted as "very high". Indicator 4 and 6" "The university is committed to adopting environmentally responsible waste management practices." The university demonstrates measurable positive impacts on environment, society, and community development both ranked 3.5 obtaining a weighted mean "3.43 and verbally interpreted as " very high".

More so, Indicator 3 and 7 "The University actively strives to reduce waste, promote recycling, and adopt ecofriendly waste management practices" and "The university gives priority to fostering social inclusion and diversity bot got a weighted mean of 3.43 and an interpretation of "very high". Next is Indicator 5 stating that "The university engages local communities and relevant organizations in decision-making processes and initiatives that impact the environment and society." with a weighted mean of 3.39 and interpreted as "very high"

To sum up, there was a "Very High" Level of Sustainability on Environmental and Social Impact of Income Generating Projects obtaining a weighted mean of 3.43. This only means that the university implements measures to protect ecosystems and conserve natural habitat hence implements practices aimed at reducing ecological footprints, fostering environmental conserving resources, and sustainability, embrace environmentally responsible waste management practices, give priority to fostering social inclusion and diversity and involve stakeholders, such as local communities and pertinent organizations, in decisionmaking processes and initiatives that have implications for the environment and society.

Table 5. Summary Table of the Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System Indicator Weighted Verbal Rank

Indicator		weighteu	v ci bai	Nank
		Mean	Interpretation	
1.	Market demand	3.21	High	4
2.	Community engagement	3.35	Very High	3
3.	Legal laws and regulations	3.50	Very High	1
4.	Environmental and social impact	3.43	Very High	2
Overall	Weighted Mean	3.37	Very High	

Table 5 shows the summary table for the Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. It can be gleaned above, that the overall weighted mean of 3.37 manifest that there was a very high Level of Sustainability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. Specifically on market demand, community engagement, legal laws and regulations and environmental and social impact 3.21;3.35;3.50 and 3.43 respectively.

The study result implies that the IGPs at the University of Rizal System are effectively addressing legal requirements, positively impacting the environment and society, engaging with the community, and responding to market demands, collectively contributing to a high level of sustainability.

2. The Level of Profitability of Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System Table 6. The Level of Profitability of Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of Revenue Generation

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Revenue generation			
1. The university creates a unique value proposition that is	3.16	High	5
attractive to the customers and can generate profit.			
2. The university fosters repeat Income Generating Projects and	3.20	High	3
long-term relationships that contribute to sustained revenue.			
3. The university increases demand and explores new markets.	3.12	High	6
4 The university monitors revenue performance.	3.27	Very High	2
5 The university efficiently scales its operation to meet the	3.07	High	7
increased demand or the explored new markets.			
6. The university prioritizes customer satisfaction and loyalty,	3.34	Very High	1
fostering repeat business and long-term relationships that			
contribute to sustained revenue.			
7. The university implements pricing strategies that balance	3.17	High	4
competitiveness.			
Average	3.19	High	

Table 6 presents the level of Profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System as to revenue generation. It can be gleaned from the table that indicator 6 "The university prioritizes customer satisfaction and loyalty, fostering repeat business and long-term relationships that contribute to sustained revenue" got the highest mean of 3.34 and interpreted as "very high"; next is Indicator 4 stating that "The university monitors revenue performance." With a weighted mean of 3.27 and verbally interpreted as "very high", Indicator 2" The university fosters repeat Income Generating Projects and long-term relationships that contribute to sustained revenue.." ranked 3 with a weighted mean of 3.20 and verbally interpreted as "high" while Indicator 7 "The university implements pricing strategies that balance competitiveness." got a weighted mean of 3.17 and interpreted as "high"

On the other hand, Indicator 1 "The university creates a unique value proposition that is attractive to the

customers and can generate profit." ranked 5 with a weighted mean of 3.1 and verbally interpreted as "high". Indicator 3 "The university increases demand and explores new markets was ranked 6 with a weighted mean of 3.12 and verbally interpreted as "high. And lastly, indicator 5" The university efficiently scales its operation to meet the increased demand or the explored new markets." got a mean of 3.07 and verbally interpreted as "high.

To sum up, the average weighted mean of 3.19 revealed that there was a "High" level of profitability on revenue generation in income generating projects of University of Rizal System. This only means that the university prioritizes customer satisfaction and loyalty, fostering repeat business and long-term relationships that contribute to sustained revenue., monitors revenue performance, implement pricing strategies that balance competitiveness and exhibit a pattern of consistent and sustainable growth in revenue over time.

Table 7. The Level of Profitability of	Income	Generating Projects of	f University	of Rizal System	in terms of Fina	incial and
Cost Management						

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretatio	Rank
	1. I Cull	n	
Financial and cost management			
1. The university manages and reduces its operational	3.36	Very High	2
expenses.			
2 The university carefully plans and manages its finances by	3.38	Very High	1
engaging in strategic budgeting that leads it to wise allocation			
of financial resources.			
3. The university implements robust risk management	3.23	High	7
strategies to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks.			

Average	3.31	Very High	
anticipate future expenses and revenues.			
7. The university engages in accurate financial forecasting to	3.30	Very High	4
anticipate future expenses and revenues.			
6. The university engages in accurate financial forecasting to	3.29	Very High	5.5
for various initiatives.			
5. The university regularly evaluates the return on investment	3.29	Very High	5.5
capital.			
financial resources which includes personnel, equipment, and			
4. The university aims to make the most efficient use of its	3.33	Very High	3

It can be gleaned from table 7 the level of Profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System in terms of financial and cost management. As seen in the table, indicator 2 got the highest mean score of 3.38 and interpreted as "Very High". "The university carefully plans and manages its finances by engaging in strategic budgeting that leads it to wise allocation of financial resources". Next is Indicator 1 "The university manages and reduces its operational expenses" got a weighted mean of 3.36 and verbally interpreted as "very high", Indicator 4 "The university aims to make the most efficient use of its financial resources which includes personnel, equipment, and capital ..." ranked 3 with a weighted mean of 3.33 and interpreted as " very high" while Indicator 7 "The university engages in accurate financial forecasting to anticipate future expenses and revenues." got a weighted mean of 3.30 and interpreted as "very high."

On the other hand, Indicator 5 and 6 "The university regularly evaluates the return on investment for various

initiatives. and The university engages in accurate financial forecasting to anticipate future expenses and revenues." Both ranked 5.5 with a weighted mean of 3.29 and verbally interpreted as "very high". Indicator 3" The university implements robust risk management strategies to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks." with a weighted mean of 3.23 and verbally interpreted as "high."

To sum up, the average weighted mean of 3.31 revealed that the level of profitability in income generating projects of University of Rizal System in terms of financial and cost management was "very high". This implies that the university carefully plans and manages its finances by engaging in strategic budgeting that leads it to wise allocation of financial resources, manages and reduces its operational expenses, regularly evaluate the return on investment for various initiatives, engage in accurate financial forecasting to anticipate future expenses and revenues and implement robust risk management strategies to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks.

Table 8. Composite Table for the Level of Profitability of Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal SystemIndicatorWeightedWeightedVerbalRank

Indicator		weighted	verbal	К
		Mean	Interpretation	
1.	Revenue generation	3.19	High	2
2.	Financial and cost management	3.31	Very High	1
Overal	l Weighted Mean	3.25	Very High	
	Terrate and the state of the st	TT1	1	4

It can be seen above the summary table for the Level of Profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. As presented in the table, the overall weighted mean of 3.25 indicates that there is a Very High level of profitability in income generating projects of URS on their Financial and cost management having a mean of 3.31 while revenue generation got 3.19 weighted mean.

The study result implies that the level of profitability in IGPs at the University of Rizal System are performing exceptionally well in terms of profitability along with effective revenue generation and robust financial and cost management practices.

3. Relationship between the level of sustainability and level of profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System

 Table 9. Relationship between the level of sustainability and level of profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System

Sustainability	Profitability	
	Revenue generation	Financial and cost
		management
Market demand	r=0.832**	r=0.781**
	High correlation	Moderate correlation
	p=0.000	p=0.000
Community engagement	r=0.738**	r=0.731**
	Moderate correlation	Moderate correlation
	p=0.000	p=0.000
Legal laws and regulations	r=0.622**	r=0.609**
	Moderate correlation	Moderate correlation
	p=0.000	p=0.000
Environmental and social impact	r=0.635**	r=0.656**
	Moderate correlation	Moderate correlation
	p=0.000	p=0.000

**Significant @ 0.01

Table 9 presents the relationship between the level of sustainability and level of profitability in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System. As shown above, there was a significant relationship between the level of sustainability market demand and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.832; p=0.000) and financial and cost management (r=0.781; p=0.000) level of sustainability; Community engagement and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.731; p=0.000) and financial and cost management (r=0.731; p=0.000), level of

sustainability; Legal laws and regulations and level of profitability along revenue generation (r=0.622 p= p=0.000)Financial and cost management (r=0.609 p=0.000) Level of sustainability as to Environmental and social impact and level of profitability along with revenue generation (r=0.635 p=0.000). This means that the higher the level of sustainability along market demand, community engagement, legal laws and regulations and environmental and social impact, the higher the level of profitability along revenue generation and financial and cost management.

4. Challenges in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System Table 10. The Challenges Encountered in Income Generating Projects of University of Rizal System Indicator Frequency

	Yes	No
1. Lack of Funding for Initial Project Investments	70	28
2. Insufficient Infrastructure for Project Execution	71	27
3. Resistance to Change among Faculty and Staff	59	39
4. Difficulty in Identifying Viable Income Projects	57	41
5. Regulatory Hurdles and Compliance Issues	53	45
6. Inadequate Marketing and Outreach Strategies	54	44
7. Challenges in Aligning Projects with Academic Goals	66	32
8. Lack of Entrepreneurial Mindset among Stakeholders	54	44
9. Difficulty in Garnering Student and Alumni Support	53	45
10. Communication Barriers among University Departments	56	42
11. Lack of Clear Policy Framework for Income Projects	51	47
12. Resistance from Academic Committees and Boards	42	55

Table 10 above presents a comprehensive overview of the challenges faced in Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at the University of Rizal System, highlighting an affirmative responses indicated by numerals. Notably, challenges such as the lack of funding for initial project investments and

insufficient infrastructure for project execution are prominent, with 70 respondents affirming the former and 71 respondents acknowledging the latter. Resistance to change among faculty and staff is reported by 59 respondents, while difficulty in identifying viable income projects is recognized

by 57 respondents. Regulatory hurdles and compliance issues are acknowledged by 53 respondents, and inadequate marketing and outreach strategies are cited by 54 respondents. Challenges in aligning projects with academic goals are identified by 66 respondents.

Additionally, lack of entrepreneurial mindset among stakeholders and difficulty in garnering student and alumni support each received affirmations from 54 and 53 respondents, respectively. Communication barriers among university departments are reported by 56 respondents, and the lack of a clear policy framework for income projects is noted by 51 respondents. Resistance from academic committees and boards is acknowledged by 42 respondents.

This detailed analysis offers a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted challenges faced by IGPs at the University of Rizal System, providing a foundation for targeted strategies and improvements.

5. Regression Between Level of Sustainability and Level of Profitability taken Singly or in Combination in Income generating Projects of University of Rizal System

 Table 11. Regression Between Level of Sustainability and Level of Profitability taken Singly or in Combination in Income generating Projects of University of Rizal System

Predictor	Dependent	R ²	F	р-	β	t	p-value
	Variable			value			
Market demand					0.386	4.340	0.000*
Community engagement	Level of	0.723	47.922	0.000	0.004	0.040	0.968
Legal laws and	Profitability				0.024	0.240	0.811
regulations	(Overall)						
Environmental and social					0.153	1.573	0.119
impact							
Overall sustainability					0.281	1.877	0.064
*Significant @ 0.05							

As shown in Table 11, there was multiple correlations between Level of Sustainability and Level of Profitability, Thus a value of 0.000 indicates the high level of prediction of the dependent variable (Level of Profitability). The obtained R square of 0.723 shows the independent variable (market demand, Community engagement, Legal laws and regulations, Environmental and social impact)explain the variability of the dependent variable (level of profitability). Further the ANOVA shows that the independent variable (level of Sustainability) being statistically significantly predicted the dependent variable Level of Profitability with an F-value of 47.922 and a probability value of 0.000which is less than the 0.05 significance level. This implies that the independent variables level of sustainability is the driver of profitability, which

further means that that the success and financial performance of Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at the University of Rizal System are significantly influenced by the degree of sustainability they exhibit.

6. Proposed Action Plan based on the challenges encountered in income generating projects

Based on the in-depth study of the data, the researcher has devised a plan of action to be considered in order to address the challenges encountered in incomegenerating projects at the University of Rizal System. Each area of concern is accompanied by specific objectives, strategies, timeframes, persons involved, budget allocations, and success indicators to ensure effective planning and implementation.

Areas	of	Objectives	Strategy/Activity	Time	Person	Budget	Success Indicator
Concern				Frame	Involved	Allocation	
1. Lack	of	- To identify	Conduct market	1 month	Marketing	8,000	Completion of market
Market		potential	research including		Department,		research report
Research		markets and	surveys, focus		Research		Identification of at least
		target	groups, and data		Team		three viable target
		demographic	analysis				markets.
		s for income-					
		generating					
		projects.					

2. Inadequate	To secure	Develop	ongoing	Project	20.000	Signed agreements with
Resources	necessary	partnertship with		manager,		at least two external
	resources for	external		Finance		organizations for funding
	income-	organizations for		Department		or resources sharing-
	generating	funding and				increased budget
	projects	resource sharing				allocation secured for
						future phases
3. Operational	То	Conduct a	3 months	Operations	10.000	Reduced processing time
inefficiencies	streamline	comprehensive		Team, IT		by at least 25% Positive
	operational	review of current		Department		feedback from
	processes	operational				effectiveness of new
	and improve	workflows-				workflows and tools
	efficiency	Implement				
		automation tools				
		and system where				
		applicable				
4. Marketing	To increase	Develop a	6 months	Marketing	15.000	Increased website traffic
and Promotion	awareness	marketing plan		Department;		and social media
	and attract	including online		Public		engagement by at least
	customers	campaigns, social		Relations		30%- Positive feedback
	for income	media presence and		Team		from target demographic
	generating	community				regarding brand
	projects	outreach events.				awareness
5. Monitoring	To monitor	Establish key	ongoing	Project	5.000	Quarterly progress
and Evaluation	project	performance		Manager,		reports completed and
	progress and	indicators for each		Monitoring		presented to
	evaluate	project aspect-		and		stakeholders-
	effectiveness	Implement regular		Evaluation		Achievement of KPIs
	regularly	progress reviews		Team		within set timelines.
		and evaluation				
		sessions				

CONCLUSIONS

The Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at the University of Rizal System (URS) have achieved a very high level of sustainability. This indicates that the IGPs are not only meeting legal requirements but are also making positive contributions to the environment, society, and community. Moreover, they are responsive to market demands, collectively fostering a robust and improved sustainability framework within the university's income-generating initiatives.

The high level of profitability of the Income Generating Projects (IGPs) of the University of Rizal System (URS) signifies outstanding performance in terms of revenue generation and financial management. This suggests that the IGPs have experienced notable improvements, showcasing effective strategies for optimizing financial outcomes and ensuring sustainable profitability within the university's income-generating initiatives.

The Income Generating Projects (IGPs) at the University of Rizal System (URS) reveals a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in their implementation. The predominant challenges include a lack of funding for initial investments, insufficient project execution infrastructure, and resistance to change among faculty and staff. Additionally, difficulties in identifying viable income projects, regulatory hurdles, and inadequate marketing strategies pose significant obstacles. Despite these challenges, the study highlights areas for improvement, such as enhancing alignment with academic goals, fostering an entrepreneurial mindset among stakeholders, and addressing communication barriers. A clear policy framework and overcoming resistance from academic committees and boards are also essential for the successful execution of IGPs at URS.

The higher the level of sustainability along with market demand, community engagement, legal laws and regulations and environmental and social impact, the higher the level of profitability along with the revenue generation and financial and cost management.

The independent variable level of sustainability is the driver of level of profitability. The proposed action plan may be implemented to address the challenges encountered in income-generating projects at the University of Rizal System.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The administrators should prioritize investing by establishing continuous financial monitoring systems for regular assessments and adjustments to enhance and sustain profitability. Implement capacity-building programs for staff to improve financial management and sustainable practices. Emphasize diversification, innovation, stakeholder engagement, and adaptation to market trends for long-term success in successful IGPs and use them as models for future initiatives.

2. Faculty and staff should actively engage with and support these initiatives like incorporating sustainability principles into curricula, raising awareness about the positive impacts of IGPs on the environment and society. Collaboration with students to integrate real-world examples from IGPs into coursework can enhance the understanding of sustainable practices.

3. Faculty and staff should participate in on-going training programs focused on sustainability, ensuring they stay informed about the latest practices and can effectively communicate the significance of these initiatives to the broader school community.

4. The university administrators should prioritize securing additional funding for initial investments, focusing on infrastructure development, and implementing change management strategies to overcome resistance among faculty and staff. Improving the identification of viable income projects, navigating regulatory landscapes, and enhancing marketing strategies are critical for overcoming obstacles. Furthermore, the URS should work towards better alignment of IGPs with academic goals, fostering an entrepreneurial mindset among stakeholders, and establishing clear policy frameworks. Proactive measures to address communication barriers and gain support from academic committees and boards are essential for ensuring the successful execution and sustained success of IGPs at URS.

5. Administrators should implement or utilize the proposed action plan to address the challenges faced by the university.

6. Future researchers may replicate this investigation while considering additional variables such as socioeconomic factors, technological advancements, or regional differences. Exploring these variables could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the success and challenges of Income Generating Projects at the University of Rizal System.

REFERENCES

 Abooki, P. & Kamanzi, S. M., (2019). Financing higher education: income generation in Ugandan public universities. Journal of Public Administration, 53(4), 904-918.

- Adam, C., Hurka, S., Knill, C., & Steinebach, Y. (2019). Policy accumulation and the democratic responsiveness trap. Cambridge University Press.
- 3. Afuberoh, Dennis & Okoye 2020. Efficient Revenue Generation For Sustainable Growth Among Educational Institutions In Nigeria: Data Envelopment Analysis Approach.
- Ahmed, R.,Mohammed., Shaheen, S., & Philbin, S. P. (2022). The role of big data analytics and decision-making in achieving project success. Journal of Engineering and Technology Management, 65, 101697.
- Ahmed, M. N. Q., & Atiqul Haq, S. M. (2019). Indigenous people's perceptions about climate change, forest resource management, and coping strategies: a comparative study in Bangladesh. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 21, 679-708.
- Alshubiri, F., Elheddad, M., Jamil, S., & Djellouli, N. (2020). The impacts of financial development on green and non-green energy consumption: empirical evidence from OPEC countries.
- Ameha A., Rawat, A., Karlstrom, J., Oulare, M., Omer, M. D., Desta, H. H., ... & Rasanathan, K. (2022). The contribution of community health systems to resilience: Case study of the response to the drought in Ethiopia. Journal of Global Health, 12.
- Anicic, S., Orahem Gorge, E., & Peychev, K. (2019). The Effect of Entrepreneurial Failure and Human Capital on Learning: A multiple case study.
- Aviso, K. B., Chiu, A. S., Demeterio III, F. P., Lucas, R. I. G., Tseng, M. L., & Tan, R. R. (2019).Optimal human resource planning with Pgraph for universities undergoing transition. Journal of cleaner production, 224, 811-822.
- Ajayi, Ogunode & No, P(2022) Political Influence in Administration of Public University Nigeria: Effects and Way Forward.
- Baada, Ghalavand, H., Panahi, S., Khani, S., & Danaei Mehrabad, S. (2022). Revenue generation in libraries: A systematized review. Information Development, 02666669221147249.
- Bansal, S., Garg, I., & Sharma, G. D. (2019). Social entrepreneurship as a path for social change and driver of sustainable development: A systematic review and research agenda. Sustainability, 11(4), 1091.
- Baseki, T. (2021). The Contribution of Head Teachers' Supervisory Role in the Implementation of Education Quality Improvement Program in Public Primary Schools in Musoma Municipality, Tanzania.

- Bauwens, T., Huybrechts, B., & Dufays, F. (2020). Understanding the diverse scaling strategies of social enterprises as hybrid organizations: The case of renewable energy cooperatives. Organization & Environment, 33(2), 195-219.
- Besing, D., & Saan, R. (2023). Income-generating Projects of a Philippine State University: Proposal for Strategic Decisions. Southeastern Philippines Journal of Research and Development, 28(1), 13-29.
- Binagwaho, A., Bonciani Nader, H., Brown Burkins, M., Davies, A., Hessen, D. O., Mbow, C., ... & Tong, S. (2022). Knowledge-driven actions: transforming higher education for global sustainability: independent expert group on the universities and the 2030 agenda. UNESCO Publishing.
- Boldureanu, G., Ionescu, A. M., Bercu, A. M., Bedrule-Grigoruță, M. V., & Boldureanu, D. (2020). Entrepreneurship education through successful entrepreneurial models in higher education institutions. Sustainability, 12(3), 1267.
- Bushell S.,& Aquino, K. C., (2020). Device usage and accessible technology needs for post-traditional students in the e-learning environment. The Journal of Continuing Higher Education, 68(2), 101-116.
- Chang, S., Pierson, E., Koh, P. W., Gerardin, J., Redbird, B., Grusky, D., & Leskovec, J. (2021). Mobility network models of COVID-19 explain inequities and inform reopening. Nature, 589(7840), 82-87.
- Chin, T., Yang, Y., Zhang, P., Yu, X., & Cao, L. (2019). Co-creation of social innovation: Corporate universities as innovative strategies for Chinese firms to engage with society. Sustainability, 11(5), 1438.
- 21. Chirchir, P., Ngeno, V., & Ngure, L. (2019). Influence of Income Generating Activities on Academic Performance in Public Secondary Schools in Ainamoi Sub-County, Kericho County, Kenya. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, 9(10), 582-58588.
- 22. Chinyoka, A., & Mutambara, E. (2020). The challenges of revenue generation in state universities: The case of Zimbabwe. Cogent Social Sciences, 6(1), 1748477.
- 23. Cruise R., Blasch, E., Aved, A., Majumder, U., & Rovito, T. (2019). Methods of AI for multimodal sensing and action for complex situations. AI Magazine, 40(4), 50-65.
- Dasig Jr, D. D., Valderama, A. M. C., Dasig Jr, D. D., Taduyo, M. A. B., Gatpandan, M. P., Traballo, R. C., & Gatpandan, P. H. (2019). The Implications of Value-Based Approach in the Compliance of a Faculty Deliverable: A Lean Project Management

Methodology. International Journal of Simulation--Systems, Science & Technology, 20.

- Daub, C. H., Hasler, M., Verkuil, A. H., & Milow, U. (2020). Universities talk, students walk: promoting innovative sustainability projects. International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, 21(1), 97-111.
- Delmonte, N. (2021). Use of the Marketing Mix in Transnational Higher Education Institutions: A Literature Review. JPAIR Multidisciplinary Research, 43(1), 122-145.
- Drake, M. S., Hales, J., & Rees, L. (2019). Disclosure overload? A professional user perspective on the usefulness of general purpose financial statements. Contemporary Accounting Research, 36(4), 1935-1965.
- France & Regmi, K. D. (2023). Deliberation and decisionism in educational policymaking: How Nepali educational policymakers negotiate with foreign aid agencies. Journal of Education Policy, 1-23.
- Gordon, J., Eluchans, M., Lancia, G. L., Thiery, T., Moretti, R., ... & Pezzulo, G. (2023). Beyond simple laboratory studies: developing sophisticated models to study rich behavior. Physics of life reviews.
- 30. Filho, W., Will, M., Salvia, A. L., Adomssent, M., Grahl, A., & Spira, F. (2019). The role of green and Sustainability Offices in fostering sustainability efforts at higher education institutions. Journal of Cleaner Production, 232, 1394 -1401.
- Frezghi, T. G., & Tsegay, S. M. (2019). Internationalisation of higher education in China: A critical analysis. Social Change, 49(4), 643-658.
- Gazzola, P., Pavione, E., Pezzetti, R., & Grechi, D. (2020). Trends in the fashion industry. The perception of sustainability and circular economy: A gender/generation quantitative approach. Sustainability, 12(7), 2809.
- Ghalavand, H., Panahi, S., Khani, S., & Danaei Mehrabad, S. (2022). Revenue generation in libraries: A systematized review. Information Development, 02666669221147249.
- Gui Español, J. B., Español, J. D. A., Reginalde, C. R., & Tariga, J. N. (2023). Strategies Throughout The Dilemma: Higher Education Institution's Income Generating Practices As Basis For External Environment Assessment. International Journal Of Business & Economics (Ijbe), 8(1), 132-140.
- 35. Hasbi, H., Moeljadi, M., Noermijati, N., & Rofiq, A. (2021). Effect of strength of the external environment and Islamic business ethics on the performance of Islamic finance companies with intellectual capital mediation. Management Science Letters, 11(3), 993-1002.

- 36. Hashim H, Abdulsamad, A., Ali, N. A., Mahomed, A. S. B., Jandab, A., & Al-Sharif, A. M. (2020). The Importance of Entrepreneurial Orientation's Dimensions in Influencing the Organizational Performance Food and Beverage of SMEs. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 7(12).
- Heldman, Ordynskaya Marina, E., Silina Tatiana, A., Tausova Irina, F., & Bagova Saida, A. Management Accounting and Cost Control in Project Management (Pp. 99-103).
- Issa, A., & Mhagama, M. The Effectiveness of Secondary School Heads in Supervising School Resources in Shinyanga District Council, Tanzania.
- Ives, J., Morley, G., & Bradbury-Jones, C. (2019). Moral distress and austerity: An avoidable ethical challenge in healthcare. Health Care Analysis, 27, 185-201.
- 40. Jayathilaka, A. K. (2020). Operating profit and net profit: measurements of profitability. Open Access
- Kholmuminov, S., Tursunov, B., Saidova, M., Abduhalilova, L., & Sadriddinova, N. (2021, December). Improving the analysis of business processes in digital era. In The 5th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems (pp. 775-789).
- LaMorte, W. W.Werler, M. M., Stuver, S. O.,&Healey, M. A., (2019). The future of teaching epidemiology. American Journal of Epidemiology, 188(5), 825-829.
- 43. Lee, Tan & Sulasula, J. (2023). Entrepreneurial Dimension of Public Universities in the Philippines' Zamboanga Peninsula Region: Best Practices and Controversies. Available at SSRN 4518024.
- Liczmańska-Kopcewicz, K., Pypłacz, P., & Wiśniewska, A. (2020). Resonance of investments in renewable energy sources in industrial enterprises in the food industry. Energies, 13(17), 4285.
- Levesque, V. R., & Wake, C. P. (2021). Organizational change for sustainability education: a case study of one university's efforts to create and implement institution-wide sustainability competencies. International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, 22(3), 497-515.
- Lim, Tanaka, Sulasula, J. (2023). Entrepreneurial Dimension of Public Universities in the Philippines' Zamboanga Peninsula Region: Best Practices and Controversies. Available at SSRN 4518024.
- 47. Liu, D., Han, S., & Zhang, J. (2022). The golden mean: Research on the mechanism of customer participation in employee service innovation. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 68, 103040.

- Living, John, M. M., & Kaganga, L. (2022). Performance of Income Generating Activities in Secondary Schools in Muleba District, Kagera Region, Tanzania. East African Journal of Management and Business Studies, 2(3), 1-11.
- Mahmud, A., Shohel, M. M. C., Ashrafuzzaman, M., Alam, A. S., Ahsan, M. S., & Islam, M. T. (2021). Preparedness of students for future teaching and learning in higher education: A Bangladeshi perspective. In New Student Literacies amid COVID-19: International Case Studies (pp. 29-56). Emerald Publishing Limited.
- Mahmud, A., Susilowati, N., Anisykurlillah, I., & Sari, P. N. (2023). Increasing income generation: the role of staff participation and awareness. International Journal of Financial Studies, 11(1), 25.
- Martins, S.S., Evangelista, A.C.J., Hammad, A.W., Tam, V.W. and Haddad, A., 2022.
 Evaluation of 4D BIM tools applicability in construction planning efficiency. International Journal of Construction Management, 22(15), pp.2987-3000.
- 52. Martinez, Nyakuma, B. B., Mahyon, N. I., Chiong, M. S., Rajoo, S., Pesiridis, A., Wong, S. L., & Martinez-Botas, R. (2023). Recovery and utilisation of waste heat from flue/exhaust gases: a bibliometric analysis (2010–2022). Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 30(39), 90522-90546.
- 53. Martinez, Santos & Sulasula, J. (2023). Entrepreneurial Dimension of Public Universities in the Philippines' Zamboanga Peninsula Region: Best Practices and Controversies. Available at SSRN 4518024.
- 54. McAllister, A., Flierl, M., Caswell, T. R., Costello, L., Hall, A., Li, C., ... & Walker, G. (2022). Top trends in academic libraries: A review of the trends and issues.
- 55. Millán, L., Ateş, L., Cobham, A., Harari, M., Janský, P., Meinzer, M., & Palanský, M. (2020). The corporate tax haven index: a new geography of profit shifting.
- 56. Mtorobo, Lasway, M. M. Income generating activities in public primary schools and their contribution to school funds in Tanzania: The case of Busega district council (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Dodoma).
- 57. Mudyazhezha, E. E., & Mudyazhezha, O. C. (2020). The Challenges of Asset Management in Institutions of Higher Education in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe. International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS), 4.
- Muhammad, Mustapha, S., Tijani, J. O., Ndamitso, M. M., Abdulkareem, S. A., Shuaib, D. T.,

Mohammed, A. \K., & Sumaila, A. J. S. R. (2020). The role of kaolin and kaolin/ZnO Nano adsorbents in adsorption studies for tannery wastewater treatment. Scientific Reports, 10(1), 13068.

- Muhavani, A. (2019). Alternative Income Generating Activities for Financial Sustainability of Higher Education Institutions. The Cradle of Knowledge: African Journal of Educational and Social Science Research, 7(3), 115-121.
- Nugraha, N. M., Ramadhanti, A. A., & Amaliawiati, L. (2021). Inflation, leverage, and company size and their effect on profitability. Journal of Applied Accounting and Taxation, 6(1), 63-70.
- 61. Odewole, P. O., & Ololade, B. M. (2022). Behaviour of the internally generated revenue during financial reforms in Nigeria.
- Ofoegbu, W. C. (2023). QUALITY CONTROL IN SERVICE BUSINESS PERFORMANCE: THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE. American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, 9, 119-129.
- 63. OgbaF &Nwokoro, C. V., (2019, January). Widows: Moving from vulnerability to empowerment in Southeast Nigeria. In Women's Studies International Forum (Vol. 72, pp. 56-64). Pergamon.
- Onrubia Fernández, J., & Sánchez Fuentes, A. J. (2019). Is Public Sector Performance just a matter of money? The case of the Spanish regional governments.
- 65. Osei-Kuffour, F., & Peprah, W. K. (2020). Correlate of Income Diversification and Financial Sustainability: Of Private Tertiary Institutions as Moderated by Institutional Profile.
- 66. Ozili, P. K. (2022). Sustainability and sustainable development research around the world. Managing Global Transitions.
- 67. Phatheka , Charles, P. P. (2019). Assessing the Impact of Income-Generating Projects Funded by the Department of Social Development in Uitenhage, Eastern Cape.
- 68. Quirino, Español, J. B., Español, J. D. A., Reginalde, C. R., & Tariga, J. N. (2023). STRATEGIES THROUGHOUT THE DILEMMA: HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION'S INCOME GENERATING PRACTICES AS BASIS FOR EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT. International Journal of Business & Economics (IJBE), 8(1), 132-140.
- 69. Reyes, Tan & Sulasula, J. (2023). Capacity-building needs assessment for Futures Thinking in State Universities and Colleges in Zamboanga Peninsula Region, Philippines. Philippines (July 13, 2023).
- 70. Rigolizzo, M., & Zhu, Z. (2020, May). Motivating reflection habits and raising employee awareness of

learning. In Evidence-based HRM: a Global Forum for Empirical Scholarship (Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 161-175). Emerald Publishing Limited.

- Rodriguez, Perez, & Sulasula, J. (2023). Entrepreneurial Dimension of Public Universities in the Philippines' Zamboanga Peninsula Region: Best Practices and Controversies. Available at SSRN 4518024.
- 72. Romlah, O. Y., & Latief, S. (2021). Empowering the Quality of School Resources in Improving the Quality of Education. Bulletin of Science Education, 1(1), 27-44.
- 73. Sahroni, S. (2021). The Development of Human Resources Capacity of Legal Entity State University. EDUCARE, 13(2), 153-164.
- 74. Sakhiyya, Z., & Rata, E. (2019). From 'priceless' to 'priced': the value of knowledge in higher education. Globalisation, Societies and Education, 17(3), 285-295.
- 75. Sakhiyya, Z., & Wijaya Mulya, T. (2023). Introduction: Education in Indonesia—A Critical Introduction. In Education in Indonesia: Critical Perspectives on Equity and Social Justice (pp. 1-14). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
- 76. Salim A., Osamy, W., Khedr, A. M., AlAli, A. I., & El-Sawy, A. A. (2022). Recent studies utilizing artificial intelligence techniques for solving data collection, aggregation and dissemination challenges in wireless sensor networks: a review. Electronics, 11(3), 313.
- 77. Santander, Gunn, V., Kreshpaj, B., Matilla-Santander, N., Vignola, E. F., Wegman, D. H., Hogstedt, C., ... & Håkansta, C. (2022). Initiatives addressing precarious employment and its effects on workers' health and well-being: A systematic review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(4), 2232.
- 78. Shtal, T. V., Uvarova, A., & Ostapenko, I. I. (2019). Evaluation of the influence of external environmental factors on logistics activities: Case study of Ukrainian retail trade enterprises. Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 9(7), 1593-1605.
- 79. Son-Turan, S. (2021). The HESFS for higher education funding, employment and sustainability. International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, 22(1), 100-119.
- Siyanbola T.T, Ogundajo, G. O., Onakoya, A. B., Enyi, E. P., & Siyanbola, T. T. (2019). Financial institutions' inter mediation and economic development in Nigeria. Journal of Accounting and Finance in Emerging Economies, 5(1), 33-46.
- 81. Tanzania, Mwashinga, R. (2019). A Critical Discourse Analysis: Uncovering Gender and

Institutional Stereotypes in President JP Magufuli's Speech.

- 82. Telesforo E.(2019) Productivity and Sustainability of Income Generating Program of Bicol SUCs
- Terstena, A., Mehmeti, I., & Krasniqi, S. (2023). Examining the owners and manager's perceptions of the determinants that influence the effectiveness of SME: Evidence from Kosovo. International Journal of Applied Economics, Finance and Accounting, 17(1), 67-75.
- Tolbe, E. (2020). Management Practices and Economic Benefits of the Income Generating Projects of the State Universities and Colleges. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(11), 156-161.
- 85. TSUMA, E. I., & MUNA, W. (2023). Effects of Mombasa County action plan design on prevention of youth radicalisation into violent extremism. Reviewed Journal of Social Science & Humanities, 4(1), 62-76.
- 86. Victor, K. (2019). The Role of Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies in Improving Household Welfare: A case of Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam City (Doctoral dissertation, Mzumbe University).
- Wardoyo, C., Herdiani, A., Susilowati, N., & Harahap, M. S. (2020). Professionalism and professionalization of early stage teachers in higher 1187.
- Yap, C. S., Keling, W., & Ho, P. L. (2023). Determinants of entrepreneurial performance of rural indigenous women entrepreneurs in Sarawak, Malaysia. Gender in Management: An International Journal, 38(3), 337-356.