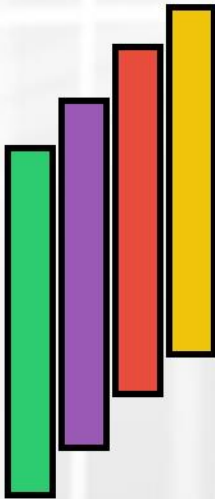


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APPLIED CHEMISTRY

Extraction and Properties of Cellulose Powder from Dalandan Albedo

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Joseah Therese P. Macabuhay
Vianca Melen A. Vinarao
Bella Procesa N. Maniago
Canossa School

Abstract

Agricultural waste is a common type of waste because of the continuous consumption of necessities by people. For instance, *Citrus aurantium*, locally known as Dalandan, is cellulosic in nature and can be used in different fields. This study aimed to extract cellulose powder from dalandan albedo and test its properties, specifically, Water Retention Capacity, Oil Retention Capacity, and Flow Property through Hausner's Ratio and Percentage Compressibility Index using Bulk and Tapped Density. The product was made by isolating dalandan albedo from the peeling, applying chemicals, mixing, and filtration processes to produce a final product of cellulose powder. The researchers used statistical tools such as Mean, Standard Deviation and One-way ANOVA to determine the differences between the three acid concentration samples. The results for the Mean were nondistant to one another, and so each acid concentration was of the same property, which was further proven by the Standard Deviation, wherein the values were small and interpreted to be nondistant from one another. Furthermore, the One-way ANOVA test resulted to an f-value of 0.0264, lower than the critical value and so the null hypothesis was accepted which stated that there is no significant difference between the three acid concentrations of cellulose powder based on their properties. The extraction of cellulose powder can help build many products which use alpha-cellulose as main ingredient such as in paper, textile, and cosmetics. It is recommended to have white powder as a product and have a comparison with other results of studies dealing with cellulose powder extraction.

Keywords: cellulose powder, dalandan albedo

EDUCATION

Reading, Comprehension and Retention Analysis of Intermediate Pupils of Unisan, Agdangan and Padre Burgos Quezon: Basis for a Deveopment Program

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Meycel Ortega
Jonathan A. Marquez
Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Abstract

This study focused on determining the prevailing problems of the intermediate pupils from selected schools in Unisan, Agdangan and Padre Burgos Quezon with regards their reading, comprehension and retention. The study benchmarked on the term RECORE ANALYSIS (RECORE being the initials of reading, comprehension and retention) as an approach to trace out the common problems on those three aspects. This is classified as qualitative approach in which the proponents initially observed the reading behavior of the pupil participants which they did in their Field Study observations. The rationale is that within the locality, it has been observable that the pupils in general are finding difficulties. Through the assistance of selected core students in the class, the proponents conducted one on one reading drills to pupil-participants to determine the problems they encounter. The pupils were given three cycles of reading sessions to determine the consistency of encountering difficulties. The problems which came out were as follows: on reading, issues in sounding out words, difficulty in recognizing individual words, confusion between various letters and their sound, lack of expression in reading, missing punctuation marks while reading and slow reading pace; whereas, in comprehension: confusion in the meaning of individual words and their usage in sentences, difficulty connecting different contexts in a paragraph, missing out or skipping significant details, lack of concentration while reading and inability to distinguish between important and trivial information. With retention, this include difficulty relating what is being currently read with previous knowledge, trouble in real-life application of information gathered and difficulty memorizing or recapitulating the information read. The output of the study is a development program proposed to the participating elementary schools to minimize if not totally resolve the issues on reading, comprehension and retention.

Keywords: reading, comprehension, retention analysis

Sipat-Suri sa Flipped Learning gamit ang Learning Management System bilang isang Student-Centered Learning Approach

Allan A. Ortiz
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Abstract

Ang *flipped classroom* ay kabaligtaran sa tradisyunan na pagtuturo kung saan ang mga mag-aaral ay natututo ng bagong konsepto sa pamamagitan ng panonood ng *video* o pagbabasa ng mga artikulo sa tahanan. Maaaring sinasagawa ng guro na ang isang *flipped classroom* subalit hindi ang *flipped learning*. Marami pang hindi lubos ang pagkaunawa sa dalawang konseptong ito. Hangad ng pag-aaral na ito na sipatin at suriin ang flipped learning ng mga ikawalong baitang sa asignaturang Filipino sa mga klase ni G. Allan A. Ortiz. Ang pananaliksik ay gumamit ng *quantitative* at *qualitative* data sa pagsusuri sa paggamit ng *flipped learning* sa mga mag-aaral gamit ang estratehiyang *student-centered* na pagdulog batay sa epekto nito sa mag-aaral sa paglalaan nila ng panahon sa pag-aaral at kabuoang pagtatanghal nila sa asignaturang Filipino. Isinagawa niya ito sa apat na klase na may 101 na mag-aaral upang nailapat ang *student-centered learning approach* na tunutugon sa konseptong ito ng pananaliksik. Ang mga datos ay kinuha mula sa modyul na ginamit sa aralin sa ikalawa at ikatlong termino upang suriin ang kaibahan ng resulta nito kung saan ito inilapat. Gumamit ang mananaliksik ng *purposive sampling* sa *pre-* at *post* sarbey mula sa 101 na bilang ng mga mag-aaral sa apat na klase sa Filipino ng guro/mananaliksik. Ito ay inilagay sa LMS na kailangan nilang tugunin. May kabuoang mean na 24.408 ng modyul sa ikalawang termino ay 33.968 ng modyul sa ikatlong termino ng apat na pangkat sa ikawalong taon. Malinaw na malaki ang itinaas ng resulta mula sa ikalawang termino at ikatlong termino. Batay sa mga talang obserbasyon ng mananaliksik ay may mga salik na nakaaapekto sa resulta gaya ng oras na itinalaga sa pagsagot, suliraning nakahaharap ng mga mag-aaral sa paggamit ng LMS, pakikibahagi sa pangkatang talakayan,. Bukod dito, ang kasanayan ng mga mag-aaral o pagtanggap sa ganitong gawain gaya ng modyul na inilaan sa *flipped learning* ay hindi pa alam o tanggap ng mga mag-aaral dahil sa mga tugon ng mga respondents sa sarbey. Hindi pa rin maitatangi na hindi ganap na natatanggap ng mga mag-aaral ang ganitong uri ng estratehiya sa pagtuturo batay na rin sa tugon sa sarbey na isinagawa. Ang ganitong sitwasyon ay may kinalaman sa pagtanggap ng mga mag-aaral at sa kultura ng paaralang nagsasagawa ng ganitong gawain. Ayon kay Ortiz, (2017), ang malinaw na pagtalakay ng mga guro sa kahalagahan ng paggamit at pamamaraan ng LMS sa pagkatuto sa tulong ng administrasyon ng paaralan at eksperto sa IT ay nakatutulong upang tanggapin ito ng mga mag-aaral. Makatutulong ito upang makamit ang kulturang hinahangad sa pagtanggap ng mga mag-aaral sa sistema. Ang *facilitator* ay isang salik na nakaaapekto upang tangapin ang *flipped learning approach* kung saan ang masigasig na pagpapaliwanag at paulit-ulit na pagpapaalala ng mananaliksik sa mga mag-aaral ang nakatulong sa mga mag-aaral upang sagutin ang modyul sa ikatlong termino na nakatulong upang mabilis nilang gawin ang gawain.

Keywords: flipped learning, student-learning approach

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The Level of Efficacy of Learning Management System to STEM 12-1 of University of Batangas Lipa City for AY 2017-2018

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Gabriel Carl Acuña
Kurt Leuz Rivera
Krizha Faith Chua
Maria Eunice Villaruel
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University of Batangas

Abstract

Learning Management System (LMS) is an innovative educational software that incorporates learning and teaching with Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It is relatively new to the University of Batangas, Lipa City, thus a research on its efficacy and user perception is timely. In line with this, the present study aimed to determine the level of efficacy of an LMS utilized based on its technological features and the users' perception upon using the software. Forty high school students from STEM 12-1, who already experienced LMS as a supplementary educational tool, were purposively selected to participate in the study. The survey questionnaire used was adopted from Zaharias and Pappas' (2016) study on perceived quality and experience of using LMS, which asks about the system's pragmatic quality, user-relatedness, user-engagement, and learning authenticity. Frequency and Means were computed per item under each domain described. It was found out that the participants generally perceived the LMS as effective for use with traditional face-to-face education. Implications and recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: learning management system, LMS, ICT

LITERATURE

Korean Invasion: Influence of Korean Culture among Senior High School Students in Emilio C. Bernabe National High School – Bagac, Bataan

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Noe Mandocdoc Recinte
Maricel Aquino
Emilio C. Bernabe National High School

Abstract

Korean Popular Culture (KPOP) has a tremendous effect among Filipinos especially the young generations. The modern Korean culture that includes their traditions, music, dramas, foods and their fashion had become a big influencer in many countries especially in terms of music and fashion style. Most of the Korean fans understand the Korean wave or Hallyu by listening to Korean songs, watching Korean dramas, fan-girling to their favorite groups and experiencing Korean things like foods, how they dress, and the culture as well. Korea is a strong influencer especially their K-pop group and their celebrities. According to the Korea Foundation, as of 2015, there are over thirty-five (35) million fans of Korean Pop Culture worldwide. In the Philippines, most of the Filipinos are amazed by how attractive Korean's historical places are, how the Korean music is good to their ears, and how they introduced their foods and fashion in the Philippines. Most of the teenagers are influenced by Koreans in terms of fashion and how well they dress and even Filipinos can't contradict the thought of most of the Korean actors are good-looking and attractive especially in the eyes of teenagers. There were twenty (20) participants in the study who were Senior High School students of Emilio C. Bernabe National High School in Bagac, Bataan. The following inclusion criteria were set in the selection of the twenty (20) participants: (1) able to share, describe, and articulate their experiences on Korean culture; (2) Must be a senior high school student in Emilio C. Bernabe National High School; (3) Currently a fan of k-pop for at least 2 years. On the other hand, the prohibition criteria were not considered such as relevance of degree of involvement in Korean culture invasion. Also, the researcher did not consider the non-k-pop fans to correspond exclusive findings among k-pop fans. The study is important in providing relevant information on the possible advantages and disadvantages of the KPOP culture among the students. Findings of the study may serve inputs on the deeper understanding on the influence of Korean culture among students. Insights of the study derived from the narratives of the participants explicitly examined in understanding the existing phenomenon.

Keywords: Korean popular culture, fan-grilling, influence, invasion

MANAGEMENT

Characterization, Evaluation and Utilization of Different Mmsu Sweet Potato Accessions in the Ilocos

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Marissa I. Atis
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Christine B. Quiapo
Delia Rebucal
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Abstract

Evaluation of different MMSU sweet potato accessions was conducted under Ilocos conditions during the wet and dry seasons, hand in hand with the utilization of products at the Mariano Marcos State University from 2015-2018. The ten (10) sweet potato accessions had good agronomic characteristics, with regards to vine length, vine weight and number of branches. Highest yields were obtained from MMSU sweet potato accessions 1, 6, 3, 10, 7, 4 and 2 during the dry season (highest yield of 35.33tha⁻¹ in 2018); while accession 8 was able to produce the highest yield during the wet season (highest yield of 22.00tha⁻¹ in 2016). Highest total dry matter content of accessions 4, 6 and 5 was obtained, which indicates that these are good for future product development procedures. Boiled sweet potato enlarged roots of accessions 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are highly acceptable, especially with accessions 1 and 9 which are yellow in appearance, moderately sweet, with uniform, tender and well-cooked consistency and texture; sweet potato tops of accessions 2, 3, and 6 were extremely acceptable; and chips of all the sweet potato accessions were slightly acceptable. Findings revealed a wide array of choices of sweet potato farmers, and further increase in production with the use of high yielding accessions, during the dry and wet seasons.

Keywords: sweet potato accessions, characterization, agronomic, acceptable, utilization

PSYCHOLOGY

Occupational Stress of Senior High School Teachers and their Stress Management Styles

Brian Paolo R. Cruz
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Department of Education

Abstract

Stress, in everyday terms, is a feeling that people have when they are overloaded and struggling to cope with demands. These demands can be related to finances, work, relationships, and other situations, but anything that poses a real or perceived challenge or threat to a person's well-being can cause stress. When we are faced with a challenge, part of our response is physical. The body activates resources to protect us by preparing us either to stay and fight or to get away as fast as possible. Factors of the environment that trigger this reaction are called stressors. One's work can also be a source of stress. The people, the environment and the nature of work can be classified as occupational stress. Occupational stress is one of the major health hazards of the modern workplace. It accounts for much of the physical illness, substance abuse, and family problems experienced by millions of blue and white-collar workers. Occupational stress and stressful working conditions have been linked to low productivity, absenteeism, and increased rates of accidents on and off the job. In education, many of the teachers have been suffering lately from occupational stress. Some of those stressors include paperwork, working with co-faculty members, low salary and many more that causes teachers to become unproductive and having low performance. Keeping workers divided, distrustful, and believing they are different from one another helps frustrate attempts by workers to challenge existing working conditions. The widespread concern regarding occupational stress in teaching has led the researchers to focus on this area. Furthermore, there has been an increasing recognition of the link between mental and physical health and occupational stress, and indeed a concern to improve the working lives of teachers (Williams and Gersch, 2004). When the cause of the stress can be identified, is of short duration, and can be responded to by a specific set of actions that eliminate the cause, this is a healthy stress reaction. However, when the source of the stress is not identifiable, becomes excessive, repeated, prolonged, or continuous, it becomes "distress" and creates unhealthy physiological and psychological reactions. This study sought to find the occupational stress and the stress management of senior high school teachers that can be helpful in coping with stressors. Also, the researchers ought to make an action about this matter.

Keywords: stress, occupational stress, stressors, education

SOCIOLOGY

A Spectrum of Deceits: Into the Lives of Student Reformists of E.C. Bernabe National High School – Bagac, Bataan

Carla Alexandria Gabon
Brian Justin Perez Dela Rosa
Ralph Lawrence Genosa Baciles
Emilio C. Bernabe National High School

Abstract

Drug addiction is a menace that continues to afflict great damage to our society. This phenomenological study described the lived experience of high school students who fell victim to drugs and were reformed through the government's campaign against drugs. The participants in the study were 3 senior high school students who assented to share their stories and experiences from being a regular student to becoming a drug addict and finally a reformist. Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed into text and were analyzed and interpreted hermeneutically. Three themes emerged to describe the lived experience of the drug reformists: Living in a world of lies; war against everyone else; and seeking shelter. These themes revealed the nature of drug dependence among high school students and the extent to which the experiences affect the participants' perception on their own existence in this world. Initially, the participants were just living like everyone else, trying to survive against poverty, school works and pressures from everywhere else. One small session was what it took to convict them in a world of lies where they thought they were invulnerable and where they could be happy. It was the search for happiness and acceptance that delivered them to addiction and right there they started to engage in a war against all the things they knew of just to sustain the new world they had created. They would go to any lengths just to carry on with their journey until the government stepped in. Fearing for their lives, they submitted themselves to be rehabilitated and their stay in the reformation center made them think on how they would continue their lives after rehabilitation. After reflecting on their experiences, they believed that they could become someone better. Yet still, the participants still seek shelter against the ridicules that were being thrown upon them. This paper hopes to promote a greater understanding of journey of our young drug reformists who still have to curve their names and have their existence known to the world.

Keywords: drug addiction, reformist, rehabilitation

Boogie Wonderland: Understanding Gender-Based Violence among LGBT Community in Emilio C. Bernabe Senior High School – Bagac, Bataan

Rupert John B. Monis
Erue! Onel Rubiano Baciles
Karen Peras Pilloses
Emilio C. Bernabe Senior High School

Abstract

Gender-based violence encompasses a large variety of crimes committed like, rape, sexual harassment, and stalking, forced prostitution, all based on ones gender. In 1996, the World Health Assembly declared that gender violence is “a leading worldwide public health problem” it is also dubbed as the ‘hidden epidemic” in the society. In line to this, schools should be a safe ground for every student. This study revealed the current estate of the Philippine government that seeks to pursue the House Bill No.4982 or the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE) authored by Representative Geraldine B. Roman. It was distinguished that challenges in LGBT movement include the lack of an umbrella organization, lack of understanding within the LGBT community about Sexual Orientation and Gender Identification or Expression (SOGIE) concepts and lack of unity due to class differences. This is in the context of continuous social and political challenges faced by the LGBT community and lack of studies about LGBT rights in the Philippines. The participants of the study were composed of 10 self-identified LGBT students from Emilio C. Bernabe Senior High School. And due to ethical standards the researcher censored the participant’s identity. The participants were composed of 2 lesbians, 6 gays, and 2 bisexuals. Based from the responses of the participants, it was discovered that students who are part of the LGBT community often find their school experience to be marred, by bullying, discrimination, lack of access to LGBT-related information, and in some cases physical or sexual assault. The study is imperative to provide relevant information and clear understanding on the experiences of the students who are members of LGBT community. Highlighting the campaign of the DepEd Order 40, series of 2012 also known as the DepEd Child Protection Policy, DepEd Order 32, series of 2017 or the Gender-Responsive Basic Education Policy, DepEd Order 55, series of 2013 otherwise known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 10627 or the Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 and the House Bill No.4982 or the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE).

Keywords: LGBT members, SOGIE, bullying, gender-based violence

Manong Pasakay: Narratological Analysis of the Lived Experiences of Student-Commuters as Basis on Policy Enhancement

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Frances Joice Arabos Domingo
Emilio C. Bernabe National High School

Abstract

Tricycle and bus are the number one means of transportation of every student in the Municipality of Bagac, Bataan. Student commuters attending their classes have faced different struggles or difficulties in commuting. These struggles involve the choosy tricycle drivers, they are the drivers who choose and refuse passengers. Aside from tricycle, student commuters also struggle in commuting by bus, they encounter the crowded bus, the travel time and interval of every bus which approximately arrives every 45 minutes. Commuting may result stress for student-commuters, they have to manage their time appropriately as well as their academic activities. They also have to balance their responsibilities in school and at home. Findings of the study enlightened the student-commuters as well as the policy makers both the Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association (TODA) and the Bus Operators and Drivers Association (BODA) which anchored in the Bill of the Magna Carta for Tricycle Drivers and Operators Act of 2018 and the Department Order 2012-01 of Department of Transportation and Communication which mandates the Strict Implementation of Precautionary, Safety and Security Measures to Ensure Safe, Fast, Efficient and Reliable Transportation Services; The Immediate Implementation of Quick Response Protocols; and The Immediate Investigation of Transportation-Related Incidents. The study strongly suggests revisiting the existing rules and regulations of the concerned agencies and the reconsideration of the class program of the school which aims to benefit both parties.

Keywords: student-commuters, policy makers, TODA, BODA

**Effectiveness of Simulation in Developing the Students' Skills in Chanting the Oral Tradition
"OGGAYAM" of the Tingguians**

Judielle Mae T. Inong
Geralyn Nabaysa
Henry N. Languisan
Department of Education

Abstract

Chanting is one of the indigenous skills, knowledge and practices that has been rooted in the culture of the Tingguians. It embodies the beliefs, values, ideals and life patterns of the people that make the tribe unique from others. Oggayam, one of the oral traditions of the Tingguians of Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte, Philippines, is being performed by one or more persons during public gatherings and other special occasions. However, this tradition has been slowly fading because the new generation of the Tingguians do not have knowledge and skills on what Oggayam is. Most of them are into contemporary an entertainment that often leads to forget their own cultural art of poetry. This experimental research aimed to determine the effectiveness of simulation training in developing the students' skills in chanting the Oggayam of the Tingguians using a single group with a pre-test and a post-test design. The sample of the study comprised of 30 randomly selected Tingguian students of Nueva Era National High School, Nueva Era, and Ilocos Norte who are competent speakers of their own dialect and are inclined to singing and poetry writing. Before the start of the training, the group was given a pre-test about their knowledge of Oggayam using a questionnaire and was asked to perform such on the spot using a performance rubric. Significantly, there was an effect of the simulation training in the development of the students' knowledge and skills in chanting the Oggayam as assessed by the Tingguian chanters during the training's culminating activity.

Keywords: Oggayam, Tingguians, indigenous knowledge, skills and practices, Tingguian Chanters, simulation training, single group with pre-test and post-test design study, Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Call for Papers

On behalf of the SIMP-AAG JOINT MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCES' (JMRCs) organizers - the Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions and the Ascendens Asia Group, the JMRC Research Review Committee is sponsoring a call for papers across multiple disciplines. JMRCs are open-to-all research conferences to celebrate researchers who continue to strive for excellence in pursuit of knowledge enhancement for world and human development.

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Timely submission of the papers is critical to the success of the program. The procedures and timetable enumerated below will apply.

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Deadline for full paper submission

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depends on scheduled JMRC

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