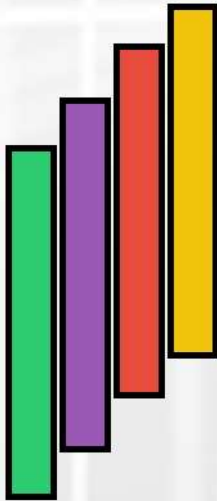


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BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Solid Waste Management Practices of Higher Education

Wilfredo Lacambra

Abstract

This study determined the solid waste management practices of Higher Education Institutions in one region in the Philippines. It made use of a descriptive survey method, with a survey questionnaire as the data gathering tool, which underwent two validation stages. Frequency count, ranking, percentage, t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were the statistical tools used to analyze the data. It found out that solid wastes disposed of by the students, faculty, administrative personnel and general services staff do not necessarily vary in terms of types and volumes of wastes. The tertiary schools employ segregation, reduction at source, recycling, composting and other wastes disposal practices like open dumpsite and use of landfill and burying waste “often”, but burning as a method of dissolving wastes is “seldom.” The “often” used measures and strategies to educate the academic community for proper solid wastes management. There was no significant difference between the private and public schools on the extent of use of the methods for solid wastes disposal, but there was a significant difference in the extent of use of a particular method of waste disposal depending on the classification of the respondents in the academe. The study established that types of waste disposal among tertiary schools in such a region do not vary. The types of wastes disposed of dictating the methods of collection and disposal and the volume of waste disposed of are relative to the type of work is tasked to do. It is the nature of work or status in the academe that creates a difference in the extent of use of the disposal method. School-based solid management programs do not significantly vary but are equally needing for more aggressive and consistent implementation.

Keywords: solid waste, solid waste management, disposal, practices, tertiary schools

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Developing a Marketing Strategy in Social Networking Sites: A Brand Management Framework

Ma Luz Dasmarinas

Abstract

The fast facets of life in modern days have a strong demand for people to adapt to digital technology. The boom of virtual/marketing on social networking sites such as Lazada, Shopee, Amazon.com, Alibaba and the like has to realize. Branding today was used to create an emotional attachment to products and companies. Thus, a successful brand can be seen as a combination of a distinctive product and value proposition. As such this study assessed the level of development of Marketing strategy in social networking sites using the Brand Management Framework of selected e-marketing companies in terms of Strategy, Reputation Management; Communication; Image; Positioning; Freshness; Vision; Analysis; Trust Reach, and Creativity Descriptive multi-faceted method (Dasmarinas, 2014) was applied in this research. The sample population was 100 professionals and 100 students in Quezon City and Caloocan City who have experienced an e-marketing platform. A Highly developed Marketing Strategy in Social networking sites was manifested with a composite mean of 3.69. The inevitable "Challenges" was also noted. It was found out there are "NO Significant differences" between the responses of the two groups of respondents using the test.

Keywords: brand management, marketing strategy, social networking sites, marketing platform, digital marketing

Systems, Applications and Products Competence of Business Administration Students in the University of Luzon

Sherryl D. Delos Santos

Abstract

Systems, Applications, and Products (SAP) set out on a path that would not only transform the world of information technology but also forever alter the way companies do business. Business software has been a basic necessity for business entities nowadays. The integration of technology in the business administration curriculum is one of the remedies in matching industry business processes and university education programs. The University of Luzon is one of the higher educational institutions in Pangasinan where SAP Business One software was introduced to business administration students as part of their course program. This research aimed at determining the level of competence of the University of Luzon-College of Business Administration students in the use of SAP. Data from a survey involving the University of Luzon-College of Business Administration students, who already took up the subject ELC101(SAP), were primarily used in the analyses. For purposes of validation, informal interviews were employed. There are 8 areas - Overview and Fundamentals of SAP Business One, Master Data, Document Handling, Purchasing-Accounts Payable, Sales-Accounts Receivable, Inventory, Banking, and Financials - identified in SAP Business One. Major findings reveal that in most areas the respondents are moderately competent and must be given enough attention to improving the performance of Business Administration students in the use of SAP software. Various emerging and constraining factors were also identified by the students during the training that affected their level of competence. These involved Unavailable, Database, Limited Time in Hands-on Training, Lack of Training Facilities, Limited Training for Faculty Members on Effective Teaching Strategies on Computerized System, Lack of Interest among Students to Study Computerized System and Complexity of the Systems and Technical Problems. Different measures were also provided along with the problems encountered by the students to improve their competence in the use of SAP Business One software. Further, targeting the factors affecting the students' performance, will not only help in providing detailed and interactive discussion during the training but will also aid teaching staffs with technical and educational support to achieve better learning outcomes and to effectively and efficiently implement the use of SAP Business One.

Keywords: systems, applications and products (SAP), business administration

The Demolition Project Risk Management System of Construction Firms in the National Capital Region

Rosemarie Fabellon

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the level of effectiveness of the Demolition Project Risk Management System of construction firms in the National Capital Region. Risk management in the demolition process is quite essential in reducing cost and time spent in managing risks or hazardous situations. Construction firms should be equipped with the manpower, technical expertise, and equipment in the mitigation of risks during the demolition projects, which are hazardous in nature. In this study, five construction companies in Metro Manila were selected to participate. A total number of 1,000 respondents were chosen randomly consisting of workers with different positions from the selected construction firms. The survey questionnaires contained a checklist about the risk management procedures that ought to be taken by the construction firms during demolition. It was found out that four out of five companies were Very Much Effective in most areas of risk management system while one was perceived as Very Effective. The study also revealed that most companies have been operating for more than 3 years and with more than 200 employees. On the part of the respondent-workers, most have 1-2 seminars attended in the last 3 years, working for more than 5 years in the organization, and most of them have job positions as laborers or workers. Result of the research, to further improve the risk management system during the demolition project, the construction firms must ensure that they are in full compliance with the OSHA regulations. The experience and technical expertise of the workers in demolition and with extensive seminars and training about risk management are quite helpful in reducing risk. Strengthening the culture of safety and security in the organization is necessary to significantly reduce the risks during demolition projects and installing or strengthening a risk management committee in the organization. Such a committee would ensure that risk would be mitigated since the main duty of such a committee is to evaluate and monitor the activities during demolition about reducing risks. This committee should consist of experts in risk management such as engineers, architects, and other professionals who will be in-charge of strictly handling risks during demolition. It is also necessary to create a risk management manual as a reference to the workers during demolition projects.

Keywords: risk management, demolition activities, construction projects, safety management, demolition project

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Extending a Hand, Extending a Heart: The Perceived Effects of Community Extension Activities in One Barangay

Nilda Crejado & Jennifer Suyu

Abstract

The feedback of the extension beneficiaries of any agency is necessary to provide vital steps for the succeeding plans of the extensionists. Thus, this study determined the perceived effects of extension and outreach activities of the College of Hotel and Restaurant Management of one university in the northern Philippines. This descriptive correlational study used questionnaires as the main instrument in gathering the data needed in this study. The respondents of the study were the officials and residents of one barangay in the province of Cagayan. There is no significant difference between the two groups of respondents on community activities. Insufficiency of budget allocations was perceived to be the common problem of the two respondent groups. However, both barangay officials and community residents are perceived to be “very much” benefited from the community extension activities rendered by the College of Hotel and Restaurant Management. Since both groups were able to acquire knowledge and skills during the said activities, student volunteers and extensionists may consider sustaining extension schemes and strategies. Using such strategies may also be used in other extension programs of the university.

Keywords: extension activities, outreach activities, community extension program, barangay residents, barangay officials

The Knowledge of Student Motorists of Road Signages and Regulations: A Basis for Information Dissemination

Melody Cudal

Abstract

The number of student motorists in one higher education institution in the Philippines is rising. In this regard, this study assessed their knowledge of road signs and regulations. Results are hoped to be used as bases for information dissemination in such a university. Hence, this descriptive research gathered data from 120 student motorists enrolled in the College of Information Technology, College of Technology and School of Business Administration. The study found out that student motorists have the least knowledge of “warning signs.” Also, profile variables of the respondents such as age, gender, civil status, year level, and ethnicity are significantly related to regulatory, warning and informative signs. A comprehensive information dissemination campaign may be considered.

Keywords: road signs, traffic signs, regulatory signs, warning signs, informative signs

The Work Satisfaction of Non-Teaching Personnel: The Case of One Higher Education

Sharon Najorra

Abstract

Satisfied and well-motivated personnel are also a key resource in higher education institutions (HEIs). They play a major role in the achievement of the objectives of these institutions. Studies on job satisfaction are contextualized because of varying factors. Hence, this correlational study determined the relationship of work values and work performance rating on the job satisfaction of the 77 nonteaching personnel of one HEI in the northern Philippines. Specifically, the Filipino Work Values Dimension Scale was used as an instrument to measure the work values dimension of the respondents and a questionnaire survey was also used as an instrument to satisfy job satisfaction factors. Environmental, Familial, Interpersonal, and Religious work value dimensions were assessed as “strong” by the employees while Intellectual Achievement Oriented, Managerial, Material, Occupational, Organizational, and Variety were rated as “average”. There is a significant difference between the superior factor of job satisfaction when grouped according to sex and work itself, security and recognition factors when grouped according to monthly income. Meanwhile, there is no significant relationship between work performance and job satisfaction. In this particular context, educational attainment has significance on how every employee performs his/her assigned duties and responsibilities.

Keywords: job satisfaction, non-teaching personnel, work performance, academic staff, Philippine higher education

CRIMINOLOGY

The Level of Awareness of Criminology Students on the Adverse Effects of Dangerous Drugs

Melody Cudal

Abstract

With the strong emphasis of the Philippine Government on its war on drugs, it is imperative to assess the level of awareness of university students on adverse effects of dangerous drugs, hence this study. Specifically, 121 first-year criminology students enrolled in a higher educational institution answered the validated questionnaire. The data were treated with the use of simple frequency count and percentage distribution. Results show that the respondents are “very much aware” on the adverse effects of illegal drugs on their health. However, they are only “aware” on the effects of illegal drugs in terms of their study, family, and behavior. The conduct of stronger information drive and drug awareness seminars to all students to enhance their awareness of the adverse effects of illegal drugs may be considered.

Keywords: dangerous drugs, adverse effect of dangerous drugs, awareness

The Awareness Level of Crimonology Students on Risk and Emergency Preparedness in One Tertiary Education Institution

Shirley Domingo

Abstract

Being prepared for a major disaster is the most effective way to minimize the damage suffered by the affected population. Hence, even academes institutionalize risk and emergency preparedness schemes. This study aimed to assess the level of awareness and extent of involvement of 391 fourth-year criminology students on risk and emergency preparedness of one higher education institution in the northern Philippines. It made use of the descriptive-correlational design and employed a structured and validated questionnaire to gather necessary data. The study found out that even if the university meets the requirements of academic institutions on risk and emergency preparedness, the degree of extent of participation and awareness of the respondents in response to risk and emergency seem to be inadequate. This study further recommends the implementation of a more viable scheme to increase the level of awareness among university students.

Keywords: awareness, risk reduction, emergency preparedness, criminology students

Gamification and its Influence to Crime Investigation in the Context of Criminology Students

Shirley Domingo

Abstract

As an emerging instructional strategy, gamification is the application of typical elements of game playing to engage learners to learn more effectively. Many pieces of research spring to study gamification in class, but the literature is a dearth in the context of criminology students and crime investigation. Thus, this correlational research determined the influence of gamification to crime investigation. Through a structured questionnaire, data were gathered from all students enrolled in the BS Criminology in one Higher Education Institution in the Philippines. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Specifically, the product-moment correlation was used in determining the significant relationship between the exposure of the respondents to gaming technologies and their profile variables. I found that the exposure of the students to the different gaming technologies do not influence the respondents' competencies in dealing with crime scene investigation. Although the use of mobile phones somehow hinders students from focusing on their studies, instructors may consider incorporating the criminal case and crime scene investigation games as part of their instructional strategy.

Keywords: gamification, gaming technology, gaming technology influence, crime investigation

The Implementation of Crime Prevention Programs in One City: An Input for a Program Improvement

Shirley Domingo

Abstract

The problem of criminality is aggravated by the popular perception that crime is a very narrow sphere of behavior. Thus, this study aimed to assess the extent of implementation of the crime prevention programs employed by the Philippine National Police assigned at a certain City Police Station. Respondents of the study were the police personnel who were present during the administration of the questionnaire and the barangay officials who were chosen using a purposive sampling technique method. This study made use of the descriptive-correlational design. Results show that the assessment of the respondents as to the implementation of the different programs of the Philippine National Police is favorable and much implemented. This is attributed to the fact that this is the New Policing System. This, therefore, is a proactive approach to the maintenance of peace and order.

Keywords: implementation, prevention, model, improvement

Jail Officer and Inmate Perception in Prison Management in a Municipal Penological Center

Esther B. Vedaña

Abstract

It is worth mentioning that the present status of municipal and city jails all over the nation is presently deluge with numbers of inmates due to the active operation of the government against its war on drugs. There was a triple increase of several arrested persons and eventually charged in court being detained in their respective jurisdiction. It is for this cause that this formal study was conducted. Such a study will be a concrete rationale in determining the problems that arise in the administration and operation of the Tanay Municipal Jail, to be able to propose or recommend management strategies that will significantly elevate the administration and operation of jail management. Hence, this study aimed to ascertain the status and issues of the jail and prison management in the Municipality of Tanay as perceived by the personnel and by the inmates in /order to have a baseline reference in improving the current conditions of the said facility. In line with the objective, this study made use of the descriptive survey method of research in evaluating the management of the Tanay Municipality Jail in the Rizal Province wherein a set of questionnaires was applied as the primary tool in gathering data relevant to the study. This study involved the administration and operational issues. Considering that the jail personnel and inmates belong to the same age bracket and, thus, having similar perspectives, the two groups of respondents share the same appraisal as to the extent of management of Tanay Municipal Jail along the aspects of staffing, physical plan, security, facilities, budget, rehabilitation services, and administrative practices. It can be generalized that with the same assessment given by them, it is somewhat an affirmation and a true reflection of the current state of affairs., Therefore, the perceived extent of management is a reliable basis for future actions in the improvement of the management system. In particular, of the six areas, it can be concluded that the aspects needing or relating to resources and utilizations thereof like facilities, physical plant, and security, as well as budget, are matters of concerns that greatly influence the quality of jail and prison management.

Keywords: jail officer and inmate perceptions, prison management, municipal penology

ECONOMICS

The Financial Literacy of Indigenous People Entrepreneurs in Capas, Tarlac

Justine Allen M. Pineda

Abstract

This study described the indigenous people entrepreneurs' financial literacy through their socio-economic profile, spending, borrowing, and saving practices. A survey questionnaire was used in gathering data from 70 indigenous people entrepreneurs in Capas, Tarlac. Financial literacy of indigenous people entrepreneurs in Capas, Tarlac was affected by their poor and low socio-economic profile. Necessities are their priority and they forget to spend money on their business ventures which causes them to borrow money or lessen their savings. Borrowing practices were considered limited, wide access to financial institutions is deficient resulting in a lack of various financial aids that can be used in running their businesses and sufficing their other needs. Their saving practices was found unstable, they only save money irregularly, and that creates a gap in their spending, borrowing, and saving practices in a way that same reasons were drawn as to why they borrow and save money. The study implies that strong implementation of the policies enshrined in the mandates of the National Commission of Indigenous People should be given high importance by the authorities from the government to uplift the level of socio-economic profile and status of the respondents, provide various seminars and training regarding financial literacy, and give wide access to other financial aids. This is essential to the security and advancement of indigenous people's lives especially those who are engaged in entrepreneurial endeavors, as socio-economic status runs parallel to the core concepts of financial literacy.

Keywords: financial literacy, indigenous people, socio-economic profile, spending, borrowing, saving practices

EDUCATION

The Lived Experiences of San Beda College Alabang Facilitators in Fulfilling the Learning Needs of Marginalized Students

Jean A. Ariola

Abstract

Education is a fundamental basic human right. It is the aspiration of people regardless of race, ethnicity, color, religion, culture, and nationality. However, the global reality of poverty limits the opportunity of education for all. Education has become selective being enjoyed by the privileged few and deprived the majority of the underprivileged and the marginalized. Accordingly, marginalized students should be allowed to acquire literacy skills and other lifelong supports. With the opportunity and skills, the learners would be able to reach their full potential as productive individuals in a democratic society. The end is to empower him to achieve a better quality of life, and to accelerate his social mobility. The phenomenological method of analysis was used to uncover the meaning of individual experience by focusing on concrete experiential accounts grounded in the everyday life of each facilitator. The goal is to gain a better understanding and to provide a description of a phenomenon from their lived experiences. Thus one needs to be sensible and listen on how informants reacted to the question and how each articulated his/their feelings through words and narrations and the non- verbal cues. The major themes that emerged from the study include the Vicious cycle of poverty; The eminence of the 'Other'; Nobility of teaching as a vocation; and Re-engaging the intention of the ALS program. To address the current issues and concerns, there is a need to re-engage the intention of the program, to go back to the primary objectives for sustainable educational assistance of the intended learners with skills development and livelihood initiatives. Alternative education requires a paradigm shift in people's perceptions of delivering basic education. In an alternative learning system, facilitators struggle in addressing various needs of learners and dealing with existing issues and several concerns: inexperienced facilitators; inadequate instructional materials; the persistent financial difficulty of learners that needs urgent government intervention to address the constraints. With these concerns, continuous refinement of educational initiatives and a series of measures are shown in the priorities of both the government and private institutions. The efforts of educators are all directed for the refinement of the social status of the marginalized to the end of improving their economic and social mobility.

Keywords: learning needs, alternative learning system, lived experiences, marginalized learners

**The Effectiveness of the Spiral Progression Approach for the Remedial Reading Program:
Addressing the Reading Difficulties of Grade 2 Pupils in Arayat East District**

Rachel Balajadia

Abstract

The study investigated the effectiveness of the remedial reading program using the spiral progression approach intended for grade 2 pupils with reading difficulties in Arayat East District during the School Year 2016-2017. The participants of the study were 463 Grade 2 pupils and 14 teachers. It utilized quantitative research using Pre-experimental Design. Pre-experimental designs are so named because they follow basic experimental steps but fail to include a control group (Heffner, 2014). This study used the One-Group Pretest-Posttest Study design steps wherein the design includes pre-test-treatment-post-test. Specifically, the study intended to present the reading performance of the respondents before and after the implementation of the remedial reading program using a spiral progression approach and the significant difference that exists between the two reading performances of the respondents. The reading speed, reading comprehension, and reading level performances of the pupil-participants before the implementation of the program are significantly different from their performance after the implementation with computed t-values of 24.658, 25.277, and 27.293 respectively which is greater than the tabular values. Likewise, results on word recognition, reading comprehension, and reading level under oral reading performance before the implementation of the program are also significantly different from their performance after the implementation of the said program with computed t-values of 23.476, 23.809, and 23.476. A significant difference exists between the performance of the pupil-participants before and after the implementation of the remedial reading program using spiral progression at 0.05 level of significance. Along with it, teacher-participants assessed the remedial reading program using the spiral progression approach as very effective with a grand mean of 4.70. The remedial reading program implemented showed a positive effect on the performance of the participants as proven by their improved performance after the implementation. The remedial reading program using the spiral progression approach was found to be effective. It is child-centered, ensures mastery of concepts, and improves retention that facilitates learning which eventually improves the reading performances of the pupils. Thus, teachers should continue using it during remedial time.

Keywords: spiral progression approach, remedial reading program, reading difficulties

**Obesity Among College Students of a Higher Education Institution in Northern Philippines:
Focusing on the University's Anti-Obesity Program**

Ferdinand Bulusan & Belinda Ramos

Abstract

The prevalence of obesity has increased for the past decades and has been continuously rising globally. One factor that contributes to the rise in the number of obese individuals is the school environment that encourages behavior related to diet, physical activity, and obesity. This paper aimed to find out the prevalence of obesity among the college students of one Higher Education Institution in the northern Philippines and evaluate the school's anti-obesity program to strategize interventions and prevention of obesity among its students. This study made use of the quantitative descriptive design and documentary analysis of the medical records of the students. The World Health Organization Body Mass Index standard was used to categorize weight and obesity. Inspection and observation of the food outlets both inside and outside the campus were also done. To find out about the school health programs, an unstructured interview with the Health Services-in charge was done. The prevalence of obesity among the students of the University is higher (33%) than the Philippine prevalence of 31.1%. There are no specific anti-obesity interventions/activities of the school health program of the school. Further, this study found out that the prevalence of obesity among the university students is high due to the following: 1) lack of specific anti-obesity health program; 2.) abundance of food outlets that serve high calorie and high-fat foods; and 3.) lack of national law about food choices to be served to students in the tertiary level in the Philippines.

Keywords: prevalence of obesity, college students, school health program, school health, education

Online Learning Readiness: An Exploratory Study of Freshman College Students in Northern Philippines

Ferdinand Bulusan , Marilyn Gaoat, Bartman Gacrama, Melissa Bacena,
Annalene Grace Co, & Gilda Octavo

Abstract

Today, the power of technology is maximized in delivering tertiary education. This provides an opportunity for educators to find a way to adapt an instructional model that harmonizes with the students' digital life, creating a meaningful learning experience. However, based on a previous study, the majority of the faculty members in the research site put much emphasis on conventional teaching methods. To address this seeming lack of integration of digital technology and instruction, this study aimed at exploring the online learning readiness (OLR) of the 310 freshman students enrolled in a private university in northern Philippines. A cross-sectional survey design was used, and the construct was measured using an Online Learning Readiness Scale. Descriptive statistics showed that 82.7% of the students access the Internet daily, and all of them own at least one electronic device that can be used for e-learning. They have multiple access points to the Internet, and all of them have acceptable online learning readiness. There was a statistically significant difference in students' OLR based on their chosen discipline. A Kruskal-Wallis H test indicated that students of engineering, information technology, and health sciences programs have higher OLR than the rest. These results imply that school administrators consider training the faculty members for blended instruction, developing a learning management system to cater to the students' readiness for e-learning, and improving the ICT infrastructure.

Keywords: online learning, educational technology, ICT integration, tertiary education

School Culture and Job Satisfaction among Faculty Members of Philippine Private and Public Higher Education Institutions

Ferdinand Bulusan, Bartman Gacrama, Marilyn Gaoat, Melissa Bacena, Annalene Grace Co, & Gilda Octavo

Abstract

Culture influences various aspects of schools; hence, most likely, the culture will influence the quality of teaching and learning. Studies have been undertaken on school culture, and most are carried out in the American and European contexts while limited studies have been undertaken in the Asian context. This study examined the relationship between school culture and job satisfaction among faculty of private and private higher educational institutions in the northern Philippines. A cross-sectional survey study was employed to a sample of 236 faculty members from a state university and private university. Relationship of school and job satisfaction were hypothesized in the study and differences in school culture, and job satisfaction between a private and state university was analyzed. The instruments used in the study were the School Culture Survey and the Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire. Findings indicated that there is a high degree of correlation between school culture and job satisfaction using Pearson Product Moment Correlations. Using the Mann-Whitney U test, the study revealed a significance in the school culture and job satisfaction between a private and state university. Demographic information showed no correlation in school culture and job satisfaction. The results of the study imply the cultivation of school culture that enhances job satisfaction. Further studies on school culture and employee turnover are recommended.

Keywords: faculty, state university, private university, school culture survey

The Professional Competencies of School Heads and Their Impact on School Outcome, Organizational Culture, and Principals' Performance

Joey Cabigao

Abstract

The primary aim of the study is to assess the impact of professional competencies of school heads (SHS) on school outcomes, organizational culture, and principals' performance. This study utilized a descriptive-correlational research method through standard questionnaires as a primary data gathering tool, substantiated by extensive documentary analysis. The respondents of the study were the SHs and teachers in the public [government] elementary and junior high schools of DepEd Schools Division of City of Malolos for School Year 2018-2019. The findings of the study revealed that: (1) the SHs' level of professional competencies are generally competent on the nature of their duties and functions as education leaders; (2) the SBM Level of Practice are generally Developing; (3) majority of teachers obtained Very Satisfactory performance; (4) majority of the SHs recorded Outstanding performance; (5) school's organizational culture was high; (6) majority of the SHs are Principals' Test passers; and (7) professional competencies of SHs generally have no significant impact on school outcome, school's organizational culture, and principals' performance. The combined significant impact of SHS' professional competencies was only recorded on SBM practices as one of the three measures of school outcome as used in the study. Inputs on the existing policy guidelines based on the findings of the study may be necessary to strengthen the performance indicators of quality leadership among school heads that will further improve the quality of schools we have today.

Keywords: professional competencies, school outcome, organizational culture, principals' performance

Students' 21st Century Skills and Practices: An Input for Teaching- Learning Standard and Policy Enhancement

Rizal Dapat

Abstract

Due to increasing globalization and continuous technological advancements, the need to transform Philippine education has never been greater and more urgent. Twenty-first-century knowledge and skills have become indispensable for students to cope with the demands of this age and to spell out future success in their academic and professional endeavors. These skills not only present a new framework for a successful academic and professional career but also are tremendously important for the nation's well-being. The nation needs a workforce with these skills to ensure competitiveness in the global economic arena. Alongside, these skills lead students to realize the importance of being a good citizen of the country by demonstrating civic engagement, critical thinking, global connection, and effective communication. This research employed a quantitative-qualitative research approach. Purposive sampling was employed as the 265 college students from 3 higher institutions in Manila City were selected based on the subject they were taking- English, Social Science, and Mathematics and Sciences. A validated self-made questionnaire was utilized to gather the needed data. Students affirmed that they highly possessed collaboration skills, multi-cultural skills, communication skills, information skills, and critical and inventive skills, but regarded themselves low in civic skills and global connection skills. Further, students esteemed their teachers as 21st-century skills facilitators, traditionally effective and technologically-adept educators. They also identified challenges like academic angst, laziness, and teachers' shortcomings and misgivings in dealing with technology in the classroom. Students understand the importance of being information literate, technologically savvy, critical thinkers, culturally aware, worthwhile communicators, and effective collaborators. Likewise, teachers have a deep commitment to making their students think critically, work more effectively as a team, and create new ideas and innovations through the help of technology. But then, students identified challenges coming from both external and internal factors- stress and pressure, academic materials, and teachers. Finally, technology, despite its tremendous positive contributions to learning, can also become a source of the problem, cause of delay if not waste of time, and a means of exposing teacher's lack of contingency plan in times of technological snag.

Keywords: collaboration, critical and inventive thinking, communication, civic participation, global connection, information literacy

The English Reading Performance of Grade IV Pupils in the District of Quezon, Division of Nueva Ecija: Its Implication to Teaching Reading

Ma Clarissa Dumaya

Abstract

Reading is one of the basic skills necessary for effective communication. According to the data from the District of Quezon, a total of 156 pupils in Grades III-IV were subjected to Pre-Reading Evaluation in the Phil-IRI program. Results show that the school had 51 pupils or 32.69 percent who were in frustration level, 55 pupils or 35.26 percent under instructional level and 50 pupils or 32.05 percent were categorized under independent level in reading English, revealing an alarming result because those grade levels mentioned are expected to have reached mastery in reading with comprehension. The study was conducted to determine the relationship of the classroom characteristics and reading difficulties of Grade IV pupils in elementary schools of Quezon District, Division of Nueva Ecija during the School Year 2018-2019. 61 pupil respondents participated in the study. The researcher utilized a survey questionnaire and analyzed the data using descriptive statistics and Correlation Coefficient. The age of the respondents was not widely dispersed from 8 to 12 years old. There were more male respondents compared to females. Most parents of the respondents were busy at work. Most fathers were high school undergraduate, while most of their mothers were high school graduates. Monthly family income had a mean of Php 8,032.79 and most of them belong to 4Ps. The class size where the pupils belong to have an impact on their reading performance. The classrooms where the respondent's study has a good physical environment. Outstanding psycho-social environment and strategies used in teaching reading by the teacher must likely to offer meaningful reading comprehension to pupils. A highly significant relationship in terms of oral difficulties was found under the family instability and highest educational attainment (HEAF) of the father while HEAF found a significant relationship in terms of reading comprehension. Small schools, physical classroom environments, and strategies used in teaching established a high negative relationship with oral reading and a negative relationship to the psychosocial environment. While the psycho-social environment established a significant relationship in terms of comprehension. The remedies or intervention in reading difficulties in English answered by the teacher-respondents are peer teaching.

Keywords: oral reading difficulty; reading comprehension; physical classroom environment; strategies used in teaching; psycho-social environment; remedies or intervention in reading difficulties

The Effects of the Involvement of the Grade Six Pupils of the Mauban South District in Extra Curricular Activities: A Basis for the Development of Pupil's Extra Curricular Activity Program

Maria Cristina Estanislao

Abstract

Extracurricular activities have always been seen as the avenue for pupils to showcase their talents and skills. These are essential in the holistic development of a pupil in the educative process. For this reason, this study aimed to determine the effects of involvement in extracurricular activities of Grade six pupils in the Mauban South District as a basis for the development of Pupil's Extra-Curricular Activity Program. It determined the following: (1) the demographic profile of the Grade VI pupils of Mauban South District in terms of sex, age, and monthly family income; (2) the extra-curricular activities participated in by Grade VI pupils of Mauban South District; (3) the effects of pupils' involvement in extra-curricular activities in terms of; physical development, social development, cognitive development, psychological development, and emotional development; (4) the significant difference in the evaluation made by the respondents regarding the effects of their involvement in extra-curricular activities when they are grouped according to their demographic profile; (5) the implication of the findings of this study for the development of the Pupils' Extra-curricular Activity Program. The study employed the descriptive type of research and purposive sampling was applied in the selection of the respondents. Findings revealed that the majority of the respondents of the study are female between the ages 12-13 years old and with lowest average monthly family income; extracurricular activities which involve sports and athletics together with community involvement have the most number of participants, while the least are those which involve music and arts; the respondents are always affected by their participation in extracurricular activities in terms of physical and social development, while they were often affected by their participation in extracurricular activities in terms of cognitive, psychological and emotional development; the sex and age of the Grade VI pupils are factors affecting their participation in extracurricular activities when it comes to their social development. Based on the foregoing conclusions, the following recommendations were offered: (1) participate extensively in extracurricular activities for them to develop holistically; (2) implement the Pupils' Extracurricular Development Program, which is the output of the study, for the holistic development of the pupils; provide an orientation on the implementation of the output of the study which is the Pupils' Extracurricular Development Program; (4) extend the support given to their child in joining different extracurricular activities offered by the school and school district; (5) evaluate the effectiveness of output of the study.

Keywords: effects of extracurricular activities, extracurricular activities, pupil's extracurricular program, pupils' participation

The Work Immersion Activities of the Senior High School Students at the Division of City of Balanga: Their Implications on their Career Path Orientation

Janice Forbes & Mary Ann Balajo

Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to determine the implications of the work immersion experience to senior high school students' career path orientation since it is the first time the K to 12 Curriculum is implemented in the Philippine Educational System. A descriptive qualitative phenomenological type of design was used to conduct this study. Data for the study was collected from 135 students, 10 teachers and 20 supervisors drawn from both public and private schools together with the partner institutions in the Schools Division of City of Balanga using sets of survey questionnaires and interviews. The work immersion of the students, in general, brought a better eye view that leads them to have a more precise decision if they will continue to pursue the chosen course in college or would choose another line of a profession that would best fit their skills and abilities. The work immersion experience has caused some setbacks in terms of their field exposure since some of them have not been exposed to the strand they've taken in senior high school. Furthermore, there was a lack of partner institutions specifically for academic track. Therefore, only the students from the Technical-Vocational Livelihood (TVL) track with different specializations and Accountancy and Business Management (ABM) strand under Academic track are recommended to take work immersion subject since these tracks/strands have most benefitted from this program based from the results of their first immersion program for the academic year 2017-2018. Whereas the rest of the strands such as the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) and General Academic Strand (GAS) are hereby recommended to take the applied subjects intended for them. As mentioned, the Sports track had no enrollees in the aforesaid academic year.

Keywords: K to 12 Curriculum, tracks/strands, work immersion, implications to future career path

Paternal Involvement in Selected Schools in Bagac District, Bataan

Jense Gatdula

Abstract

Father involvement has become one of the most debated topics in education today. Historically, fathers have been viewed or presented in a variety of different images to describe the script that they have been fulfilling, as either normal observer or breadwinner and nurturer. An analysis of over 100 studies on the parent-child relationship, it was found out that having a loving and nurturing father was as important for a child's happiness, well-being, social and academic success as having a loving and nurturing mother. With those studies, the question now is what is the level of father's involvement in school? This study aimed to determine the level of father - respondents involvement in their children in two schools in Bagac District with a total headcount of 214 fathers. The respondents also viewed their profile, the profile of their children as well as the significant difference in respondents' level of involvement base on their profile. To acquire the data and information relating to the level of paternal involvement, a descriptive survey method was used and cast - off the Slovin's Formula to get the sample to be taken from both schools. By getting the actual respondents of Saysain and Parang Elementary school, Stratified Random Sampling was utilized. Verdicts show that the majority of the father's involvement is fallen under involved when it comes to their self - assessment in terms of communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision - making and collaborating with the community. One of the self -assessment which is not in the list is parenting, this assessment gained a total weighted mean of 3.26 and interpreted as highly involved in parenting practices. Yet more outward are the significant difference between respondents' level of involvement. In this regard, there is no significant difference between respondents' parental involvement in their age, marital status, highest educational attainment, employment, and even their monthly income. This can be impermeable that fathers in both schools in the District of Bagac are vigorously partaking in school activities. About the findings of this study, the following recommendations are forwarded that might strengthen the level of father's involvement in the schools of the District of Bagac: (1) It is recommended for the schools to create a capability-building program for all the fathers out there. Through this program, fathers will become more aware of their responsibilities in school not only as parents but also as valued stakeholders of the school. (2) The Department of Education should conduct a series of programs and doings that maintain and strengthen the level of involvement of fathers in school through seminars such as Gender and Development (GAD), Parenting or other activities, like backyard camping, sports fest, and talent search. (3) It is highly recommended by the researcher that this study must conduct in all school in the District of Bagac so that the involvement of fathers is not limited only in two school.

Keywords: PUP Open University System, Master in Education Management, father's level of involvement, types of parental involvement, and bagac fathers statements of paternal involvement

The Motivational Practices of Professional Education Teachers: Their Influence to Preservice Teachers' Academic Performance

Corazon Genobili

Abstract

This study assessed the motivational practices of the professional education teachers of the School of Liberal Arts and Teacher Education in one higher education institution and their influence on students' academic performance. Data were collected from 240 pre-service teachers, who were selected using the random sampling technique. This descriptive-correlational study also employed a documentary analysis. A structured questionnaire was used to answer the questions regarding the motivational practices of in-service teachers in terms of a reward system, feedback about one's progress, students' self-activity, instructional materials, field trips or educational tours and structuring. It found out that motivation plays a very important role in the teaching and learning process. Through motivation, the teachers could easily drive the positive interest of the students to learn. However, in the context of the university, not all dimensions of the motivational practices affect the performance of the respondents; hence, there are other factors to be considered as well.

Keywords: motivational, professional education teachers, influence, academic performance

The Quantitative and Qualitative Efficiency of A Higher Education Institution: An Input to Academic Sustainability Measures

Wilfredo Lacambra, Teodora Baquiran, & Armenio Liban

Abstract

This study assessed the internal efficiency of a Higher Education Institution in the Philippines as a basis for its university sustainability. Data were gathered from its administrators, faculty members, nonteaching personnel and students. Using a descriptive correlation research design, this study determined the existence of a difference among the assessment of the four groups of respondents on the qualitative components of the university. Moreover, a documentary analysis was used to identify the quantitative components of the university in terms of enrolment, graduation, faculty, administrators, graduation rate, number of buildings, classrooms, laboratories, nonteaching personnel and performance in board examination. Results show that in any educational institution, the university also passes through periods of pressures and cross-pressures in the course of its development. This study strongly suggests that planning is an essential component of a system to propel sustainable development in the academe.

Keywords: quantitative efficiency, qualitative efficiency, academic sustainability, educational institution

Senior High School Strand Choice: Its Implication to College Academic Performance

Melanie Lumboy

Abstract

“Ready for work, ready for entrepreneurship, ready for college,” this is the battle cry of the Philippine Education System in implementing the K-12 Curriculum. The additional two years of basic education is intended for career or college preparation. Moreover, since CHED Memorandum Order No. 105 emphasizes academic freedom, learners can still enroll whichever college course they prefer regardless of the senior high school strand they have taken. This somehow depicts the purpose of having different tracks to prepare learners either for the job, business or college education. Thus, this study aimed to find out how this misalignment implicates the college performance of the learners. The study made use of explanatory sequential design following a mixed-method approach. Purposive sampling was employed in choosing the respondents for the study since the study was delimited to STEM-related courses. A set of a questionnaire consisting of three parts was used to elicit information on the different variables of the study. The first part was used to obtain the profile of the respondents. The second and third part was used to identify the factors influencing students’ choice of senior high school strand and measures the level of students’ difficulty on the specialized subject in STEM curriculum using a four-point Likert scale. A SWOT analysis was done through an interview to validate the respondent’s assessment of the importance of the STEM strand to their college course. The results revealed that half of the respondents are Non-STEM graduates. The academic performance of STEM and non-STEM graduates in Mathematics and Science subjects showed a significant difference. The level of difficulty experienced by the respondents on their college subjects are highly related to the strand they have taken in senior high school. Those who are graduates of STEM excelled over the other as evident in their college academics. Based on the result of the study, it showed that misalignment, of course, is due to personal choice and job opportunities. There is an evident difference in the level of difficulty of STEM and non-STEM graduates as well as on their academic performance in Math and Science subjects. There is strong relationship between the students’ level of difficulty and their academic performance in Math and Science subjects. Findings also revealed that the classification of the school was the student graduated senior high school is not a guarantee to set better grades in college.

Keywords: senior high school, course alignment, K-12

Difficulties Experienced by Grade II Students in Academic Writing: A Basis for a Proposed Learner's Module

Rosette Anne Marientes

Abstract

Writing is extremely important in today's society. This is because, in today's dynamic world, writing is a part of the curriculum to utilize one's intelligence, education, and critical-thinking skills. The study focused on the difficulties of Grade II students in academic writing specifically the overall quality of the academic essays of the students by providing a basis for a proposed learner's module about essay writing to enhance the skills of learners in writing. Further, it analyzed the quality of the academic essays of the students in the four schools in Cluster I of the Division of Pampanga covering the school year of 2018-2019. The study utilized a mixed-method research design to provide a more in-depth perspective of the study. To gather the needed data, the researcher used a researcher-made checklist patterned after the criteria set enriched by Valdez (2016) in evaluating academic essays. Findings show that the students have difficulties in writing academic essays such as lack of variety of ideas about a certain topic in terms of content and ideas, lack of connectives and lack of cohesion and coherence in terms organization, incorrect word or idiom and word usage in terms vocabulary and the use of correct word choice, poor sentence structures and poor paragraphing in terms of language use, use of first-person pronoun in terms of formality and objectivity, and lack of citations and improper way of citations in terms of referencing. Notably, the overall quality of the academic essay of students reflected a high level of difficulty in grammar, content, organization, vocabulary or word choice, language use, formality, and objectivity, referencing and academic writing as a whole. The respondents experienced a high level of difficulty in essay writing. In terms of content or ideas of the respondents, some of them were aware of the topic but few of them cannot cope with the topic. In terms of the organization in essay writing, it was observed that most of them were poor in paragraphing and can be described as having a high level of difficulty in writing. In terms of vocabulary, most of the respondents were using incorrect word choice, incorrect spelling and there was a high level of difficulty in writing. In the language use of the respondents/participants, there were major problems with structures even the simple ones.

Keywords: academic writing, quality of academic essays, essay writing

The Causes of Absenteeism Among the Grade II Physical Education Students: A Basis for an Enhanced Teaching Intervention and Remediation

Harry Miranda

Abstract

Physical Education 1 (PE1) subject is one of the subjects taught in senior high that provides a differentiated way of learning to students. In Justino Sevilla High School, the schedule for this subject is held once a week thus absenteeism is a major factor that affects the students' learning process negatively. This study aimed to determine the causes of absenteeism among grade II students of Justino Sevilla High School batch 2019 - 2020 specifically in their Physical Education 1 subject during their first semester. Respondents were grade II students who have three or more absences during the first semester of the school year in their PE1. Factors that were identified through previous related literature and studies were personal, home-related factors, school-related factors, and other related factors such as peers, the distance of the school from home and job. Study shows that time of sleep and wake-up of the students affects their number of absences. 80% of the respondents sleep around 11 in the evening wherein 65% of the respondents usually wake-up around 6:30 in the morning. Results also show that respondents whose address is far, around five kilometers to school, (Matamo, Bitas, and San Juan Baño) tend to be absent. The study reveals that students who don't feel well, don't have money, feels lazy or have a personal problem, have obligations needed to do first at home, have a relative that died or if they had an argument with their family are reasons for them to be absent. It also shows that 98% of the respondents agree that the subject PE1 and the teacher is not a factor to be absent. The study showed that bullying, not wearing of school ID and uniform and having no friends in school causes them to be absent. Results showed that those students who are working and those who are influenced by their classmates or friends to go somewhere else are also reasons for absenteeism. Hence, the researcher has concluded that there is a significant relationship between the respondents' daily routine and the identified factors with the number of their absences incurred. The future researchers can also replicate the study but may use other locales or countries as their respondents.

Keywords: absenteeism, physical education, remediation

Emotional And Intelligence Quotient: Do They Relate to Teaching Efficiency?

Sharon Najorra

Abstract

Many studies delved into relating Intelligence Quotient to teaching efficiency. However, studies are scarce on relating both IQ and EQ to teaching efficiency. Hence, this study addressed this gap in one higher education institution in the northern Philippines. Specifically, the Multidimensional Aptitude Battery Test was used as an instrument to measure the IQ level of the respondents and EQ: Baron was also used to measure the EQ level of the respondents. The data for Teaching Efficiency Rating was taken with permission from the HR office. Most of them possess adequate emotional and social capacity, and the majority of them have outstanding teaching performance. There was no significant relationship of IQ level to the teaching performance of the respondents. On the other hand, there is a significant relationship between the EQ level to the teaching performance of the respondents. This means that emotional intelligence adds to work performance by allowing people to foster positive relations, perform well in groups and build social assets. In the context of this empirical study, emotional intelligence influences an individual's teaching performance teachers having good emotional intelligence can teach students effectively. Consequently, profile variables do not influence directly the respondents' IQ. Thus, in the context of this research, IQ is not a determining factor in teaching performance.

Keywords: teaching performance, emotional quotient, teacher, higher education

Using Differentiated Instruction in Improving the Academic Achievement of Students in General Mathematics

Rosalie Ocampo

Abstract

Every learner is unique. Teaching students that have individual differences and with different learning styles is a big responsibility of the teachers that need to develop and enhance. Differentiated instruction aligned with different learning styles of the students can promote individual learning. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of differentiated instruction in the academic achievement of grade eleven students in General Mathematics. To meet the objectives of the study, the researcher used a quasi-experimental research method which is designed to gather information based on the outcome of the experiment. The participants were purposively chosen for the control group and the experimental group. The experimental group was exposed to differentiated instruction for two months and the control group to traditional teaching instructions. Grasha-Riechmann Student Learning Style Scale was used to identify the students learning styles and served as the basis for designing differentiated activities in General Mathematics. The majority of the respondents both in the control group and in the experimental group are participant and independent. Showing that the two groups are likely the same when it comes to their preferred learning styles. A pretest was administered before the experiment, result shown that the mean score of the control group was 17.33 while the experimental group was 17.27 indicating that their means were relatively close and both groups have a descriptive rating of below-average showing that the achievement of the two groups is likely the same before the experiment. After the intervention, the teacher conducted a post-test and results revealed that the experimental group got a higher mean score of 38.17 with a descriptive rating of above average compared with the control group with a mean score of 31.93 and average as its descriptive rating. The mean score of the students in the pretest of both groups is relatively close showing that the two groups are equal. The post-test revealed that the experimental group got a higher mean score compared with the control group. It can be identified through the mean scores that the students perform better in class after being exposed to differentiated instruction. It is recommended that teachers should be encouraged to use differentiated instruction based on the learning styles to provide alternative challenging lessons to students.

Keywords: differentiated instruction, learning styles, academic achievement

**Obesity Among College Students of a Higher Education Institution in Northern Philippines:
Focusing on University's Anti-Obesity Program**

Belinda Ramos & Ferdinand Bulusan

Abstract

The prevalence of obesity has increased for the past decades and has been continuously rising globally. One factor that contributes to the rise in the number of obese individuals is the school environment that encourages behavior related to diet, physical activity, and obesity. This paper aimed to find out the prevalence of obesity among the college students of one Higher Education Institution in the northern Philippines and evaluate the school's anti-obesity program to strategize interventions and prevention of obesity among its students. This study made use of the quantitative descriptive design and documentary analysis of the medical records of the students. The World Health Organization Body Mass Index standard was used to categorize weight and obesity. Inspection and observation of the food outlets both inside and outside the campus were also done. To find out about the school health programs, an unstructured interview with the Health Services-in charge was done. The prevalence of obesity among the students of the University is higher (33%) than the Philippine prevalence of 31.1%. There is no specific anti-obesity interventions/activities of the school health program of the school. Further, this study found out that the prevalence of obesity among the university students is high due to the following: 1) lack of specific anti-obesity health program; 2.) abundance of food outlets that serve high calorie and high-fat foods; and 3.) lack of national law about food choices to be served to students in the tertiary level in the Philippines.

Keywords: prevalence of obesity, college students, school health program, school health, education

The Integration of Culture-based Lesson Exemplar in Enhancing the Knowledge of MINHS Grade 8 Students of Selected TLE Concepts

John Cavin Rodil & Ryan Villamiel

Abstract

Purpose. The main purpose of the study is to enhance the knowledge of MINHS Grade 8 students in selected TLE Concepts with the utilization of Culture – based Lesson Exemplar as instructional materials/strategy. The results of the study serve as the basis for enhancing the knowledge of the students with the use of culture-based lesson exemplar as the instructional materials.**Design/ Methodology/Approach.** The experimental method of research was utilized to answer the problem posed. Two sections from Grade 8 Level were selected as the experimental and control group of the experimental research. Self –devised test questions were utilized to gather necessary data from the respondents. Statistical treatment such as Percentage rating, Mean formula, t-tests for the dependent and independent sample was employed to determine the level of knowledge of the respondents in selected TLE concepts. **Findings.** The results revealed that the utilization of culture-based lesson exemplar as instructional materials/aids/strategy is effective in enhancing the level of knowledge of Grade 8 students in selected concepts in Technology and Livelihood Education. The study further revealed that there is a mark of improvement in the knowledge level of the control and experimental groups after the experiment. Moreover, the results showed that there is a significant difference in the level of knowledge of the control and experimental group. It implied that the utilization of culture-based lesson exemplar is more effective than the traditional way of teaching TLE concepts.**Originality/Value.** This action research had seen the value of utilizing as an instructional material/strategy in enhancing the knowledge of MINHS Grade 8 students in selected TLE concepts. Hence, this research study recommends the teachers in Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) to utilize culture-based lesson exemplar.

Keywords: integration of culture –based lesson exemplar, concepts in technology and livelihood education

The Teaching Competence of English Teachers in Public Secondary Schools in the Division of Pampanga: A Baseline for a Proposed Instructional Capability Program

Lunisia Romuar

Abstract

With the implementation of the K12 curriculum, the competence of teachers in public schools is questioned by many people. Can they adapt to its standards especially that utilization of modern technology is included among the skills which a student should acquire? Every day teachers face different individuals with different behavior. Oftentimes, they are featured on the internet wherein their patience is lost due to some students who are discipline deficient and those who are not following classroom routines like the passing of the assigned task on time, attendance and non-performance. This study was conducted to assess the competence of teachers in terms of diversity of learning, curriculum, content, and pedagogy and assessing and reporting students' progress: baseline to a proposed instructional capability program. The study involved 152 English teachers from the selected secondary public school in the Division of Pampanga. The descriptive type of research was used to describe the level of teaching competence. The data were treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. This research revealed the following findings and conclusions; that the English teachers are proficient, however, most of the respondents were new teachers it appeared that their academic rank, educational attainment and years of teaching English have a great relationship with their competence in the diversity of learning, curriculum, content and pedagogy and assessing and reporting students' progress which only implied that they still need further development of their competence through an instructional capability program. The majority of the teacher-respondents have the rank of Teacher I; are Bachelor of Science in Education degree holders; a great number of them have only attended a seminar, and have only a maximum of 10-12 years of teaching experience in English. The teacher-respondents are proficient in teaching English in terms of diversity of learners, curriculum, content and pedagogy, and assessing and reporting. There is a great significant relationship between academic rank and diversity of learning, educational attainment and assessing and reporting have also a significant relationship while relevant training has no significant relationship in all three domains of teaching competence. The years of teaching have a significant relationship in all the afore-cited domains of teaching English.

Keywords: teaching competence, diversity of learners, curriculum

Mga Pananaw sa mga Suliranin sa Pamamaraan ng Pagsasalin: Isang Pagsisiyasat

Alfred Sedaria

Abstract

Ang mga pananaw sa maling pamamaraan sa pagsasalin na nagsisilbing suliranin ng pag-aaral na ito ay mabibigyang-solusyon kung mabibigyang-tuon ang konteksto maging ang gramatika nito. Sa pamamagitan nito ay maihahayag ang mga mahahalagang sangkap sa ganap na pagkatuto ng mga mag-aaral sa wasto at napapanahong pagsasalin. Deskriptibong metodolohiya ng pananaliksik ang ginamit sa pag-aaral na iti sapagkat gumamit ng mga talatanungan (survey questionnaire) upang makalikom ng mga datos. Naniniwala ang mananaliksik na magiging angkop ang disenyo ng nabanggit sapagkat mas mapadadali nito ang pangangalap ng datos tungkol sa mga pananaw sa maling pamamaraan sa pagsasalin ng mga mag-aaral sa ikaapat na taon mula sa mga nabanggit na pamantasan. Matapos matipon at masuri ang mga datos, natuklasan sa pag-aaral ang mga sumusunod: Ang nakuhang composite mean na 3.496 para sa pananaw ng mga mag-aaral sa ikaapat na taon na kumukuha ng medyor na Filipino, ito ay may interpretasyong lubos na sumasang-ayon. Ang mga pananaw na inilahad ay lubos sa sinasang-ayunan ng mga kalahok. Batay naman sa nakuhang composite mean na 3.777 at interpretasyong lubos na sumasang-ayon, ang persepsyon ng mga kalahok tungkol sa mga inilahad na maling pamamaraan ng pagsasagawa ng pagsasalin ay mali o hindi tamang gawain sa pagsasagawa ng pagsasalin. Sa mga suliranin naman ng mga piling mag-aaral sa gawaing pampagsasalin, ang nakuhang composite mean ay 3.607 at may interpretasyong lubos na sumasang-ayon. Ang mga suliranin sa pagsasalin na inilahad ay kinahaharap ng mga kalahok. Samantala, batay sa kaugnayan ng profayl ng mga piling mag-aaral sa gawaing pampagsasalin, natuklasang walang makabuluhang kaugnayan ang edad at kasarian ng mga kalahok sa mga suliranin sa gawaing pampagsasalin. Batay naman sa kinalabasan ng pag-aaral, ang mananaliksik ay nakabuo ng konklusyon na ang mga suliranin na kinahaharap sa gawaing pampagsasalin na sinang-ayunan ng mga kalahok ay magsisilbing gabay sa pagsasalin upang mapaunlad pa ang kaalaman sa gawaing pampagsasalin at walang makabuluhang kaugnayan ang profayl ng mga kalahok sa mga suliraning kinahaharap sa gawaing pampagsasalin. Bilang mungkahi sa mga nakitang suliranin ang mga guro at mananaliksik ay nangangailangang magbigay ng kauukulang pansin ang mga maling pamamaraan sa gawaing pampagsasalin na nagiging suliranin ng mga mag-aaral sa pagsasalin.

Keywords: gramatika, literal, mensahe, pagsasalin, simulaang lenggwahe, teknikal, tunguhang lenggwahe

Increasing the Science Performance of the Sta. Maria Elementary School Through the Implementation of the Clique-A-Tour

Edna Soriano

Abstract

The new request of the 21st century requires the populace which is numerically proficient that science is essential in present-day society as most fields of learning are reliant upon it. Moreover, the Department of Education's advancement strategy is situated towards changing the country from one which is asset-based to one which is a progressively innovation-based institution. Innovation depends on the sciences, and the sciences are immovably founded on science concepts and skills. Science concepts and skills are imperative for further investigations in various fields which are critical to the learners and the further improvement of the nation. In perspective of the significance of science, basic education must create powerful methodologies for improving the execution of students in the subject. The descriptive-experimental design was used to secure the evidence to gain information and to gather data relevant to the study. Pre-test and posttest were compared to determine the difference in the Science MPS of the pupils. To find out the significant difference between the pretest and posttest were computed using the dependent t-test. The data and information gathered were systematically checked, computed, tabulated, and interpreted. Purposive sampling was used in the study in selecting the respondents composed of 19 males and six (6) females. The test revealed that the pre-test acquired a Mean of 17.21 and a Mean score of 28.86 with 11.65 as a difference. Based on the result, computation the t-Value gained -12.17 and the p-value of .00001, the researchers rejected the null hypothesis which is significant at 0.05 level. The program was effective based on the result of the study. The Science skills, concept, and knowledge were developed after the five-month implementation of the Clique-A-Tour program. Moreover, I was effective in increasing the Science performance of the pupils. The study finds its value and effectiveness in delivering instruction in increasing the Science performance of Grade 4 pupils.

Keywords: CLIQUE-A-TOUR, Science Performance

Eskaya Tribe Ethnomathematics Learning Materials: Development and Integration

Fe R. Janiola

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the development and integration of learning materials, specifically the use of indigenous instructional materials in teaching ethnomathematics in the Eskaya tribe of Taytay, Duero, Bohol. In the research process, the researcher sought permission from the NCIP officer, chieftain, and Iped teacher of the tribe. After the development of Instructional materials and conducted the pilot-testing. The researcher utilized the quasi-experimental research design, specifically the t-test of an independent sample. The findings of the study revealed that the development of Instructional materials is possible by utilizing some indigenous materials available in the Eskaya tribe. The results of the study showed that the use of instructional materials enhances pupil's learning and better achievement than taught without the instructional materials. Like the improvised Eskaya clock, Indigenous visual aids, indigenous materials in teaching Basic shapes, number line and flashcards This is for the localization of instruction in Mathematics. The result of this study can be useful for Iped teacher in teaching the Eskaya Ethnomathematics.

Keywords: ethnomathematics, eskaya tribe, learning materials, quasi-experiment

Improving the Reading Performance of Grade 3 Pupils of the San Luis 2 Elementary School through the Project DREAM

Michelle M. Seguerra

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to determine the improvement of reading performance of Grade Three pupils of San Luis 2 Elementary School in English through the use of PROJECT DREAM. The study employed the quasi-experimental method of research. It was conducted in San Luis 2 Elementary School and was limited to Grade 3 pupils enrolled for the SY:2018-2019. The reading performance of Grade 3 pupils was assessed using pre-test and post-test of Phil-IRI (Philippine Informal Reading Inventory). The respondent of this research were Grade 3 pupils were 11 males and 8 females with a total of 19 pupils from San Luis 2 Elementary School, Calauag East District. The researcher used a purposive sampling technique. The instrument used was the Phil-IRI passage wherein it was summarized in the ORAL READING TEST RESULT in English. The ORAL Reading Test Result was used for summarizing the result of the reading performance of Grade 3 pupils. Through the use of Phil-IRI and the PROJECT DREAM. As a result, the mean scores of the reading performance of Grade 3 pupils in San Luis 2 Elementary School before the implementation of Project DREAM was 54.1579. The mean score of reading performance of Grade 3 pupils in San Luis 2 Elementary School after the implementation of Project DREAM was 81.8947. There was a significant difference in the reading performance of Grade 3 pupils before and after the implementation of Project DREAM with the t-value of -6.0791 and a critical value of 1.734. Thus, the intervention was effective in increasing the mean scores of reading performance. Project DREAM was effective in increasing the mean scores of the reading performance of Grade 3 pupils in San Luis 2 Elementary School. PROJECT DREAM is a great help to improve the reading performance of Grade 3 pupils. The significance of being a teacher to enhance pupils' awareness and reading skills to perform with great confidence and a wide understanding of the different lessons was very impressive.

Keywords: effective , enhance, project DREAM

PEB Infographic Utilization Technique: Its Effectiveness in Increasing the Global Warming Awareness of Grade 5 Pupils in the Anas Elementary School

Ryan C. Sulivas

Abstract

The peculiar characteristic of the infographic is that it can transform long and complex information transform into simpler and understandable knowledge. This makes the presentation a significant and remarkable mental interaction with the learners. Information is carried out in a vivid and visual presentation of complex data. Combining these, appropriate utilization techniques of infographic materials would result in an effective transfer of learning to the learners. The researcher observed that during the Science class, learners showed low interest and attention to the science lesson. The MPS of the pupils was ostensibly decreasing when the teacher compared the MPS of first grading and the MPS of second grading. Thus, with the alarming condition of the apparent MPS results and observed scenario in the classroom, the researcher developed a technique in utilizing infographics materials. The researcher opted that it is very timely to conduct action research to test if the technique on the utilization of infographic materials would increase the awareness of the pupils in global warming. The researcher used the “Present-Engage-Build Utilization Technique” in presenting the infographic materials during the teaching-learning process. The researcher utilized the descriptive – experimental pretest-posttest design where the research itself considers two entities: pretest and post-test of pupils after the use of the “Present-Engage-Build Utilization Technique” for infographic materials in global warming. Descriptive was used in getting the mean of the test results of the Grade 5 pupils. The test results of the Grade 5 pupils obtained an MPS of 34.26 in the pre-test and an MPS of 68.06 in the post-test. This reflects that there was a remarkable increase in the MPS of pretest of the respondents after the utilization of infographic materials. This is an apparent intimation that the utilization of infographic materials is an effective and potent infographic materials in increasing the awareness of global warming through the utilization of “Present-Engage-Build Infographic Utilization Technique” .T-test result showed the t-value gained 10.46 and when compared to the critical t-value of 1.76 revealed that there was significant difference on the mean scores of the Grade 5 Pupils. The presentation and utilization of the technique were effective in increasing the awareness of the pupils in global warming.

Keywords: technique, infographic, utilization, awareness, effect

Increasing the Reading Comprehension Performance of Grade 7-Saturn in Sto. Domingo National Shool through the Implementation of Project Rose

Rose Ann O. Tardecilla

Abstract

The study was conducted based on the current condition of the reading performance of Grade 7 students. This research sought to find out the effectiveness of the remedial reading intervention in improving the comprehension level of Grade 7 students of Sto. Domingo National High School using ROSE or Reading On Spare Time and Enjoy. It has great implications on the reading comprehension performance of the pupils. The intervention, Project ROSE, increased the performance and reading level of the students. The utilization of project ROSE introduced a new way of teaching reading with the integration of enjoyment in the reading activities of the students. The means in pretest and posttest of the reading comprehension performance of the Grade 7 students of Sto. Domingo National High School. In the pretest, the students increased 3.0714 of mean scores, while during the posttest the students increased 5.7143 mean scores with the distinction of 2.6429. This demonstrates the mean of the students expanded after the intervention has utilized. Consequently, the reading intervention improved the reading comprehension of the Grade 7 students of Sto. Domingo National High School. The t-test on finding a significant difference in the pre-test and posttest. It can be gleaned from the computed t-value of 9.3583 and the p-value of .00001 which is lower than the set value of .05. The researcher rejected the null hypothesis which is significant at 0.05 level. This shows a significant difference in the reading performance of Grade 7 students. It has great implications on the reading comprehension performance of the pupils. The intervention, Project ROSE, increased the performance and reading level of the students. The utilization of project ROSE introduced a new way of teaching reading with the integration of enjoyment in the reading activities of the students.

Keywords: enjoyment, implementation, remedial reading

2+1 Model: Integrated Culture in Language Learning

Steve Christopher Wong

Abstract

Learning a language in a non-speaking of that language is indeed a big challenge for the learner, due to lack of environment, an obstacle in learning occurs, motivation diminished, at the end of time, the result is learning without understanding means zero knowledge in language learning. Understanding is the key in learning, fun is the spice added, and application of what has learned is the best way of executing it. In this study, the 2+1 model has been tested in teaching a foreign language to a non-speaker of that language, and the result shows by integrating culture in every language taught may add some spice in their study which can make them more interested and motivated in learning.

Keywords: 2+1 model, chinese language, culture

**NEMO DAT QUOD NON HABET! The Lived Experience of Senior High School Teachers
Teaching Practical Research Subjects**

Leonilo B. Capulso & Arnel T. Sicat

Abstract

The fourth industrial revolution in education and the K to 12 curricula require teachers to be facilitators of learning in developing and enhancing student competencies centered on collaboration, communication, creativity, and critical thinking skills. However, the teacher's lack of expertise in teaching research subjects led the researcher to conduct this phenomenological study which explored the lived experiences of SHS teachers teaching practical research subjects. Using face-to-face interviews, four themes were identified as challenges encountered by the teachers, namely: students' low aptitude on the subject, low morale or lack of motivation, scarcity of teaching resources and teachers' lack of expertise in the subject matter. As a coping mechanism, the following themes were identified: mentoring from peers/colleagues, time management, resourcefulness, and professional development. Using Colaizzi's data analysis. The researcher recommended the need for course rationalization or alignment, need for more mentoring, modelling and research enhancement.

Keywords: practical research, teaching, senior high school

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Motivational Synergy and School Effectiveness

Stella Baja & Asuncion Pabalan

Abstract

This study is a descriptive-correlation type of research. This research design was employed in this investigation with the aid of the self-made questionnaire in gathering the data to measure the relationship of school heads' and teachers' motivational synergy level (intrinsic and extrinsic motivation) and school effectiveness. The study involved 45 public secondary schools in the entire Bohol Division. The study found out that intrinsic motivation is influenced by extrinsic motivation. Meaning, if a person is motivated extrinsically, then he/she is also motivated within. On the correlation between intrinsic motivation and school effectiveness, there is a significant correlation between the two identified variables. It implies that school effectiveness is a product of intrinsically motivated stakeholders. Highly intrinsically motivated human resources will produce quality outputs for school effectiveness. Synergistically combined intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, indeed, produce performance level including even personal satisfaction of both school heads and teachers. As motivational synergy positively correlates or impacts school effectiveness, school leaders or administrators have to understand and effectively deal with teacher's motivation. This study is a descriptive-correlation type of research. This research design was employed in this investigation with the aid of the self-made questionnaire in gathering the data to measure the relationship of school heads' and teachers' motivational synergy level (intrinsic and extrinsic motivation) and school effectiveness. The following are the highlights of the findings: On the correlation between intrinsic motivation and school effectiveness, there is a significant correlation between the two identified variables. It implies that school effectiveness is a product of intrinsically motivated stakeholders. Highly intrinsically motivated human resources will produce quality outputs for school effectiveness. On the correlation between extrinsic motivation and school effectiveness, shows consistency from the previous results. It implies that stakeholders' motivation will create an impact on school effectiveness. The result calls the attention of all authorities that they must plan programs for teachers and school heads that would lead them to be motivated intrinsically and extrinsically for school effectiveness. Synergistically combined intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, indeed, produce performance level including even personal satisfaction of both school heads and teachers. As motivational synergy positively correlates or impacts school effectiveness, school leaders or administrators have to understand and effectively deal with teacher's motivation.

Keywords: motivational synergy, school effectiveness

An Assessment of the Leadership Styles of Master Teachers

Paula Mae Briones

Abstract

Servant leadership has been coined by Robert Greenleaf. He emphasizes that servant leaders yearn to serve and to serve first. This leadership style has been one of the most charismatic methods that most leaders in the organizations yearn to do. Most researchers have started to delve into the conceptual knowledge of servant leadership to create a theory about it. These studies have sprouted in different models that describe servant leadership using various constructs. This study aims to assess the servant leadership styles in public secondary schools in Pampanga Philippines. This research will help the school leaders in becoming more effective managers in the school. The study used a quantitative approach to research. The questionnaire used was an adopted instrument by R. C. Liden, S. J. Wayne, H. Zhao, and D. Henderson, 2008. The researcher made use of the online method via google docs to route the said questionnaire to the 100 respondents who were chosen by the purposive sampling technique. The respondents were selected public secondary school teachers in Pampanga, Philippines. There were 28 questions with a 7-point Likert scale. The data that were gathered were analyzed using the software IBM-SPSS version 23. The results showed that respondents strongly agreed on the constructs of emotional healing, creating values for community, conceptual skills and empowering as a common behavior of their leaders. It has a mean rating of 6.40. On the other hand, a mean rating of 6.00 or moderately agree was given to constructs such as helping subordinates grow and succeed, putting subordinates first and behaving ethically. The research highlighted that servant leadership can be practiced at all levels of management in the academe and most types of organizations. Within theory and practice of caring for others, servant leadership brings forth a repertoire of behaviors and traits that individuals can emulate in if they want to be servant leaders themselves. Further studies on other types of leadership are recommended with larger sample size and different locale or country. Using the results of the study can help better the leadership skills of the leaders in the educational landscape. Hence, replication of the study is highly encouraged to future researchers.

Keywords: leadership, schools, servant leader

Teaching 21st Century Skills: Teachers' Competence, Practices and Challenges

Gemma Calacar & Roque Bongcac

Abstract

The 21st century is rapidly changing the world in every dimension of man. Schools become the nerve centers for teachers and students to connect with the world and understand the issues that our modern world faces. Teachers, as key players in accelerating educational improvement continually design and evaluate skills needed to prepare skilled millennium generation to compete in the global economy. This study uses an exploratory-descriptive design. It investigates the present practices and competency levels of teachers in the teaching of the 21st-century skills in the curriculum as well as the challenges in its implementation. The study was participated by all teachers from the nine public secondary schools and nine private secondary schools representing the three congressional districts of the province of Bohol this school year 2018-2019. It was found out that there is a significant difference in the teachers' assessment of their competence, practices, and challenges from both public and private schools. It was also shown that private school teachers have a high level of performance in their practices compared to that in the public schools. It was also revealed that public school teachers faced more challenges than those in private schools. Moreover, there is a moderately strong correlation between teachers' competence and their practices in teaching 21st-century skills. This study concluded that public and private school teachers' competence and their practices in teaching 21st-century skills are relational. Highly competent teachers tend to have good practices in teaching. Indeed, good practices of teachers are the results 83 of their competence. Conversely, when teachers do not have the competence, their practices are also affected adversely. Furthermore, this study recommends that an enrichment seminar-workshop must be provided to the teachers that targets on sharpening the 21st-century skills particularly on information, media, and technology literacy with a skilled and expert trainer and the school must provide each teacher the needed resources that are relevant to the 21st century educational needs.

Keywords: 21st century skills, teachers, competence

Parenting Styles and their Influence on the Academic Performance of Grade IV Pupils

Genobili Corazon

Abstract

Parenting style is determining an effective factor that plays an important role in children's psychopathology and growth. This study aimed to identify the parenting styles of the parents of the Grade IV pupils of one elementary school and their influence on their academics. Descriptive-correlational research was employed in the study. Respondents were 15 mothers and 15 fathers. An adopted questionnaire served as the main tool for gathering data. The academic performance of the pupils was taken from their third grading period. The respondent's parents do not just leave the teachers the education of their children. The parents had varied parenting styles. Hence, their children vary in their behavior most especially in the pursuit of their educational endeavors. Their varied parenting styles manifest their children's varied learning styles and attitudes toward education.

Keywords: parenting style, academic performance, documentary analysis, learning styles, attitudes

School Teamwork and Effectiveness

Maantonette Dugang & Roque Bongcac

Abstract

Not all teams are equally effective and despite profound research interest in teamwork, researchers continue to disagree on which component to include and how it reaches to effectiveness. In this study, we explored how school personnel team works. Determining the extent to which the team effectiveness dimension influences the effectiveness of schools. An enhancement program is set as to its findings. This study is a descriptive-correlational type of research. This research design was employed in this investigation with the aid of the self-made questionnaire in gathering the data to measure the relationship of school heads' and teachers' school teamwork level and school effectiveness. The present school teamwork is correlated with school effectiveness. Both performing and less performing schools have the same perception of their teamwork, particularly about dimensions of purposes and goals, roles, team processes, team relationships, intergroup relationship, problem-solving, passion and commitment, and skills and learning. Perception of teamwork and school effectiveness are significantly correlated indicating that teamwork is a vital component in achieving effectiveness in all its operations. The result calls for school heads and teachers teamwork enhancement. Careful preparation and planning of enhancement programs in managing teamwork should be prioritized by the school head. Functional learning action cells as an avenue to promote teamwork. Replicating this study using the same variable on teamwork and school effectiveness not only for the performing and less performing schools in public schools but also for private schools is suggested for future researchers.

Keywords: school effectiveness, teamwork, descriptive

Students' Perceptions on the Phased-Out Filipino Subject in the Tertiary Curriculum

Corazon Genobili

Abstract

Filipino subjects used to be taught in all colleges and universities in the Philippines as part of the General Education Curriculum for the tertiary level. However, the Supreme Court of the Philippines ordered that Filipino subjects and Panitikan are no longer required in the tertiary curriculum. Thus, this study determined the perception of 150 college students enrolled in the College of Maritime Education, School of Liberal Arts and Teacher Education, and School of Business Administration in one higher education institution in the country. This descriptive-correlational research adapted a questionnaire. The results of the study revealed that rated highest by the three groups of respondents and as a whole is "Cultural Preservation", rated lowest by the three groups of respondents and as a whole is "National Language". Moreover, there is a significant difference among the perception of the respondents on the phase-out of Filipino as a General Education Course at the tertiary level relative to Cultural Preservation, Patriotism, and National Language. Further, the dimension of the phase-out of Filipino that the respondents perceived to be significant is "Cultural Preservation," since it has the highest overall mean.

Keywords: perceptions, Filipino subject, tertiary curriculum, cultural preservation, patriotism

The Employability and Productivity of Honorian Graduates: Inputs for Program Enhancement

Filipina Mangaliman

Abstract

Tracer studies constitute one form of empirical study, which can be considered an appropriate means of evaluating the results of the education and training provided at a given institution. It brings together certain fundamental types of information concerning the level of employment, unemployment, and underemployment amongst graduates, the contemporary undergraduate experience, the first and current work position of graduates and the correspondence between educational qualifications and required work skills, (Nivera, 2013). Graduate tracer studies are done because the success of an educational institution is measured on the quality of its graduates. The researcher primarily sought to describe and assess the employability of the graduates of Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University in its Doctor of Education, Master of Arts in Education, and Master of Public Administration programs. A descriptive survey research design was utilized and universal sampling was employed in this study. A total of 167 Honorian graduates from the Doctor of Education, Master of Arts in Education and Master of Public Administration programs were recruited and were asked to answer the Graduate Tracer Study form the Graduate Education Association of Chartered Colleges and Universities of the Philippines. Results showed that all respondents are employed, have permanent job items, and are mostly working in government institutions and professional/ technical/ supervisory job levels. Honors graduates preferred working in government educational institutions and public agencies since the benefits in the government sector are better when compared with the benefits offered in the private sector. They also believe that retiring from government service is far better than retiring from private service. The top three benefits obtained by the graduates are leadership skills, promotion in position, information technology skills, research skills, and self-esteem. More so, most of the Honorian graduates perceive that the training they had in the Graduate School is very useful to their current work. Suggestions to further improve the Ed.D, MAE, and MPA curricula are the following: 1. continue its effort in improving and updating the curriculum, 2. intensify further the roster of faculty by inviting more experts in their respective fields of specialization, and 3. consider putting up more classrooms conducive to learning since the population in the Graduate School is fast growing.

Keywords: promotion, position, information technology skills, enhancement

Senior High School Program: Implementation and Problems

Janice Puricallan

Abstract

Before the implementation of the K to 12 curriculum guide, the Philippines was one of only three countries in the world (Angola and Djibouti are the other two) and the only one in Asia that still had only 10 years in basic education. This has always been seen as a disadvantage for our students who are competing in an increasingly global job market. The longer educational cycle of the K to 12 curriculum is seen as critical in giving Filipino students the needed competitive advantage (The K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM, 2012). Senior high school, the apex of secondary education, consists of Grades 11 and 12. In this level, the learner goes through core subjects and a required specialization for the learner's career pathway chosen from among, entrepreneurship, technical-vocational, and, academics. This study aimed to determine the level of implementation and problems encountered by the Senior High School Program of both public and private SHS in the Congressional District II in the Bohol Division. The study adopted a descriptive – correlational design. A modified questionnaire was used for data collection. Mean scores and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while the extent of the implementation of the SHS Program and the problems encountered upon the implementation was treated through a weighted mean and descriptions. The test of the relationship was treated through the Pearson r correlation. As to the implementation of the SHS program, it is fully implemented in both private and public schools, belonging to the ESA II District of Bohol Division as assessed by two groups of respondents – the administrators and teachers. However, two aspects of the SHS program such as physical plant and facilities and student services found to have some weak points in the assessment. Anchored on the aforementioned findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are offered: 1. The hiring of teachers should be based on the needs of the school and that is in consonance also with the offered track/strand of the school. 2. Giving academic loads should be based on teachers' qualification and specialization 3. Enrichment of instructional materials especially the library and computer laboratories as well as provisions of TVL shops 4. Crafting of Faculty Development Program that would highlight newly hired SHS teachers' training to improve teaching strategies. 5. Conduct career interest inventory to Grade 10 (incoming SHS students) students and communicate them and their parents.

Keywords: senior high school

Classroom Climate and Students' Behavior in Talibon District I Schools

Mary Grace Ramada & Joveniano Ortega

Abstract

Classroom climate is so much influenced by the teacher's daily mood and is so much affecting the student's academic and even behavioral standing in the classroom. The classroom climate is a compilation of factors including social interactions between students and teachers, emotional and intellectual expectations, as well as the physical and technological environment of the classroom (Freiberg, 2001; Mainhard, Brekelmans, Brok, & Wubbels, 2011). Specifically, this study looked forward to determining the perception of the students and teachers towards classroom climate in terms of physical, social, intellectual, emotional and technological aspects; determine the profile of students and teachers' behavior towards peers and administrators; to determine if there is a significant relationship between classroom climate and students and teachers' behavior and to propose plan of action based on the findings. A descriptive survey method using a modified survey questionnaire was utilized by the researcher in this study. Through this data, the researcher could compare the main variables if it has a significant relationship to each other. This study was conducted to the selected grade seven students and teachers of 7 High Schools of Talibon, District in the school year 2018-2019 namely; the Santo Nino High School, San Isidro High School, Sikatuna Agricultural National High School, President Carlos P. Garcia Memorial High School, Ponciana E. Leoligao High School, San Jose National High School and Zosimo Gulle Memorial High School. The result shows the relationship between classroom climate and students' and teachers' behavior towards peers and administrators. The computed Pearson r correlation coefficient value is 0.22 which means a positive low correlation between classroom climate and behavior. Since the computed t-value of 3.57 is greater than the tabular value of +1.97 with the confidence level at $\alpha=0.05$, there is a significant relationship between classroom climate and behavior. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. The result of the study supports Albert Banduras' Social Learning Theory which states that the climate of the classroom can significantly impact the development of students' behavior. Based on the data gathered and the results of the statistical treatment, it was found out that there is a significant relationship between classroom climate and students' behavior. The classroom climate affects the development of students' behavior. Thus, improving classroom climate can help improve students' and teachers' behavior. Student-centered teaching strategies and techniques like drills, exercises and other concept development strategies should be practiced by the teachers in the classroom to enhance learning and provide a harmonious and sound wise classroom climate that could help alleviate student's behavior and performance.

Keywords: classroom climate, students and teachers' behavior, descriptive

FOOD SCIENCES & ENGINEERING

The Food Handling Practices of Street Food Vendors Along a Regional Medical Center

Nilda Crejado

Abstract

Street foods are a common scene in the Filipino context. However, the safety of street or sold foods is one of the most pressing health and safety issues being faced by developing countries like the Philippines because it leads to both public health and social consequences. Hence, this study determined the proper food handling practices of street food vendors along a regional medical center in the Philippines. Forty-three street vendors were voluntarily involved in this study. It made use of a descriptive survey, and data were collected through a structured survey questionnaire. This study revealed poor sanitary conditions and poor food hygiene practices of handlers that may potentially cause health problems. This study revealed poor sanitary conditions and poor food hygiene practices of handlers that may potentially cause health problems.

Keywords: street foods, sanitary conditions, hygiene practices, food-borne illnesses, public health

The Food Beliefs and Practices of the Ilocanos: Then and Now

Nida Crejado

Abstract

In the macro context, food can give a hint on the history and traditions of various nations and regions. Thus, this study determined the food beliefs and practices of an Ilocano-speaking barangay in one municipality in Northern Philippines. It further aimed to identify whether a change in food beliefs and practices exists in such a community. Hence, this descriptive-correlational study gathered data from 50 senior and 50 non-senior residents through a crafted and validated questionnaire based on the information gathered through prior interviews with the respondents. The test of difference shows that there is no significant difference between the assessments of the two group respondents on their food practices during supper only. This study found that there is a significant relationship among age, civil status, and religion with the food beliefs and practices of the respondents. Meanwhile, all the other variables are not significantly related. This study also concludes that the non-senior and senior residents of such an Ilocano-speaking community were practicing the common beliefs of the Ilocanos concerning their cultural foods and familiar meal or menu during breakfast, lunch, and supper.

Keywords: food, beliefs, practices, Ilocano cuisine

INDIGENOUS LEGAL ISSUES

The Causes of Delinquency Among Children in Conflict with the Law: An Input for Policy Intervention

Sharon Najorra

Abstract

One generally accepted societal issue around the globe is the increasing incidence of juvenile delinquency. This caused the urgent conduct of studies to support the idea of delinquency prevention and to mitigate youth misbehavior. Hence, this study assessed the causes of delinquency encountered by the Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) at a certain regional rehabilitation center in the Philippines. The findings of the study are hoped to be of paramount input for policy intervention. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to treat and analyzed the gathered data. Respondents of this study were the 34 CICL who currently undergo the rehabilitation program. This study found out that the primary causes of delinquency encountered by the respondents are poverty, broken home, peer influence, social media, and vices. Thus, the conduct of seminar awareness and physical activities program for the youth as well as to discourage minors who used to spend so many hours immersed in social media.

Keywords: children in conflict with the law, juvenile delinquency

MANAGEMENT & GENERAL MANAGEMENT

The Practices and Performance of School Principals in School Monitoring Evaluation and Adjustments

Peregrita Datahan

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the practices and performance of secondary school administrators in monitoring, evaluation, and adjustments in the secondary schools of the Division of Bohol for the SY 2016-2017. The study described the practices of school principals in terms of outcome evaluation on increasing enrollment, increasing retention and completion rate, increasing attendance, and improving the academic performance of learners. It also described the practices on tracking intermediate results in enhancing teachers' competence, achieving better performance in competitions, insuring learners' and teachers' maximum use of resources, ensuring the adequacy of classrooms, ensuring the adequacy of laboratory facilities, and ensuring the adequacy of learning resources. This study further described the practices on progress monitoring in increasing the school's physical accomplishment and generating funds. Furthermore, this aimed to identify the level of performance in schools monitoring, evaluation and adjustments in areas such as evaluating school performance; learner tracking; instructional supervision; tracking staff performance; managing resources; and monitoring SIP implementation. Moreover, this study aimed to determine the difference in the performance of school administrators in monitoring, evaluation, and adjustments of the Division of Bohol when categorized according to age, sex, years of experience as an administrator and educational attainment. The performance of the administrators was gathered through a questionnaire and a structured interview to identify their practices. A weighted mean and One Way Analysis of Variance was used to determine the difference of performance when categorized according to their socio-demographic characteristics. The result revealed that the administrators have taken initiatives to look into School Monitoring Evaluation and Adjustments to determine whether the school was doing well. Results show that the administrators were performing well. Female administrators tend to believe that they performed better. Moreover, the study revealed that age, years of experience as an administrator and educational attainment are not factors in the assessment of their performance. The study recommends an enhancement program to enhance performance and improve school monitoring and evaluation practices in all the areas of school monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: practices, performance, school monitoring evaluation and adjustments

A Comparative Study of the Current and Alternative Purchasing Systems of Selected Government Specialty Hospitals: Implications on Hospital Management Education

Domingo Balse, Amelia Cuyugan, & Emperatriz Sinel Cruta

Abstract

This study constitutes an attempt to highlight procurement and its critical and pivotal value in management designed to enhance the viability and profitability of service enterprises. The questionnaire instrument consists of questions framed and designed to elicit the 72 respondents' assessment of the procurement systems and purchasing practices of their hospitals, and their familiarity with the Blanket Purchasing Order, Electronic Purchase Order, other Alternative Mode of Procurement systems and the Governing Principles on Government Procurement. Follow-up in-depth interviews were also made where necessary. The study shows that hospital administrators/managers and rank-and-file employees admitted they were at ease with the existing procurement systems and purchasing practices of their purchasing department particularly on quality management of human resources, while medical suppliers said they moderately accepted the system. Also, the proposed procurement system, electronic procurement and blanket purchase order system, if adopted and fully implemented will enhance the procurement process system of the three hospitals under study, foster transparency, competitiveness and accountability which constitute the pillars of a sound public procurement, thereby, increasing procurement efficiency and effectiveness. It is highly recommended that the hospital must adopt and strictly implement R.A 9184 and the new G-EPS or the new government electronic procurement system through a computer in all government agencies. This would entirely revolutionize procurement, minimize if not eliminate graft and corruption in government procurement, and generate substantial savings for the government; promote the extensive use of electronic procurement via the Internet which has already proven to be more time-efficient and cost-efficient efficient and less prone to irregularities; require government institutions to adopt the E-Procurement and the Blanket Purchase Order systems which have been found convincingly meritorious and beneficial as proven at the Philippine Heart Center, and that state agencies undertake appropriate technology and training for their officers and personnel staff. To further consolidate the advantages and benefits of the E-Procurement and Blanket Purchase Order systems by state agencies that will adopt them, values orientation must also be made an integral part of training programs.

Keywords: government procurement systems, blanket purchasing order, electronic purchase order

The Risk Management Practices of Hotels in Pangasinan, Philippines

Amalia U. Giron-dela Cruz

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the risk management practices implemented by selected hotels in Pangasinan, Philippines with the end view of improving the operations of the hotel industry in the province. The study focused on determining the extent of risk management practices by the selected hotels in Pangasinan along with the areas of operational risk, legal and compliance risk, strategic risk, and reputational risk. The study also dealt with the implementation constraints which are linked with the perceptions of the groups of respondents in the purview of providing a baseline reference for the risk management model. The descriptive method was used in this study which is the most popular approach used in the research project. In particular, a descriptive survey was used. It is a fact-finding study used to collect demographic data about people's behavior, practices, intentions, beliefs, attitudes, opinions, and perceptions (Dones, 2011). It uses a questionnaire to generate data prepared by the researcher (Ariola, 2014). In summation, the degree of implementation of risk management on operational, legal and compliance, strategic and reputation was not successfully practiced. The risk management practices when properly implemented will enhance the operation and increase the assets of the firms.

Keywords: risk management, hotels, reputational risk, strategic risk, legal and compliance risk

The Management Styles and the Level of Employees' Motivation: The Case of an International Airport

Joanna Jane M. Due

Abstract

The purpose of this correlational research was to examine the relationship between the adopted management styles and the level of employees' motivation of an International Airport in Angeles City. The independent variables were the autocratic, democratic, paternalistic and laissez-faire management styles. The dependent variable was employees of level motivation. A survey was developed and distributed to twelve (12) managers and seventy-one (71) employees in fifteen (15) departments. Furthermore, the questionnaire was adapted from the study of different researchers with the same field of interest in management styles and levels of employees' motivation. The result of the study indicated a significant positive correlation between paternalistic management style and the levels of employees' motivation used by the managers and employee motivation level. It denotes that employees are motivated whenever the management style imposed is paternalistic. The employees need a type of management that paternalistic to obtain and maintain standards. Managers of Clark International Airport in Angeles City Pampanga may use the results of this study to better support employee motivation. This style generates higher quality performance on the employees' tasks in the workplace. Thus, organizations with a paternalistic management style improve and increase the level of employees' motivation and sustain a congruous relationship, and achieve quality performances at work.

Keywords: management styles, level of employees' motivation, case of an international airport

The Credit Investigation Practices of Selected Microfinance Enterprises

Mary Lane Sta. Maria Simbre

Abstract

This study described the credit investigation (CI) practices of selected microfinance enterprises (MFEs) in Camiling, Tarlac which gave way to identify the problems associated with those CI practices as well as to solve the problems they experienced in the examination and analysis of CI performance. Through questionnaires and unstructured interviews, relevant information was gathered from 101 respondents. Data were interpreted using frequency counts, weighted mean, percentages, and rankings. The study revealed that too much procedure in conducting credit investigation (CI) is not so convenient to be done and monitored by only one (1) Microfinance Officer (MFO). Hence, the researcher would like to recommend that CI be delegated exclusively to one (1) department or personnel. The result of the study disclosed that documentation gives inconvenience considering that there are too many documents required before starting the process of the loan application. It is recommended that the policy and practices of the MFEs on the gathering of potential clients' data in conducting CI be revisited and reviewed for them to reassess the procedures and do necessary amendments if any. Further, the researcher strongly suggests to MFEs to include a post-evaluation stage in their credit investigation process. This additional stage would enable companies to gather information on how their services can be improved.

Keywords: credit appraisal, credit investigation (CI), credit risk, investigation, receivable

The Local Anti-Drug Abuse Councils Functionality in North Luzon, Philippines

Carmelo John E. Vidal & Atanacio T. Padawil

Abstract

The local Anti-Drug Abuse Councils (ADACs) in the Philippines play a critical role in the coordination and proper monitoring of drug-related incidents. All local government units (LGUs) are mandated to activate, strengthen, and ensure the effectiveness of the councils to eliminate drug affectation through capacity development and advocacy programs for all stakeholders to support the present administration's campaign against illegal drugs towards drug-free communities. For this reason, it is quintessential to underscore the functionality of ADACs focusing on their structural consistency and monitoring and reporting system in the purview of an enabling environment facilitated by the different sectors in the LGU. In this regard, this probe ascertained the extent of implementation of programs, projects and activities as well as operations per comprehensive local anti-drug plan of action of the cities and municipalities in the four provinces of the Region I in North Luzon, Philippines. To address this objective, mixed-method research particularly the sequential explanatory type was employed aided by documentary and thematic analyses. Data were gathered through reports prepared by the LGUs for the ADAC functionality audits and interviews with the local government operations officers together with the ADAC members. Results revealed that the councils registered high functionality insofar as several drug dependents in the area, drug-related crime incidents as certified by the local police and/or the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and preventive/intervention activities. The ADACs were assessed to be effective in the cohesion of policies for the inter-governmental roles and responsibilities relative to drug demand and supply reduction with emphasis on following: creation/ reorganization of ADAC; allocation of substantial amount to support the ADAC plan; implementation of plans and programs; support to ADACs in component LGUs; conduct of meetings and innovations like establishment of one-stop-shop facilities. The multisectoral nature of the ADACs ensured their functionality and effectiveness in combatting the drug problem.

Keywords: Local Anti Drug Abuse Councils, Functionality of Anti Drug Abuse Councils, Philippines, North Luzon

PSYCHOLOGY

The Relationship of Mental Health Stigma and Help-Seeking Behavior of College Students

Daniel Dizon

Abstract

People perceive mental health differently when it comes to health in general. Though the public is beginning to know about mental health through various sources, they are still not yet received when it comes to speaking about it. The stigma of being judged, rejected and ridiculed turns out to be a barrier in seeking help. As college students experience various psychological distress in meeting the demands of collegiate life, they become more vulnerable in experiencing anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, to name a few. However, due to the stigma that accompanies mental health diagnoses and treatments, numerous studies have shown that this population is very hesitant to seek help. That is why exploring the stigma on mental health and the intention to seek help are essential towards understanding and promoting mental health especially in the academe where stressors of any kind are present. This will help institutions to design programs and protocols anchored in helping and keeping students' psychological well-being. This study made use of the quantitative research design, in particular, the correlational method. Respondents were 482 college students from the biggest university in the Province of Tarlac, Philippines. Instruments used were Discrimination-Devaluation Scale (D-DS) of Bruce Link and Colleagues which was adapted by Eisenberg et al., (2009); and the General Help-Seeking Questionnaire-Original Scale (GHSQ) by Wilson, Deane, Ciarrochi, & Rickwood, (2005). The findings of the study showed that: (a) the perceived public stigma of the students is higher than their stigma; (b) help-seeking intention from informal sources of help is higher than that from formal sources such as parents and an intimate partner; (c) perceived public stigma was positively associated with seeking help from an intimate partner and negatively associated with seeking help from other relatives or other family members, and (d) personal stigma was associated with seeking help from other relatives or family members and phone helpline but not with seeking help from anyone. The findings have implications for addressing the stigma, provision of assessment and intervention, and advocacies for helping break the stigma on mental health and encouraging the use of available services to students in need of care.

Keywords: college students, help-seeking, mental health, perceived public stigma, personal stigma

Social Media Influence on the Bio-Psycho Social Being of Students in a Higher Education Institution in Northern Philippines

Bella Patricia Osalvo

Abstract

Today marks the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is characterized by the rise of social media and information and communications technology. In relation, this study determined the influence of social media on the biopsychosocial being of the students taking up Bachelor of Science in Social Work in one higher education institution in the northern Philippines. Moreover, this correlational research made use of 124 students from the first year to the third year. An adapted questionnaire was used to elicit information. Data gathered were treated using descriptive and inferential statistics. It found out that social media influenced the biopsychosocial being of the respondents as evidenced by their daily browsing of internet sites searching for health tips, inspirational videos, and movies. Such frequency has eventually enhanced their social skills. Generally, these influences are all from the positive effects of using social media. Social work students are knowledgeable in utilizing their social media accounts purposefully. Hence, measures to continuously inspire the respondents in advantageously using social media may be strengthened.

Keywords: modern connectivity, social media, influence, biopsychosocial, social work students

Intimate Partner Violence: A Study of the Lived Experiences of Battered Husbands

Leo Sagun

Abstract

Men are stereotypically perceived as brave, dominant, and assertive individuals. Whereas, women are typically nurturing, loving, and submissive beings. Based on numerous published researches, men are perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) while women are the victims of abuse. Through the changing times and circumstances however, the society itself became more diverse and some changes on the norms have transpired as battered husbands existed. Due to stigma, men as victims are generally unrecognized in data and statistical reports. This study is an attempt to find a clear view regarding battered husbands to fill the gaps in understanding of the causes and consequences of battering against them by their partners. Ultimately, apart from describing and exploring their experiences, it is the intention of the study to make the society fully aware of the informants' situation by shedding light and give meaning to the experiences. This study used a descriptive phenomenology approach. There were ten informants gathered in the Province of Tarlac, Philippines through purposive and snowball sampling techniques. It utilized a semi-structured questionnaire and an audio-recorder for the data collection. Data pertinent to the study were obtained by a face to face interview. Furthermore, data collated were treated with the utmost confidentiality in which Colaizzi's method was applied as data analysis. The findings revealed that husbands' engagement to vices and illicit affairs, stealing money, and inability to fulfill their duties and obligations triggered the battery. Their experiences of being in a battering relationship were traumatic and hurt their personal, social, and work life. The informants shared that being in a domestic violent relationship has caused them a lot of challenges for they have been physically, verbally, and emotionally abused. Battered husbands cope with the effects and challenges of their experiences through the help of different sources of support and other mechanisms. The informants' way of coping from their predicament is described as adaptive and maladaptive coping. In terms of the perceived meaning of their life, they developed a positive and negative image. The findings have implications deemed significant for the betterment and enhancement of policies and regulations involving gender equality, social services provided by mental health professionals, and maintaining a healthy family relationship.

Keywords: battered husbands, experiences, intimate partner violence

SOCIAL RESEARCH & POLICY

Student's Library Usage Vis-À-Vis their Academic Performance

Bella Patricia Osalvo

Abstract

The learning resource center is one of the major services of any academe. Thus, this study attempted to investigate the relationship and correlation between student's activities about library use and the influence on the students' academic performance. Respondents were BS Criminology students who answered the structured questionnaire, as the primary data-gathering tool. Documentary analysis was also employed in this study. Results show that students fully utilize the resources and services of the library as the main source of information in their study. The academic performance of the students is significantly related to their frequency of use of the library services.

Keywords: library, influence of library usage, academic success

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Documenting the Courtship and Marriage Practices of the Ilocanos

Bella Patricia Osalvo

Abstract

This study analyzed the courtship and marriage practices of the Ilocanos in one municipality in the northern Philippines. Using an interview guide, the researchers utilized the descriptive ethnographic method to gather the data needed. The researchers also observed and participated in some practices on courtship and marriage of the Ilocanos. The respondents of this study were 120 native Ilocanos. They were selected based on their knowledge about the practices of the Ilocanos in courtship and marriage. The old practices of the Ilocanos relative to courtship and marriage are still practiced. However, slight modifications of the traditional practices are evident. Respondents also embrace modifications and practices through assimilation or acculturation. This study recommends, too, that documenting measures to preserve the traditional marriage and courtship practices may be conducted.

Keywords: documentaries, courtship, marriage, Ilocanos, traditional practices

The Parasocial Interaction of Filipino Male Adolescents Consuming Korean Drama

Darius Daniel Villanueva

Abstract

The study aimed to describe the realities of Parasocial Interaction (PSI) on the identification of the self among adolescent males. Specifically, this study focused on the following areas: (1) PSI experiences of Filipino male adolescents as they consume Kdrama, (2) the experience of identification of the self as Filipino male adolescents consume Kdrama, and (3) utilization of the findings to create an educational material for the improvement of teaching Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics. This study was anchored on George Herbert Mead's theory of the self as represented by the "I" as the active self and the "me" as the social self. The research design utilized was a qualitative paradigm, a collective case study method. The sampling procedure utilized was purposive, snowball-criterion sampling technique. Participants are 10 Filipino male adolescents, 15-18 years old, and active consumers of Kdrama for the past 12 months. This study found out that Filipino male adolescents mostly started to consume Kdrama at a very early age while a minority consumed such media recently. The romantic comedy was the dominant genre for male teenage consumption. These males consume Kdrama because of individual and social reasons from which they were able to derive certain benefits. On the actual PSI experience of Filipino male adolescents, they were able to identify elements of "aesthetics" of the media, influenced by the media itself in various ways, developed a "K-girlfriend" relationship and have their thoughts and behavior modified. Filipino male adolescents' conception of certain subjects such as education, economy, justice, politics, and family were influenced by Kdrama. The identification of the self, through the lens of the negotiation between the "I" and the "me", perceived the above-mentioned subjects having agreements, compromise, and disagreements. The above-mentioned subjects were also depicted in various manners by Kdrama mirroring realities in social, economic, and political contexts. This study suggests the utilization of localized lenses in understanding the self and broader standards for media content scrutiny.

Keywords: parasocial interaction, male adolescents, Filipino

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

Exploring the B'laan Culture: An Input for a Baseline Ethnographic and Archaeological Study

Wilfredo Lacambra

Abstract

One major starting step in any ethnographic study is to establish baseline data. Thus, this study addressed such an aim in the B'laan culture of South Cotabato, Philippines. The B'laans of South Cotabato is an indigenous group ethno-linguistically distinguished from B'laans due to their geographic location. The intangible cultural heritage data were gathered through the ethnographic method, making use of participant-observation and focused group discussion. The tangible cultural heritage data were gathered and established through the examination of archival records, the examination of systematic and archeological contexts of material culture, plotting of probable sites of cultural significance through the use of GPS, as well as surface test pitting. On the other hand, the baseline ethnographic data describes the socio-political organization, marriage pattern, and political leadership, belief systems on health and well-being, education and literacy levels of the B'laans. On the other hand, the tangible cultural heritage data reveals nine (9) sites of cultural heritage significance. The baseline ethnographic and cultural heritage data established by this study are hoped to provide a reference for cultural induction to outsiders of B'laan culture, documentation of the B'laan knowledge, systems and practices and determination of areas for cultural heritage protection and conservation.

Keywords: culture, baseline, ethnographic, archaeological study, cultural heritage

Moving Mountains: The Lived Experiences of a Former Para-Teacher

Ralph Michael A. Bondoc

Abstract

There are various ways of defining and identifying a teacher, one of which is called a para- teacher. They climb mountains, cross rivers and leave their families for weeks to teach and to provide services for diverse indigenous learners. There is an insufficient amount of literature and studies regarding the life experiences of a para-teacher. Hence, this study seeks to describe and understand the lived experiences of a former para-teacher through a qualitative case study. The narratives were collected from a former para-teacher using interviews and field notes. The data were transcribed and analyzed which led to the following categories: A.) Background of the Participant B.) Becoming a Para -teacher, C.) Experiences before going to school, D.) Experiences during class hours, E.) Life after class, F.) Life Lessons and G.) Current life situations. Many challenges and struggles were faced by the former para-teacher. Nevertheless, the participant remains to be a compassionate, persevering, understanding, passionate teacher. The participant is now a professional teacher who keeps inspiring learners and serving the same school for 25 years. Furthermore, life experiences suggest to continue the desire for helping the learners, provide safe access for the teachers and sufficient supplies and facilities for the learners.

Keywords: para-teacher, aeta teacher, indigenous students

THEATRE & PERFORMANCE STUDIES

Tradition vs. Modernity: A Closer Look at Easter Sunday Celebrations

Ramon Boloron

Abstract

Tradition and modernity are seen as the two poles around which the practice of Hugos in Panglao swings. This popular Easter tradition goes back to the Spanish colonial period and is still alive today. But this has been slowly losing its intrinsic values due to many factors brought about by modernization. This paraliturgical practice that lies at the heart of the community's culture and identity is under serious threat from globalization. Globalization poses serious challenges to the survival of this traditional form of religious drama. The objectives of this research are: (1) to determine the following aspects that characterize the Panglao Hugos Tradition- history, artistic aspects, creative processes, significance, and challenges for preservation; and (2) to ascertain possible venues and strategies for future revitalization and preservation for sustaining the culture of communal spirituality. The researcher employed the following research methodologies: (1) focused group discussion (FGD) with a group of selected heritage bearers of the town; (2) one-on-one interviews with selected personalities or individuals who have been instrumental in the continuity of the local tradition in their town; (3) process documentation of the Hugos practice covering pre-, actual, and post-production activities. The research findings revealed that the presence of heritage bearers and heritage keepers and cultural leaders ensure the safeguarding of some of its basic elements, like music and design icons. The values of cooperation, voluntarism, generosity, family ties and creativity have sustained the sense of community spirit and ownership of the practice. The rapid forces of change specifically technological innovations and the impact of globalized culture like the use of recorded soundtracks, multi-media, and boom-trucks may have caused the gradual loss of this cultural heritage vis-à-vis concepts of holistic socio-cultural development. The research points some paths for how a colonial tradition like the Hugos may truly be revitalized to make it more meaningful and relevant to communities in the island province of Bohol despite the vicissitudes of time.

Keywords: hugos, paraliturgical practice, tradition, modernity

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