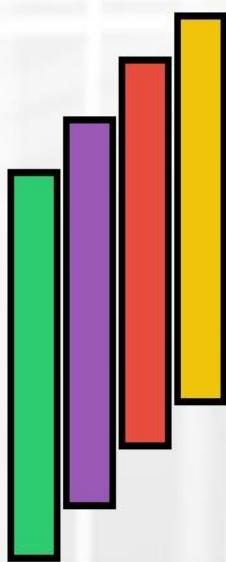


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**NCR - St. Mary's College of Quezon
City - May 25, 2019**

The Marketing Strategies of Car Dealerships in the National Capital Region

Carlos Soriano

Introduction

The main objective of this study was to create a learning system in a modern environment of the automotive industry that adapts to the learner's lifestyle that will help improve customer satisfaction and awareness on the marketing strategies of car dealerships in the National Capital Region.

Methods

This study aimed to determine the impact of the marketing strategies of exclusive car dealers in the National Capital Region on the buying public. It utilized the descriptive research design wherein 1,000 customers from different selected automotive dealers in Metro Manila that availed the service preventive maintenance schedule and several walk-ins participated as respondents. A researcher-made questionnaire was utilized to gather the necessary data. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Weighted Mean, t-Test and ANOVA were employed as statistical tools.

Results

The majority of the respondents were college graduates, rank and file employees, 6 years and above customers of the car dealership, from Ford Global, Hyundai Alabang, Nissan Ortigas, and Toyota Bicutan; single proprietorship and had been in business operation for 6 years and above. The marketing strategies offered by exclusive car dealers in terms of product and pricing when respondents were grouped by highest educational attainment, job position level, and company were very effective and effective when grouped by years as a customer of this car dealership, a form of business organization and years in business operation. There were no significant differences in the respondents' assessment on the level of effectiveness of the marketing strategies to customers offered by exclusive car dealers in terms of product, pricing, place, promotion, and problems encountered when grouped by highest educational attainment, years as a customer of this car dealership, form of business organization and years in business operation.

Discussions

The car agent or any personnel should be knowledgeable of the nitty-gritty of the car. The person should not only know the price of the unit but also the technical specifications. Car dealers should strengthen their drive and further enhance the promotion/incentive they give to customers. They may even device other ways such as loyalty/rewards programs, postcards, testimonials from users, have outbound marketing tools and the like. Social media sites are considered a major influence on a buyer's decision-making process.

Keywords: exclusive car dealership, 4Ps, marketing strategies

Reference Code: A47796

Barriers and Supports to Dost-Assisted MSMEs in Adopting OneStore.Ph in the Philippines

Gecilie Almiranez

Introduction

Ecommerce and micro, small, medium enterprises (MSME's) play a significant role in economic growth in the Philippines. The Department of Science and Technology developed oneSTore.ph which is an e-commerce platform designed to help DOST-assisted MSME's to market their products, to be globally competitive and to defray from the development cost of an e-commerce site. However, there are still internal and external barriers to adopting e-commerce and needed support from internal and external to the organization. In this dissertation study, the researcher assessed the internal and external barriers together with the internal and external support needed by the DOST-assisted MSME's in adopting oneSTore.ph to fully utilize the developed e-commerce platform.

Methods

Descriptive research was applied in this study using a questionnaire to gather data. There were 220 randomly selected respondents. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Median, Kruskal Wallis, and Mann-Whitney Test were utilized as statistical tools.

Results

The majority of the MSME's who adopted oneSTore.ph were micro-enterprises, sole proprietors and female owners/managers. Lack of skills in e-commerce or oneSTore.ph and more concerns on payment security online were important internal barriers. Infrastructure barriers, Social barriers, and Legal and Regulatory barriers were the highest external barriers in adopting oneStore.ph. To some extent, internal support was provided and to a great extent, external support was provided to MSME's. There were no significant differences between the assessment of the respondents on the internal barriers and external barriers of DOST-assisted MSME's in adopting oneStore.ph in terms of Individual and company profile. There were significant differences between the assessment of the respondents on the internal and external support in terms of age, type of business organization, number of stores, number of employees and average annual sales for the last three years.

Discussions

The results demonstrate that infrastructure barriers such as low internet speed in the country, and inadequate infrastructure in the country are needed to improve to fully utilize the e-commerce platform. There must be available information on e-commerce for the MSME's to be familiar with oneSTore.ph. Legal and Regulatory barriers should be improved and provided such as an adequate legal framework for e-commerce, simple procedures and guidelines and suitable software standards.

Keywords: Polytechnic University of the Philippines, MSME's, oneSTore.ph

Reference Code: A84241

Demolition Risk Management System in the Construction Industry

Rosemarie Fabellon

Introduction

This study is aimed to assess the level of effectiveness in the Demolition Project risk Management system of the construction firms in the National Capital Region. Consequently, 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.

Methods

In this study, five construction companies in Metro Manila were selected to participate by the researcher. A total number of respondents of 1,000 were chosen randomly consisting of workers with different positions from the selected construction firms. The independent variables were the number of years in the organization, years of experience on demolition projects, related training participated in related to demolition; the number of years as a construction worker, and job position level.

Results

The survey contained a checklist about risk management procedures that ought to be taken by the firms during demolition. It was intended to answer following research questions: 1) How do the respondents assess the level of effectiveness of the risk management system on demolition projects of construction firms in terms of the following aspects when grouped by profile; and 2) Is there a significant difference in the respondents' assessment on the level of effectiveness of the risk management system on demolition work of construction firms in terms of the above-mentioned aspects when they are grouped according to profile? 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 respondents-workers, most have 1-2 seminars attended in the last 3 years, working for more than 5 years, and most of them are laborers.

Discussions

Results of the research, to further improve the risk management system during a 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 are quite helpful in reducing risks during the demolition projects. As noted in this study, the construction firms would need to conduct regular seminars at least 4 times a year.

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

Reference Code: A66919

Online Apparel Business in Metro Manila

Rubi Ana Saludario

Introduction

E-commerce is the newest business strategy in the 21st century. Business organizations can no longer survive in this generation without connecting itself to the Internet. The conventional strategy of producing, distributing, and selling goods and services has tremendously changed in recent years due to the advancement of technology. With the advent of the Internet, people around the world can already communicate rapidly that led to the emergence of globalization. With globalization, business organizations have to catch up with the latest trends in advertising their products. Consequently, new marketing techniques have been formulated by experts to maximize the potential of the Internet in the increase in the profitability and productivity of businesses. Eventually, a new business strategy has emerged, which is called e-commerce.

Methods

The contemporary period has been propelled by Internet technology and the phenomenon of globalization. These factors have drastically changed many aspects of society particularly the way people transact in business. Specifically, the Internet has transformed the mode of buying and selling goods online. Consequently, online shopping has become the latest trend in consumer behavior, which is the focus of this study investigated Customer Satisfaction in Online Apparel in Metro Manila

Results

A survey questionnaire was distributed to a total of 334 respondents who were selected randomly from three online companies namely Lovehumbly Shop, Shopper's Hub, and Yoonie Shop that sell apparel products in Metro Manila. The results revealed that most respondents are satisfied with the purchasing apparel products online because of design and style, neat appearance, durability, affordability of the price, perfect combination of colors, the reputability of the brand names, and high quality of the apparel.

Discussions

In terms of the online platform, most respondents are satisfied with the manner of delivery, websites feature, discounts and other promotional techniques, and speed of delivery of services. On the contrary, hidden charges and sizes of the apparel have received the lowest ratings from the respondents. Recommendations were made to improve the said issues of the respondents.

Keywords: customer satisfaction, online shopping , online transaction

Reference Code: A94866

The Housing Loan of SSS, GSIS, HDMF, and NHMFC

Jessie Sergote

Introduction

To have a housing unit, most Filipinos prefer to avail of a housing loan. Various financing institutions offer financial assistance to those who want to purchase a parcel of land. It is always attractive to seek assistance from credible institutions in acquiring real estate properties such as SSS, GSIS, HDMF, and NHMFC. Which are known financial and government institutions that offer housing loan programs.

Methods

To arrive at the desired findings and to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied, the descriptive method of research was perused. The respondents of the study were the homebuyers who availed of the housing loan from any of the financial institutions who were purposively selected from the mentioned locale. The necessary data were gathered through a researcher-made questionnaire where the statistical tools such as Frequency and Percentage Distributions, Weighted Mean, ANOVA, and T-Test were utilized.

Results

Findings revealed that there is a favorable response to the services provided by SSS, GSIS, HDMF, and NHMFC; the hypothesis yielded: H_0 , there is a significant difference in the perception of the respondents on the level of satisfaction based on the aspects of policies and procedures and information communication.

Discussions

The financial institutions should organize more studies on service quality and customer satisfaction to offer responsive schemes and apply the best strategies thereat, the corresponding level of satisfaction shall be achieved; more investments. More training to customer serving staff for better knowledge in handling and meeting customer's expectations; further research should be carried out to enhance the understanding of the concepts of service quality and customer satisfaction, how they are measured because they are very important for service organizations in terms of profitability and growth; programs, trainings, and seminars to enhance oneself and set standard to employees especially the front-liners on proper grooming in serving the clients; parallel study is recommended to other areas including the impact of poor support to the customer satisfaction, of regulatory policies to customer satisfaction and customer retention strategies to the customer satisfaction levels.

Keywords: client satisfaction, service quality, housing loan

Reference Code: A59481

**Behaviour of Teachers on Educational Digital Media and Its Relationship with Work Effectiveness
in Naga City**

Vivian Beltran

Introduction

It is in this essence that the researcher endeavoured to assess housing loans provided by GSIS, SSS, HDMF, and NHMFC. The researcher believes that this study will contribute the same to the clientele of the subject government agencies.

Methods

This study utilized descriptive-correlational methods of research. It focused on the relationship between the extent of the behaviour of teachers' generation on educational digital media and level of work effectiveness on students' engagement and peer collaboration. Eight hundred eighty-three respondents were involved which include one hundred forty-four Senior High School (SHS) teachers; nineteen evaluators; and seven hundred twenty Senior High School Students (SHS).

Results

Among the generations of teachers (Baby Boomers, Generation X, Generation Y, and Generation Z), Generation X highly accepted technology while Generation Z fairly utilized technology. Undeniably, there was a significant difference in the acceptability behaviour of teachers in educational digital media but there was no significant difference in terms of utilization behaviour in technology. Therefore, they perceived the importance of educational digital media in their teaching and learning process.

Discussions

The results showed that generations of teachers exhibited motivation and interest in educational digital media then, integrate it into their teaching and learning process. They also perceived the benefits of using technology, thus, produces work effectiveness in their student engagement and peer collaboration. To enhance the weak areas of the respondents, the suggestions recommendations were: Skills enhancement training for educators; Evaluate teacher's technological performance in Individual Performance Rating (IPR); Upliftment of teachers' salary and provision of the school budget for repair and maintenance.

Keywords: Behavior of Teachers, Educational Digital Media, Work Effectiveness

Reference Code: LYM23

Developmental Enhancement to Achieve Mastery (Dream) Program and Comprehension Level of Grade 7 Students

Maricel Gatacelo

Introduction

Developmental Reading Enhancement to Achieve Mastery (DREAM) program is a reading program conceptualized and crafted by the researcher as an intervention/ innovation to address the alarming situation of the poor comprehension level of grade VII students. Its purpose is to reduce if not eliminate the large margin between independent readers against those under frustration level. Its goal is to provide as many opportunities as possible that would enhance and teach the students the skills or strategies they will need to improve their reading comprehension.

This school-based reading program was designed and tailored to meet the needs of diverse learners. The study aimed to find out the comprehension level of secondary students in the Tabaco City division particularly the Grade 7 students of San Lorenzo National High School SY 2017-2018.

Methods

The study employed the experimental design utilizing pre and post-tests using stratified randomization sampling with 33 respondents from experimental and 33 from the control group. The teacher used a – 50 item test for the students to test the reading comprehension skills along: a) noting details, b) getting the main idea, c) predicting outcomes, d) inferring and e) concluding.

Results

The result showed that before the introduction of the DREAM program, the Grade 7 students in San Lorenzo High School were in the Frustration level in terms of Reading Comprehension. After the introduction of the DREAM program, those who were in the Frustration level in terms of Reading Comprehension moved to a higher level which is Instructional. It means that the DREAM program achieved its objective of assisting the learners in advancing their reading comprehension status.

Discussions

Based on the findings and conclusions formulated, the following conclusions were advanced: English teachers may utilize the DREAM program authored by the researcher to improve the reading performance of the students. Teachers may also develop an intervention similar to the present undertaking that would integrate lessons to improve the reading comprehension of the students. Varied instructional materials may be devised to enhance the reading level of the learners. Furthermore, In-service training may be conducted to equip the teachers with the needed skills to address the different reading deficiencies, lastly, a parallel research study may be conducted in other areas and another setting.

Keywords: intervention, innovation, frustration level

Reference Code: DHLS4

Effectiveness of Project Dream in the Reading Performance of Grade VII

Maricel Gatacelo

Introduction

One of the concerns of the Developmental Reading Enhancement to Achieve Mastery (DREAM) program is to improve the reading comprehension skills of the students. It is necessary therefore for the teachers to provide as many opportunities as possible that would enhance and teach the students the skills or strategies they will need to improve their reading comprehension.

The purpose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of Project DREAM on the enhancement of reading competencies of all the grade VII beneficiaries of the program. Out of the 419 students tested during the pre-test, only 404 were able to finish the 6-month intensive remediation program. Different strategies such as whole class remediation, pull-out remediation, noon habit, peer-teaching and e-viewing were used to determine the level of effectiveness of the project.

Methods

The tool to gather data was pre and post-test. The researcher made use of Testing Reading Power Book I for high school students. Each reading selection has its check-up questions and has been constructed to test the basic reading skills like noting details, getting the main idea, inferring, predicting outcomes and drawing a conclusion.

This study employed the descriptive method of gathering the data needed in answering the problems identified. Tables were used to determine the pre and post-test reading levels of students. School form I was used to identifying the gender and age profile of the students.

Results

The study showed a significant improvement in the reading competencies of students after the intensive remediation using the Project DREAM. It showed that DREAM as an intervention harnessed the interest and rekindled their love for reading. Testing Reading Power I for High School Students was a big help in developing basic reading skills like noting details, making inferences, getting the main idea and following precise directions.

Discussions

After the interventions, it was concluded that the strategies were successful in improving the student's reading comprehension. However, some recommendations were given for optimum improvement of reading competencies of students such as providing remedial/enrichment activities depending on the need of every learner. It was also found out that it would be helpful to document each student's score to provide the most appropriate pattern and pinpoint specific strategies that will fit every student's needs.

Keywords: 6-month intervention, 12'oclock habit, DREAM(Developmental Reading Enhancement to Achieve Mastery)

Reference Code: GLDDG

Proposed Design of Rock Causeway for Port Of San Luis

Oliver Dimailig

Introduction

Transportation is a very important factor in the process of development and that the absence of transport facilities significantly slows down the realization of the growth potential of a certain area. In most countries, sea transport exists primarily for enhancing international trade. In the Philippines, owing to its geographic location, sea transport is not just for foreign trade purposes but it is also a crucial part of its domestic trade network. Seaports played an integral part in the country's total transport system. For that reason, port development is a major component of the overall transportation development in the country in coordination with the Philippine Ports Authority.

Methods

Data Gathering and Site Development

Site planning, in its narrow sense, involves the disposition of spaces for its appropriate uses.

Preliminary Data Analysis

The researcher gathered all necessary field data including hydrological and topographic surveys, photographs of the site in Brgy. Banoyo, San Luis, Batangas. To prepare an efficient and reliable cost estimate and forecast an economical and practical implementation of a work schedule, a detail survey and research regarding those mentioned matters were carried out.

Technical Description

The fundamental requirement in designing a rock causeway includes the assessment of the naturally occurring phenomena to which the structure will be subjected. Considering the proposed design of rock causeway in Brgy. Banoyo, San Luis, Batangas, the proponent gathered the parameter required for the preliminary design calculation.

Results

Based on the computation, surveys, and interviews on proper authority, the researcher came up with the following cost estimate: a. The total cost of the first design of the rock causeway for a length of 170m amounted to Php 45,881,300.00. From the Gantt chart, the project duration is 210 days; b. For the total cost of the second design with the same length of 170m and a continuous stair landing from -2.0 m elevation up to -3.0 m elevation amounted to Php 48,048,700.00. From the Gantt chart, the project duration is 240 days.

Discussions

Efficient, safe, economical and aesthetically-pleasing engineering structures do not happen by design alone, careful project planning and reliable project management are also very essential. The design of the proposed rock causeway for Port of San Luis will give an improvement to the economic aspect of Barangay Banoyo and its nearby barangay in the municipality.

Keywords: Port, rock causeway, San Luis, PPA, Batangas

Reference Code: A72952

Marketing Strategies of Private Hospitals in the National Capital Region

Peter Andrew Dumanig

Introduction

Marketing strategy is very much important in developing any business. Without it, the effort of the business to attract customers is put to waste. The main focus of the strategy is to make sure that the product and services fulfill the demands of the customers and maintain a long-term relationship with those customers. To achieve this, one will have to initiate a flexible strategy that responds to the changes in customers' demand and perception. It may also give a brand name to the services which will help run the business in new markets smoothly and efficiently. The main purpose of the marketing strategy is to identify whether the target customers are satisfied with the services of the business. Once the company has created and implemented its strategy, it has to identify the assessment of the customer and if changes or improvements are required it has to apply these for the maximum satisfaction of customers

Methods

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the marketing strategies of private hospitals in the national capital region. It used the descriptive type of research wherein 1,000 randomly selected respondents were asked to answer the researcher-made questionnaire. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Weighted Mean, t-Test and ANOVA were employed as statistical tools.

Results

The respondents who were walk-ins and had deficiency illnesses can afford the services of the hospital since they paid in cash. The marketing strategies of the hospital were effective in terms of product, price, promotion, and place. There were significant differences in the respondents' assessment of the effectiveness of the marketing strategies of the hospital in terms of product, price, promotion, and place when grouped by mode of payment, classification of the patient and illness-based classification.

Discussions

The hospital should sustain/continue to provide accurate findings/results at all times considering that diagnoses/assessments are based on the results. Though pricing is not a problem for the patients, the hospital may continue improving its medical services package so that financially challenged individuals can also enjoy the services the private hospitals render/offer. Hospitals may create health packages that are affordable to everyone wherein they have to be aware of what the community needs to be able to cater to these needs. Hospitals should go online and be digitally connected to target modern patients who research for hospitals where their in-depth search is done on mobile devices

Keywords: Keywords: 4Ps, marketing strategies, private hospitals, joint venture hospitals

Reference Code: A95599

**Region I - Philippine Association of
Graduate Education - Region 1 -
May 31, 2019**

Development of Performance Model for Micro Multipurpose Cooperatives in Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Errol John Valdez

Introduction

Modern-day cooperatives are facing troubles due to a lack of membership engagement. They become fewer representatives of their communities because they cannot properly address the needs of the members that diminish the collaborative nature of their organization. It leads to a lack of economic participation that undermines the feasibility to derive financial support from their members (Grauvilardell, 2013). It was within these premises that the study developed a performance model for micro multipurpose cooperatives in Ilocos Norte for them to improve their social and financial performances.

Methods

The study utilized the Research and Development (R&D) Methodology composed of three stages: planning, development, and validation. Linear regression was used to predict the factors in the internal environment in terms of intellectual capacity, governance, management, and external environment along with political-legal, economic and technological (information technology) environments that influenced the social and financial performances of the cooperatives.

Results

Along with the cooperatives' social performance, the state of the sub-components that were identified as critically important creates a valuable impact on social development in their community. Almost all of the sub-factors are very influential to the social performance of the micro multipurpose cooperatives. Since the micro multipurpose cooperatives are still in their period of establishing their business ventures and social networks, hence having efficient internal and external environments are very crucial for the cooperatives to realize their social performance. On the other side, it was only the general assembly that critically influenced the cooperatives' financial performance. Moreover, this is due to the general assembly's role as the highest governing body of the cooperative wherein every business activity of the cooperative should be approved by the body. However, the model does still recognizes the contributions of the other sub-factors which were not identified critical, only that they are not being emphasized too much compared to the sub-factors that were identified as critically important.

Discussions

The study recommends that the micro multipurpose cooperatives to adopt the performance model; to conduct an evaluation on the relevance of the model three years after adoption, and to identify updates that are needed by the micro multipurpose cooperatives. Further, a similar study could be conducted in other parts of the country.

Keywords: Performance model, micro multipurpose cooperatives, Ilocos Norte

Reference Code: A63I08

Level of Awareness, Implementation, and Engagement on the Community Outreach Activities of a Selected Higher Education Institution in Cavite: Basis for a Community Extension Services Plan

Leonilo Capulso

Introduction

HEI's are enjoined to respond to the call for social transformation especially for the poorest of the poor. (RA 7722) . This priority, however, was given less importance among the trifold mission of the HEI's (Nasution, 2006). Hence, this study aimed to evaluate the community outreach activities of a selected Higher Education Institution (HEI) in the level of awareness, implementation, and engagement of the three groups of respondents, of select HEI's in the Cavite, Philippines.

Methods

This study adopted Descriptive -Evaluative research. The respondents of the study were composed of twenty (20) faculty members (full-time and part-time), one hundred-two (102) students and thirty (30) selected families of the adopted community selected using purposive sampling. For Quantitative data analysis, both descriptive and inferential measures were utilized in the treatment of data gathered from the self-made questionnaire including frequency count, percentage, mean, ranking, analysis of variance, and applicable multiple comparisons or posthoc tests. For the Qualitative data analysis gathered from group discussion, unstructured interview and documentary analysis, coding and memoing were used to analyze the data.

Results

The study identified the Alternative Learning System and the Mathematical literacy as the least responded need of the community. On the level of implementation, conducting community needs analysis is least implemented. On the level of engagement, the respondents were not engaged in Program and Activity information dissemination. The analysis of variance manifested a significant difference among the three respondents in the three areas of concern, namely, the level of awareness, implementation, and engagement. The post hoc analysis further showed the group of faculty, staff and administrator caused a significant difference to the two other groups of respondents.

Discussions

The discrepancies on the level of awareness, implementation, and engagement of the three groups of respondents can be attributed to the absence of the concrete plan of the Community Extension Services of the selected Higher Education Institution in Cavite. The researcher, therefore, recommends adopting the output of this study, the Community Extension Services Plan. This can be done through the incorporation and integration of the Community Extension Activities in the core and minor subjects as part of the requirement of the course.

Keywords: Community Outreach, Community Extension Services, Program Evaluation, Higher Education Institution (HEI), Community Development, Cavite, Philippines

Reference Code: A57015

Effect of Sound Integration Environment Design for the Productivity of *Pleurotus Ostreatus* 'Oyster Mushroom'

Jennifer Del Amen

Introduction

Oyster mushroom with scientific name *Pleurotus ostreatus*. Mushroom cultivation requires an understanding of the optimal growing conditions of each mushroom species and how to make favorable environments. Mushroom growth was restricted in highlands with an average temperature below 25°C. Therefore, it is very important to control the temperature and humidity of the room of oyster mushroom cultivation.

This study is significant to; farmers and farm owners to increase their production of oyster mushroom, as well as to contribute to the country's economic growth in the agricultural sector; address the needs of the country in innovating emerging technology into the agricultural sector from the conventional to automated way; available technology, and; lessen manpower. Hence, with its good taste, high nutritional value, and medicinal properties, the demand for mushroom for consumption will increase.

Methods

This study employed an experimental design and has been conducted in two treatments. First is the misting system with a temperature sensor and humidity sensor utilizing Arduino-Uno Microcontroller without sound (House 1) while the second is the misting system with a temperature sensor and humidity sensor utilizing Arduino-Uno Microcontroller with thunderstorms sounds (House 2). This study determined the percentage of mature fruiting bags and productivity of oyster mushrooms in terms of grams during the experiment. The study programmed and created an algorithm for the misting system which automatically adjusts the desired temperature and humidity of the growing house for the oyster mushroom. When the room temperature rises above 30°C or the humidity is lesser than or equal to 69%, it will automatically mist.

Results

Matured fruit bag during the experiment, it is evident that from House 1, fruiting bag numbers 21, 22, 23 and 25 were not able to come up with growing oyster mushroom. On the other hand, House 2 had 100% matured fruiting bags as manifested in the data while four fruiting bags were not matured because no output has been harvested. The maturity of the fruiting bag is beneficial in terms of the productivity of the oyster mushroom.

Discussions

The sound helped the growing oyster mushroom to produce more and bigger harvest. Therefore, utilizing Arduino-Uno Microcontroller with sound is more advantageous and more productive in terms of harvest as farmers are beneficiaries of this research. Also, the maturity of the fruiting bag is advantageous to the mushroom's growth and productivity.

Keywords: Microcontroller, Oyster Mushroom, Temperature, Humidity

Reference Code: A81635

Preferences of ISPSC Students in Language Used By Teachers in Teaching NGEC

Richard Malaggay

Introduction

There was an issue with the medium of instruction used by teachers in teaching NGEC. According to Commission on Higher Education (CHED) on July 13, 2013, the Memorandum Order No. 20, series 2013 entitled "General Education Curriculum: Holistic Understandings, Intellectual and Civic Competencies" emphasized that the medium of instruction used in teaching NGEC may depend on the preference of students or administrators. This study aimed to determine the profile of one hundred twenty students with different strands (STEM, ICT, HUMS and ABM) and their preference in the language used by their teachers in teaching NGEC(Ethics, Rizal, Understanding oneself and Purposive Communication) as well as to find out its relationship. The study was conducted at Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College

Methods

The descriptive-correlational design was employed in the study. Researcher- made survey questionnaire was used which was validated by five teachers. Percentage, mean and Pearson r was used to treat the data and it was subjected to the analysis.

Results

The researcher found out that students vary in their demographic profile and most of them preferred Filipino as the language used by their teachers in teaching NGEC. There are more female than male respondents and most of them live in an urban area. Further, age and address of the respondents are correlated in their preference of language used by their teachers in teaching NGEC.

Discussions

This only implies that Filipino is the medium of communication of students which they are most comfortable with. Based on the given findings, the results of the study should be disseminated especially for the curriculum planners to be aware of the preference of students in their teachers' language in teaching NGEC. Aside from English, Filipino should also be used as a language in the different textbooks in NGEC. Teachers should also consider the preference of students in terms of the language that is used by their teachers in teaching NGEC. Further studies should also be conducted in other schools

Keywords: Preference, NGEC, strands

Reference Code: AII513

Sheltered Verbalized Instruction

Enhelyn Morla

Introduction

One of the issues and challenges in language instruction is the diversity of the learners especially in the online academy like Etalk in Baguio City. The kind of teaching they do as ESL teachers give a different perspective compared to the usual classroom setup. This study focused on their lived experiences of teaching Culturally Diverse Learners.

Methods

A case study was employed as its research design. Non-random purposive sampling was used to arrive with 4 ESL teachers who were also chosen based on the inclusion criterion namely two or more years of ESL teaching experience, working either as fulltime or part-time, experienced only one type of student nationality were excluded. A two-part instrument was developed by the researchers to gather data and pertinent information and this was validated by three experts. Robotfoto, the initial step and second part was a semi-structured in-depth interview which was audio-taped and transcribed into word documents, data were coded for emergent themes. Member checking procedures were also done to ensure the truthfulness and trustworthiness of the data.

Results

The results showed three categories: Presenting Speaking Tasks, Managing Classroom Elements, and Creating Student Connection. These gave rise to Sheltered Verbalized Instruction.

Discussions

ESL Academy teachers used speaking strategies that they employed such as asking a question, simplification, parroting, using prior knowledge among others and these facilitate speaking. Moreover, They are "Adaptive experts" who are able both to use efficient routines and to seek out and apply new strategies in situations where routines are not enough. The success of students lies in how they feel connected with the teacher in which a positive and respectful relationship between existing. There is a supportive environment throughout the school where empathy is emphasized. Teachers do every possible thing to teach their learners with a lot of consideration, effort, and patience to see success in language learning. Thus, teachers should become compassionate, make use of strategies that focus more on speaking, and always be flexible inside the classroom.

Keywords: Verbalized Instruction, Sheltered, Connection

Reference Code: A65902

Blended Training Program in Reading Strategies for Content Area Teachers

Winicel May Ancheta

Introduction

Ever since the integration of reading instruction in content-area subjects was called to action, teachers developed what is known as resistance to content reading instruction. The reasons behind teachers' reluctance include instructional time constraints, teachers' lack of confidence in knowledge and preparation to teach reading skills, and teachers' beliefs that reading skills cannot be related to content teaching.

Anent, this study was conducted to develop to a validated Blended Training Program (BTP) in Reading Strategies based on the content area teachers' level of knowledge on the nature of reading and content area reading instruction; frequency on the implementation of reading strategies in content areas; and level of readiness towards BTP.

Methods

Total enumeration was applied to determine the junior high school content area teacher-respondents. Data were obtained using a four-part survey-questionnaires and informal interviews. Means, standard deviation, frequency counts, and percentages were used to analyze the data gathered. Two sets of experts validated the BTP.

Results

Generally, the teacher-respondents are moderately knowledgeable in their level of knowledge on the nature of reading and content area reading instruction. As to their frequency of the implementation of the reading strategies in their content areas, three are often employed by the teacher-respondents. In terms of their level of readiness towards blended training programs, they are strongly ready at all indicators. The problems encountered by the teacher-respondents in content area reading instruction include lack of knowledge and skills, limited or insufficient training available for teachers along content area reading instruction, and resistance in the implementation and integration of reading instruction and strategies along with their content areas.

Discussions

The results imply that the content area teachers are not adequately equipped with knowledge of the nature of reading and content area reading instruction. Most of the discipline-specific reading strategies are sometimes used. The content area teachers demonstrate readiness towards blended training programs despite the issues they confront along with technology and internet access. With a rating of very highly valid, the BTP in Reading Strategies for Content Area Teachers is recommended for adoption to increase the teachers' competencies towards the implementation and integration of reading strategies in the content areas.

Keywords: content area reading instruction, blended training program, content area reading strategies

Reference Code: A67237

Capability Enhancement Framework in Mathematics for Secondary School Master Teachers

Eldefonso Natividad, Jr.

Introduction

The issues in mathematics education reflect the need for policies or programs that would address the underachievement of students and the inadequate content and pedagogical knowledge of teachers. Both teachers and members of the administration ensure that these issues are properly addressed. Specifically, Master Teachers (MTs) play a great role in assisting their respective principals or school heads in this aspect. Nonetheless, literature and results of observations indicate that the competence of MTs is far from expectations. Anent, this study was conducted to develop a validated Capability Enhancement Framework (CEF) in Mathematics for secondary school MTs.

Methods

Total enumeration was applied to determine the Master Teacher respondents and their immediate supervisors. Data were gathered using survey questionnaires and through an informal interview. Means, standard deviation, frequency counts, percentage, rank, and t-test were used in the analysis of data. Nine experts were involved in validating the framework.

Results

Results showed that the Master Teachers are proficient along the Diversity of Learners; School, Home and Community Linkages; Planning, Assessing and Reporting; Curriculum Content and Pedagogy; and Instructional Leadership. They are highly proficient along Social Regard for Learning; Personal, Social Growth and Professional Characteristics; and Learning Environment. MTs have a high level of mastery of the learning competencies in Mathematics. Lowest ratings were received on competencies involving proving and application of concepts to situational problems. Also, their problems in performing their duties and responsibilities include time constraint; inadequate knowledge; insufficient support from stakeholders; lack or inadequate resources or funding; overlapping of schedules; lack of daily lesson log and visual aid preparation; and, inattentiveness of students. Most of them do not have a publication, have not written action research, and have attended very little training.

Discussions

The results imply that MTs are not adequately equipped with the competencies and their functions, their mastery level on the subject competencies taught in Mathematics is approaching the expected level of very high, and, some problems challenge them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. With a rating of highly valid, the CEF in Mathematics is recommended for adoption as a basis in crafting policies and programs for MTs' growth and development.

Keywords: instructional leadership, capability enhancement framework, master teachers

Reference Code: A03420

Development and Validation of Supplemental Intervention Material in Social Studies

Sherwin Padilla

Introduction

Education is a continuous and never-ending process of responding to the needs and demands of the times and conditions in which, one of the primary concerns and priorities of every nation is the quest for quality education. Year in and year out, teachers complain about the inadequacy of instructional materials that may help to improve the performance of students in each subject. These situations bothered the researcher for he believes that the poor mastery of the competencies in Social Studies 7 will affect the students' performance in the subject especially when they go to the next higher grades and college. Inevitably, it is then with these predicaments that the researcher embarked on the idea to appraise and evaluate the competence of Grade 7 students especially to the least mastered competencies of the Social Studies 7. The results, in turn, served as the foundation for a validated Supplementary Intervention Material in Social Studies. Hence, this academic pursuit.

Methods

This study utilized the Research-Based Development Methodology and descriptive research design. Consequently, a supplemental intervention material in Social Studies 7 was developed by the researcher to address the least mastered competencies of Grade 7 students for the subject of Social Studies. In terms of validity and acceptability, fifty (50) respondents and ten (10) validators were selected to validate the Developed Supplemental Intervention Material in Social Studies. Separate checklist questionnaires were used to test the level of validity and level of acceptability of the Developed Supplemental Intervention Material.

Results

The study found out that, the First and Second Quarterly Average Academic Performance of the students in Social Studies 7 is under the 80-84% category described as satisfactory level. Moreover, the Developed Supplemental Intervention Material in Social Studies was found to be 'Very Highly Valid' with an Average Weighted Mean of 4.75. Consequently, the Developed Supplemental Intervention Material in Social Studies was found 'Very Highly Acceptable' with an Average Weighted Mean of 4.66.

Discussions

From the results, since the K-12 curriculum is based on cooperative learning theory, teachers are encouraged to prepare suitable activities to ensure organized and systematic participation of students that will enhance the cooperativeness and use the cooperative strategies to improve the least learned competencies in Social Studies subject.

Keywords: supplemental intervention material , development, validation

Reference Code: A66334

Research-Based Training Program for Junior High School Araling Panlipunan Teachers

Joel Saladino

Introduction

The study developed a training program addressing the concerns of the Junior High School Araling Panlipunan Teachers in the implementation of the K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum based on the analysis of their stages of concern. It involved the Junior High School Araling Panlipunan teachers from public secondary schools of the Schools Division of Ilocos Norte as respondents.

Methods

The teachers' stages of concern and their socio-demographic profile were determined using the Assessment Tool on Stages of Concern and the validity of the proposed training program was determined using the Validation Instrument for Training Programs. Frequency and percentage were used to treat the data gathered on the teachers' socio-demographic profile. Similarly, the stages of concern of the teachers were interpreted using frequency, percentage, and Peak Stage Score Interpretation. Pearson's r correlation was further used to determine the relationship between the Junior High School Araling Panlipunan teachers' socio-demographic profile and their stages of concern in the implementation of the K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum. Likewise, mean was used to determine the validity of the proposed training program.

Results

Findings show that the teachers' stage of concern is at Stage 0 (Awareness), which indicates the teachers' minimal involvement or concern and lack of awareness about the implementation of the K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum. The stages of concern of the Junior High School Teachers in the implementation of the K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum have a significant relationship to the number of K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum training and seminars attended.

Discussions

The proposed training program seeks to address the concern of the Junior High School Araling Panlipunan Teachers through a ten-day seminar composed of lectures, workshops and demonstration teaching. The training program focuses on the content of the K to 12 Araling Panlipunan Curriculum, framework, assessment techniques, and teaching pedagogies. Furthermore, the proposed training program is valid in terms of its rationale, objectives, content and methodology, manpower resources, budgetary allocation, and evaluation instrument, as evaluated by a panel of experts in the field of Araling Panlipunan. Thus, the proposed training program can be used to address the existing concerns of the Junior High School Araling Panlipunan teachers of the Schools Division of Ilocos Norte.

Keywords: Araling Panlipunan, K to 12 Curriculum, Training

Reference Code: A08686

Training Program for Secondary School Mathematics Teachers Based On the Framework for Mathematics Teacher Education

Gerson Jeremy Antonio

Introduction

This study determined the Mathematics teachers' level of competence in the five domains of the Framework for Mathematics Teacher Education (FMTE) which served as the basis in the development of a Training Program, specifically for the improvement of their content knowledge, pedagogical skills, classroom management skills, and disposition in teaching Mathematics.

Methods

The researcher used the Research and Development (R&D) Methodology which surveyed 147 Mathematics teachers in the three DepEd schools divisions in Ilocos Norte. A two-part survey questionnaire was used to gather data. Part I is the Secondary School Mathematics Teacher's Profile, and Part II is the FMTE Survey Questionnaire containing ninety-six indicators of an expert Mathematics teacher. It also included open-ended questions that elicited teachers' issues, problems, and concerns. Responses on the FMTE indicators were analyzed using frequency count, percentages, and the mean, while responses from the open-ended questions were summarized and tabulated to come up with the common problems of the teachers.

Results

The majority of the respondents are young and are in the teaching profession for three years and less, and most of them are females and not married. Mostly are teaching Mathematics in Junior High School, are pursuing graduate studies, and have attended training and seminars relevant to Mathematics. The teacher-respondents are "accomplished" in all the five domains of the FMTE, however, they are "emerging" in three indicators in the Mathematics Content Knowledge (MCK) domain, "emerging" in 11 indicators in the Mathematical Pedagogical Knowledge (MPK) domain, "emerging" in two indicators under the General Pedagogical Knowledge (GPK) domain, "emerging" in the Classroom Management Skills (CMS) domain, and "emerging" in three indicators in the Mathematical Disposition and Professional Development (MDPD) domain.

Discussions

The teachers' Mathematical Pedagogical Knowledge (MPK) and Mathematical Disposition and Professional Development (MDPD) are the domains where the Mathematics teachers are most challenged. The problems and concerns hamper them from maximizing their ability in teaching Mathematics and in accomplishing other duties and responsibilities as classroom teachers. Some of these concerns are congestion of learning competencies, students' disposition towards Mathematics, and lack of teaching and learning materials which impede the attainment of the curriculum standards and objectives.

Keywords: Framework for Mathematics Teacher Education, training program, Mathematics, Mathematics teaching, Mathematics teachers

Reference Code: A75747

Improving Retention Skills of Grade 6 Pupils in Araling Panlipunan Using 'Kanta-Clues'

Geraldine Lao-At

Introduction

Araling Panlipunan (AP) is our backdoor is going back to the past, the track that we're taking in the present and our gateway to facing the future. Though important, it is still a neglected subject. In the NAT 2014-2015, AP posted an average of 46.70% or below standard. During the 1st and 2nd Quarterly Examinations at Pimentel ES, the Grade 6 pupils hit below-average mean scores which are manifestations of poorly retained AP concepts. Thus, the researcher used a mnemonic device with a twist or Kanta Clues strategy to enable pupils to retain relevant concepts while they enjoy learning for holistic formation. Retention is a primary skill in learning history. Considering the result of this study in promoting quality education and the benefits that the pupils and educational stakeholders could derive, this study was carried out.

Methods

A pretest-posttest experimental design was used to determine if there was an improvement in pupils' retention skills. A 50-item pretest which had been validated by the subject experts of the division was given to the Grade 6 pupils to determine their entry-level. The strategy was tried out to 19 Grade 6 learners of the school year 2018-2019. After covering the 8 competencies through the use of songs with lyrics that are originally and intentionally-composed by the teacher, a posttest was given to find out if there is a significant difference in the pretest and posttest mean scores. An informal interview among randomly selected pupils was also done for validation.

Results

The improvement in the results of the pupils' scores showed that their retention skills when exposed to strategy were enriched. The strategy is effective in enhancing the retention skills of the pupils because of the provision that learners learn best when they enjoy and when they do something that relates to themselves, to their lessons and to the community where they live in. It is not only facts that are embedded in the song but also values and actions to be done. Further, it shows that the use of Kanta-Clues made learning more engaging and enjoyable to the part of learners. The concepts became more permanent because it is developed within the context of pupils' level and experiences.

Discussions

The strategy gave a lighter perspective of learning AP. The song is a good launchpad in motivating, introducing, or summarizing a lesson. It can be adapted because of its memory enhancement potential and ability to engage the pupils in deeper learning while enjoying and boosting singing talents.

Keywords: Kanta Clues Strategy

Reference Code: A25101

Achievement Motivation, Work Attitudes, and Performance of Master Teachers: Bases for the Development of a Capability Enhancement Program

Jhon Rey Ortal

Introduction

Research and studies on the work environment have been made to see its effect on the performances of teachers. Conversely, very few have been conducted among master teachers. Elementary school master teachers are expected to be the best when it comes to the education of pupils. To determine the factors that motivate them to become performing master teachers as well as improving their work attitudes and performance, some ways of getting feedback and comments necessary to constant appraisal have to be initiated. The success of pupils in achieving goals depends on the effectiveness of teachers particularly the master teachers. Thus, the present researcher decided to undertake this study to determine the level of achievement motivation, work attitudes, and performance of public elementary school master teachers. Moreover, the result of this study served as a basis for the preparation of a capability enhancement program for master teachers.

Methods

The study employed the research and development (R and D) methodology in the development and validation of the Capability Enhancement Program for Master Teachers. The research and development methodology is fundamentally a process intended to develop and validate educational output so that this can be utilized and extended over a wide area.

Results

The public elementary school master teachers who are middle-aged, predominantly female, married, bachelors' degree holders and relatively young in their present position as master teachers agreed that they have a high level of achievement motivation; favorable cognitive attitudes, favorable affective work values, and wholesome behavioral work attitudes.

The public elementary school master teachers got the highest rating in their performance evaluation in terms of the pupils' academic achievement and their lowest rating in terms of the provision of technical assistance to other teachers of the teaching staff. They have a low level of performance in the following plus factors included in the criteria: conduct of action research; design evaluation and monitoring program; publish articles for professional journals during in-service training programs; and serve as lecturer or consultant.

Discussions

Based on the results, intervention strategies were formulated and a Capability Enhancement Program (CEP) was prepared, validated and proposed to further strengthen the knowledge and skills of the master teachers. The Capability Enhancement Program is valid as revealed by the highly satisfactory ratings given by the panel of validators. Hence, it can be utilized to further improve the performance of public elementary school master teachers.

Keywords: Capability Enhancement Program

Reference Code: A99213

Antiseptic and Healing Properties of Kuribetbet (*Tabernaemontana Pandacaqui Poir*) Leaves' Extract versus Povidone-Iodine Solution

Ofelia Patricio

Introduction

This study was conducted to determine the antiseptic effects and healing properties of Kuribetbet leaves' extract versus povidone-iodine solution about: (a) degree of redness, (b) size of wound inflammation, (c) quality of wound discharge, (d) contraction of wound, and (d) duration of wound healing; likewise, the effects of Kuribetbet leaves' extract versus povidone-iodine solution was determined on the hemoglobin counts and weight of the rabbits.

Methods

The Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three replicates was used with three rabbits assigned in each replicate. The treatments were:

Treatment 1 – Kuribetbet Leaves Extract

Treatment 2 – Betadine Solution (10%)

Treatment 3 – Natural Healing (Control)

Nine Mongolian breed rabbits were used in the study. Weights of the experimental rabbits before and after the experiment were significantly different; hence, the data were analyzed using the Analysis of Covariance (ANACOVA) Hemoglobin content ranged from 11.43 to 14.67 g/L.

Results

Based on the duration of the wound healing of rabbits, the wounds, treated with Kuribetbet leaves extract was 4 days; the Betadine solution was 6 days, and Natural Healing was 7 days. Kuribetbet leaves extract is a potential alternative source of antiseptic for wounds as practiced by the rural folks in Pangasinan and La Union.

Discussions

Degree of redness in rabbits' wound sites developed in all the wounds from day 1 to day 3. Rabbit wounds treated with the Kuribetbet leaves extract had a scale value of (pink) on day 3; Betadine treatment zero scale value (pink) on day 5; and those on Natural Healing scale value of zero (pink) on day 6. Kuribetbet leaves' extract reduced the rabbit's wounds' degree of redness in 3 days which was much faster than the Betadine Solution of 5 days. Size of wound inflammation on the incised rabbit wounds developed on day 1 and was noticeable up today 4. Wound inflammation on rabbits treated with Kuribetbet leaves extract subsided on day 6, and rabbits wound on Natural Healing subsided on day 6. Kuribetbet leaves extract reduced the rabbit wound inflammation or swelling faster of 4 days than the Betadine solution of 6 days. The effect of the Kuribetbet leaves extract on the incised wound rabbits in terms of wound discharged was comparable with that of the Betadine solution where both treatments prevented the formation of liquid in the inflamed or swollen area on the rabbit wounds.

Keywords: ANTISEPTIC, HEALING PROPERTIES, KURIBETBET

Reference Code: A14008

Strategic Intervention Materials of Least Mastered In Science 4 at Urdaneta City

Julie Juliano

Introduction

The developed strategic intervention materials should be presented to the concerned authorities for reproduction and should be used in the division so that all teachers can make use of them to increase the performance level of learners. Teachers should be encouraged to maximize their creativity in producing instructional materials in the teaching of science and any branch of knowledge to help the learners increase their level of competency. They should provide practical and effective intervention materials to support the learners to become more knowledgeable in the subject matter or lesson in the school. They should design activities that would enhance the mastery ability of the learner to improve their communication and writing skills.

Methods

The developed strategic intervention materials in the teaching of Science to Grade 4 learners in SDO of the Urdaneta City Division during the academic year 2016-2017. It utilized quantitative-descriptive and developmental research designs to gather the needed data. The level of performance and the least mastered competencies serve as the basis for developing strategic intervention materials. The data gathered were analyzed with the use of percentage, weighted mean and mean percentage score and t-test.

Results

Findings revealed that the level of performance in Science of the Grade 4 learners based on the summative test results was poor. The majority of the learning competencies were satisfactory and only five learning competencies described as poor. The topics on "Bones", Heart, Water Cycle and Storm Signals appeared to be the least mastered on the part of the Grade 4 learners. The developed strategic intervention materials are highly acceptable. The t- computed value is 0.59 which is less than the critical value of 1.782 at .05 level of significance.

Discussions

The following conclusions are formulated: The performance level of Grade 4 learners in Science in the summative test was fairly satisfactory and some did not meet the expectation which is below the mastery level. The development of strategic intervention materials was based on the least mastered competencies. The topics on bones, heart, water cycle, and storm signals can contribute to the improvement of the science skills of the learners. The strategic intervention materials meet the criteria on acceptability and described as very highly acceptable. There is no significant difference between the evaluation of the science teachers and learning resource evaluators.

Keywords: strategic intervention materials

Reference Code: A4I973

Sexism Among the LGBT in Pinugay

Joela Tulin

Introduction

LGBT individuals continue to face great difficulty in obtaining gender equality and claiming their rightful place in society. They continue to experience prejudice and discrimination, which horrifyingly persists in the community, creating a dangerous climate of hostility towards them. They also continue to suffer from unfair treatment towards them, which adversely affects their lives. This study aimed to determine and describe the forms of prejudice and discrimination against LGBT individuals and found out how it affects their lives, focusing on the community of Pinugay.

Methods

A qualitative approach has been used to provide an analysis to find out the forms of prejudice and discrimination based on sexual orientation experienced by the LGBT individuals and provide an in-depth look into how it affects their lives and influence their behaviors inside the community. Data were obtained through a survey checklist and interview. Thematic content analysis was used in interpreting data gathered from the interviews conducted.

Results

The results were found based on the analysis using the interview; (1) LGBT members of Pinugay have experienced discrimination in the forms of verbal insult, mistreatment, hostility/intolerance, rejection from the family, physical violence, and stereotyping. Further, (2) it was also found out that perceived experiences of prejudice and discrimination affect the lives of the LGBT members. These experiences have greatly affected their self-esteem, hindering them to show their talents and possibilities, and contribute to the development of the community. About their emotional and psychological well-being, some of them have experienced mild depression.

Discussions

Sexism offers an in-depth look at how LGBT members in the community suffer in their day-to-day lives because of prejudice and discrimination. LGU must promote and raise awareness about gender sensitivity by conducting programs, which aim to educate the people. Further studies must be conducted to redefine and establish firm policies to create equal opportunity in political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects for LGBT individuals. This study implies that gender sensitivity and awareness should not only focus on educators but also among students, especially because most LGBT individuals are present in school.

Keywords: Sexism, LGBT Community, Stereotyping, Pinugay

Reference Code: V4MVJ

Region I - DepEd SDO of Urdaneta City - June 15, 2019

Effectiveness of the Power Triad in Improving Students Performance in Fundamentals of Accountancy, Business, and Management 1

Jonald Valena

Introduction

The study aimed to test the effectiveness of the power triad: a three-element integrative approach namely; ICT integration, peer learning, and modular instructions in improving the performance of Grade 11 students in Fundamentals of Accountancy, Business, and Management 1. A test of significant difference in the results of the performance level before and after the implementation of the interventions was employed.

Methods

The study used a quasi-experimental group design. The study involved 3 sections of the ABM strand where controlled groups were identified. Pre-test and post-test were provided for comparison. Given the results, a series of assessments were implemented during the fourth quarter and involved all students to confirm its implication and to see how it will affect their grades. Students' performance during the third quarter showed that although a lot of them passed, most of the students were still categorized as low performing due to a satisfactory rating and did not meet expectation ratings which were more likely greater than the number of students with high performance. Only a few among the total number of students were able to get an outstanding rating with a grade ranging from 90 - 100 %. The third quarter and fourth quarter grades were compared.

Results

The result of the fourth quarter compared to the previous examination revealed an increase in the number of students with a very satisfactory rating from a total of 21 to 76. A 48.68% increase in performance was recorded distributed as follows: 54.76%, 48.64%, and 32.24% for the first, second, and third section respectively. Meanwhile, the fourth quarter grades had also increased by 9.53%, 43.24%, and 26.47% with an outstanding rating ranging from 90 - 100 for the first, second, and third sections respectively. The test of significant difference in performance level also revealed that the implementation of the intervention was significant as shown in the results in the student's performances reflected in their scores and grades.

Discussions

Given the results of the study, the use of the power triad in classes is recommended not only to improve student's performance but to minimize if not to eliminate, and to prevent the occurrence of multiple problems encountered in the teaching and learning process which may often result in low performance of students.

Keywords: improvement, power, triad

Reference Code: Q5A7H

Student Achievement and Learning Problems in Genetics

Leovigildo Icutan, Jr.

Introduction

Biology is deemed important for the reason that it covers different phenomena within and outside the human bodies which affect our being and existence. With this importance of biology, however, many students tend to consider biology difficult, unimportant, and uninteresting. (Telli et al., 2009) Some of the topics in biology considered by students to be difficult include concepts on mitosis, meiosis, and genetics (Barlow, 2006; Malchias et. al., 2010). Literature has pointed out that most students from secondary school, after formal teaching, do not understand genetics concepts. (Shaw et al., 2008; Quinn et al., 2009).

Some factors which contribute to the situation include the difficulties of topics studied, quantity of subject matter covered, and teacher's instructional competence, availability of appropriate instructional materials for teaching, and insufficient proficiency in English to learn science. (Barlow 2006, in Venville 2010; Nusantari, 2014) It was the aim of this study to determine the achievement of students in genetics, the problems they encountered in understanding genetics concepts and appropriate measures students consider helpful for them to learn genetics better.

Methods

This study used a descriptive survey design of research. The data were obtained using teacher-made questionnaires and exams to determine the students' profile and academic achievement. The data gathered were analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools such as mean, median, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, t-test, ANOVA and Pearson product-moment correlation.

Results

It was found that the students had an average achievement in genetics. The respondents moderately found difficulty in understanding topics in genetics. Some factors which contribute to this include the use of the English language only in discussion, inadequate time in studying genetics lessons, fast delivery of genetics lessons, and inadequate resources in studying genetics such as books, computers, and the internet.

Discussions

It was suggested that teachers should provide more elaboration in teaching genetics lessons by providing more illustrations for students' easier visualization of concepts, more examples for lessons involving problem-solving, and by engaging students in hands-on and group activities. Also, teachers should develop teaching and learning resources that are easy to understand and should teach using simple English and Filipino language to facilitate students' understanding of genetics concepts.

Keywords: genetics, student achievement, learning problems

Reference Code: EKJPE

Delivery Performance of Courier Service Managers in Northern and Central Luzon Area

Gerom Bangayan
Bruce Marvin Ruaro

Introduction

The working of dispatch organizations is a fundamental segment of the current exchange. Web-based business administration is changing the method for shopping. Alongside them, likewise, messenger administrations change and become increasingly advanced. Clients of messenger organizations become increasingly mindful of value, which they ought to anticipate from the provider of these administrations. The article introduces the aftereffect of the examination of the viability and the courses of events of conveyances acknowledged by one of the terminals of the main messenger administrator in Northern and Central Luzon.

Methods

This study made use of the descriptive method of research with 340 respondents employed at courier companies in North and Central Luzon Areas covering the regions of 1, 2, 3 and CAR.

Results

The respondents are generally satisfied with the level of performance of the courier service managers in terms of conceptual skills and human relations skills, while the level of performance as to technical skills was rated as "outstanding." Assessing the levels of performance of the courier service managers as to conceptual, human relation and technical skills have no significant differences across their age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, position and length of service.

Discussions

Because of the preceding findings and conclusions, the researchers recommend that the courier service managers should immerse themselves in more intensive training on leadership and enroll in the continuing professional education practically in the flown of management so that they can broaden their understanding. To assure the retention of the employees, the researcher proposes a more attractive salary and benefits package and shall be studied and takes into consideration by the management. It is further recommended that the courier service managers should regularly set a meeting with their subordinates to develop further their respective team communications, conduct team building and other recreational activities that shall be spearheaded by the HR department. Moreover, the courier service managers shall take the lead of adopting new technologies that could promote the efficiency of the area covered, and conduct training and workshops to improve and enhance the managers' technical skills.

Keywords: Delivery Performance, Courier Service, Courier Managers, Northern and Central Luzon Courier Service

Reference Code: A49609

Level of Effectiveness of Administrative and Financial Operations and Its Effect on Customer Engagement in Cararayan National High School

Ernesto Estrella

Introduction

The study determined the level of effectiveness of administrative and financial operations and its effect on customer engagement of Cararayan National High School, Naga City. This study aimed to assess the level of effectiveness of administrative and financial operation and its effect on customer engagement of Cararayan National Highschool, thus this, this study was created.

Methods

The survey and contact methods were utilized to determine the level of effectiveness of administrative and financial operations and its effect on customer engagement of Cararayan National High School C/Y 2018.

This study used a researcher-made questionnaire to measure the level of effectiveness of administrative and financial operation and its effect on customer engagement. Part I of the questionnaire is checklist-type questions that determine the profile of respondents. Part II is identified as the level of effectiveness of administrative operations of the school in terms of managing property, supply, and human resources. The III part determined the level of effectiveness of financial operations of the school, in terms of budgeting, spending and financial reporting. The IV parts are to determine the level of school customers' engagement in terms of employees' work satisfaction, student participation, and outcomes. The five-point Likert scale was used to quantify the responses of the respondents. 4.21-5.00 = Very effective, 3. 41-4.20 = Highly effective, 2. 61-3.40 = Very much effective, 1. 81-2.60 = Least effective and 1. 00-1.80 = Not effective

Results

Findings have shown that along with administrative operations management, the highest rating on effectiveness was given to human resources management (4.21) and for financial management, the highest (4.22) was on spending. For customer engagement, the highest rating (4.08) was on outcomes in terms of student achievement and performance. Test of the relationship between the effectiveness of administrative and financial operations management with customer engagement resulted in R-values obtained that were significantly higher than the critical value of r for the sample degree of freedom.

Discussions

It can be concluded that administrative and financial operations management practiced by school heads adhere to the existing rules and procedures mandated by the Department of Education. Statistical analysis revealed that there is a highly significant and direct relationship between the effectiveness of operations management and customer engagement.

Keywords: Level of Effectiveness, Administrative Operations, Financial Operations, School's Customer Engagement

Reference Code: A88174

Development and Validation of Module in Oral Communication in Context

Jefferson Agaloos

Introduction

This study was undertaken to develop and validate modules in Oral Communication.

Methods

The research and development method was used following five phases: evaluation of existing modules and identification of problems encountered by the teachers, determining topics to improved, development, validation, and acceptability of the module. The study included three (3) sets of respondents: fifteen (15) English teachers, ten (10) English faculty members, and thirty (30) students to determine the acceptability along with the following: suitability, relevance, and adequacy.

Results

The objectives which do not provide a discernible sequence of expectations were mostly encountered. Furthermore, incomplete lessons, inconsistencies types of activities and on how to be taken by the students were mostly encountered. The prescribed topics to be improved include the following: Unit 1: Lesson 2 – Intercultural Communication and Lesson 1 – Fundamentals of Communication; Unit 2: Lesson 3 – Types of Communicative Strategies and Lesson 2 – Types of Speech Act; Unit 3: Lesson 2 – Principles of Speech Delivery and Lesson 1 – Principles of Speech Writing; and Unit IV: Lesson 1 – Organizing and Delivering a Manuscript and Lesson 2 – Organizing and Delivering a Memorized Speech.

Discussions

Generally, the proposed module was "highly valid", "acceptable", "suitable", "adequate", and "relevant". It was recommended that teachers in basic education should construct learning resource materials like modules to enhance the teaching-learning process, primarily considering areas such as objectives, lessons, and activities as backbones in the preparation, implementation and evaluation phase.

Keywords: development, validation, oral communication

Reference Code: A26610

Communicating Safety Consciousness and Levels of Competence among Grade 10 Students in a Public High School in Pampanga Philippines

Eriwell Hipolito

Introduction

Like any organization, schools are workplaces that students are exposed to. Safety should be to ensure school safety. Filipinos lack attention to safety details (Subido, 2010). Every child has the right to be safe and right to a safe environment (United Nations, 2016). This study determined how safety in school as the intended behavior has been changed.

Methods

Grade 10 students of a public high school in Pampanga, were surveyed to determine their sources of information about school safety and its influence on their knowledge, attitude, and practice. Premised on the Theory of Planned Behavior by Azjen. This study employed a survey research design to determine how safety consciousness was communicated in school and how did this affect the level of competence of Grade 10 students. Survey to determine the knowledge, attitude and safety practices of the students in school.

Results

Results of the study showed communication materials on safety made available in the school included learning modules, textbooks, programs, and Department of Education (DepEd) websites. The Internet was the top source of information on safety. The most common information on safety for the students includes earthquake drill, disaster reduction, and occupational safety and health. Despite having a moderate to a high level of knowledge on safety, though, there were some issues in terms of communicating safety signs to the students since not everyone was familiar with these basic safety signs in the school. The students also had a high practice level in school safety but with emphasis on the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Practice should be 100% in all areas since safety is a very important requirement for all students to observe.

Discussions

Grade 10 students in this public high school have been exposed to various communication sources about safety with the Internet as the top source of information that could have influenced their knowledge, attitude, and practice of safety measures in school. It can be surmised that communicating safety in school through the various platforms such as learning modules, textbooks, periodical examinations, laboratory, programs, and DepEd websites have not been very successful in conveying safety to students. Safety measures need to be addressed such as safety cultivation and safe culture for both teachers and students in schools. The results of this study are useful evidence in developing practical methods for improving school safety.

Keywords: School safety, Education, Safety Consciousness

Reference Code: A93343

Behaviour of Teachers on Educational Digital Media and Its Relationship with Work Effectiveness in Naga City

Vivian Beltran

Introduction

It is in this essence that the researcher endeavoured to assess housing loans provided by GSIS, SSS, HDMF, and NHMFC. The researcher believes that this study will contribute the same to the clientele of the subject government agencies.

Methods

This study utilized descriptive-correlational methods of research. It focused on the relationship between the extent of the behaviour of teachers' generation on educational digital media and level of work effectiveness on students' engagement and peer collaboration. Eight hundred eighty-three respondents were involved which include one hundred forty-four Senior High School (SHS) teachers; nineteen evaluators; and seven hundred twenty Senior High School Students (SHS).

Results

Among the generations of teachers (Baby Boomers, Generation X, Generation Y, and Generation Z), Generation X highly accepted technology while Generation Z fairly utilized technology. Undeniably, there was a significant difference in the acceptability behaviour of teachers in educational digital media but there was no significant difference in terms of utilization behaviour in technology. Therefore, they perceived the importance of educational digital media in their teaching and learning process.

Discussions

The results showed that generations of teachers exhibited motivation and interest in educational digital media then, integrate it into their teaching and learning process. They also perceived the benefits of using technology, thus, produces work effectiveness in their student engagement and peer collaboration. To enhance the weak areas of the respondents, the suggestions recommendations were: Skills enhancement training for educators; Evaluate teacher's technological performance in Individual Performance Rating (IPR); Upliftment of teachers' salary and provision of the school budget for repair and maintenance.

Keywords: Behavior of Teachers, Educational Digital Media, Work Effectiveness

Reference Code: LYM23

Behavior Modification Strategies and Techniques for Learners with Special Needs

Lara Jill Duazo

Introduction

Teaching a child with special needs is more challenging than teaching a typically developing child. In inclusive education, this is one of the problems being encountered by inclusive education teachers. This study might help to improve the teaching techniques and strategies of inclusive education teachers in modifying the behavior of learners with special needs using modeling and rehearsal, shaping, punishment-oriented techniques, extinction, and reinforcement technique.

Methods

The researcher used the descriptive method of research for her to gain more realistic and valid information regarding the extent of use of the different behavior modification strategies and techniques by the Inclusive Secondary Education Teachers in teaching learners with special needs.

Results

Based on the analysis and interpretations of data, the following salient findings were brought forth: (1) The “Extensive” descriptive equivalent rating of behavior modification techniques and strategies in teaching learners with special needs greatly influenced the instructional performance of inclusive education teachers. (2) The number of relevant training attended in all levels and age have a significant influence in the utilization of behavior modification techniques and strategies by the inclusive education teachers in teaching learners with special needs.

Discussions

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn, inclusive education teachers should exert their effort to improve their instructional performance by using behavior modification techniques and strategies in teaching learners with special needs.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Inclusive Education Teachers, Behavior Modification Techniques

Reference Code: A86386

Challenges Confronting School Heads in the Implementation of the Senior High School Program

Julita Ner

Introduction

This study determined the levels of challenges in the implementation of the SHS program in the public secondary schools of six (6) divisions of Pangasinan S.Y. 2016-2017. Specifically, it sought to determine the following: 1) profile of the school administrators in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, number of years as a school administrators and the number of relevant training attended in the different levels; 2) levels of challenges in the implementation of SHS program; 3) significant differences in the level of challenges in the implementation of SHS program by school administrators across their profiles; 4) significant relationships between the levels of challenges in the implementation of the SHS program by the school administrators and their profiles.

Methods

A descriptive-correlational method of research was employed. The questionnaire checklist was used as a data-gathering tool. Frequency counts and percentages were used to determine the profile of the respondents. ANOVA and Pearson-r were used to determine the significant difference in the level of challenges in the implementation of the SHS program by the public secondary school administrators across their profiles.

Results

The following conclusions were drawn: 1) school administrators of Pangasinan are adults, mostly female, educationally qualified and young in service, 2) they have a challenging task in implementing the SHS Program, 3) their age and number of relevant training in different levels are positive indicators of non-comparability in level of challenges in the implementation of the SHS program, 4) their profile variables sex, civil status, highest educational attainment and number of relevant training attended are sources of variations in the level of challenges in implementation of the SHS program.

Discussions

The following recommendations are offered: 1) school administrators should take their initiative to pursue the highest educational degree which is the doctorate and should undergo professional upgrading through training and seminars in the national and international levels, 2) they must be sensitive in addressing the challenges in the implementation of SHS Program, 3) more appropriate and relevant variables should be explored to better determine the level of the challenges in the implementation of SHS Program, 4) other research studies should be conducted to look into other aspects of the level of challenges in the implementation of the SHS program in a wider scope.

Keywords: Education, Senior High School Implementation, Levels of Challenges

Reference Code: ZFFZJ

Communication Opportunity of Sophomore Teacher Education Students Exposed To Project-Based Learning

Hanan Macaraeg

Introduction

This is an experimental research that determined the communication opportunity exposed in the Project-Based Learning (PBL) of the Sophomore Teacher Education students of Urdaneta City University (UCU) Urdaneta City, Pangasinan during the First Semester, AY 2015-2016. It also looked into their levels of communication opportunity in English as Second Language and established its difference across the experimental group and the control group in using the PBL.

Methods

The subjects of the study were 60 students purposively selected from the different blocks enrolled in the Speech and Oral Communication class of UCU. The four-week series of classroom interaction was recorded and transcribed as the basis of tabulating the lexical density in the academic discourse and the perceptual questionnaire was tallied. The Chi-square and Pearson Correlation were utilized to determine the significant relationship of the Level of Communication Opportunity across the profile variables. To further determine where the difference lies among the level of communication, the results were subjected to a T-test.

Results

The results indicated that students Agree on the positive effect of PBL on their communication opportunity with a High level of communication opportunity. This is supported by the result of Lexical density which is determined as Moderately High. The findings on the relationship in students' level of communication opportunity across profile variables revealed that there is no significant relationship but there is a difference in the level of communication exposed in PBL compared to the traditional approach.

Discussions

This study recommends that the results may be used as a base for formulating language learning tasks on the improvement of communication opportunities of the students.

Keywords: Project-Based Learning, Communication Opportunity

Reference Code: A79396

Competency Enhancement of the Special Science Program Using Task-Based Instructional Material in Teaching Computer

Ruel Nepuscua

Introduction

Instructional materials enhance the teaching-learning process by exhibiting information necessary to acquire knowledge and skills. Learners have low motivation, find the content irrelevant, too hard or too easy in completing the task. The study delved into the competency enhancement of the grade seven learners' Special Science Program using task-based instructional material in a computer for the school year 2018-2019.

Methods

This study used a quasi-experimental design. This design used to estimate the innovative impression of an intervention on the target respondents without random assignment (Dinardo, 2008).

Pretest and Posttest administered to learners to measure the significant difference of the intervention. The test-retest method used to assess the reliability used in the study. The results of the two trials in the same group are correlated and the coefficient of correlation denotes the reliability of the test. On the other hand, computer experts validate the test.

The dependent T-test used to determine the significant difference between the pretest and posttest. The significant difference determined through the rule of the T-test; T value $>$ Critical Value then, the null hypothesis is not accepted.

Results

The table revealed that the T -value (26.28) is greater than Critical Value (1.99) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test in using Task-Based Instructional Material.

Discussions

Findings showed that the existing instructional materials in teaching a computer to grade seven are moderately available; learners are prepared in various computer operations, and task-based instructional materials are effective to grade seven special science programs. Therefore, task-based instructional material enhances effective teaching and a better way of learning, as well as an output of the study, recommended for use in other schools for follow-up study.

Keywords: Competency Enhancement, Task-Based Instructional Material, Learning Activity

Reference Code: A48433

Disciplinary Problems of Intermediate Pupils at Wawa Elementary School Batangas City

Lorelyn Mercado

Introduction

This study determined attempts to find out the intermediate pupils disciplinary encountered by the teachers in Wawa Elementary School, Division of Batangas City during the school year 2013-2014.

Specifically, it sought to determine the following: 1.causes of the disciplinary problems encountered by the intermediate pupils 2) degree of seriousness of the pupil's disciplinary problems encountered by the teachers in the classroom 3) the intervention or strategic activities that could be used to solve disciplinary problems. The researcher arrived at the following findings: 1) disruptive behavior obtained a weighted mean of 1.85, withdrawing behavior 2.)1.90 disrespect for rules and authority, 3.)1.91 fall under the qualitative description of slightly serious.

Methods

The main instrument for gathering the data was the questionnaire supplemented by observation and interview.

Results

In light of the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn: 1.) the intermediate teachers do not encounter serious disciplinary problems whether they are disruptive behavior, withdrawing behavior or disrespect for rules and authorities. 2) The causes of disciplinary problems of intermediate pupils are attributed to pupils and teacher factors. Based on the conclusions derived from this study, the following recommendations are hereby presented: 1) records of disciplinary problems encountered by the teachers with their pupils must be kept intact for future reference. 2) Formulation of classroom rules and regulations to be enforced in the classroom must be a cooperative endeavor between the teacher and the pupils. 3) Consistency in the implementation of classroom policies must be practiced by the teachers to avoid confusion on the part of the pupils. 4) Teachers must be the models of the positive behaviors they want to inculcate to their pupils. 5.) Similar research studies should be conducted in the field to strengthen the findings of this study.

Discussions

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are disclosed:

1. Teachers must be the models of the positive behaviors they want to inculcate to their pupils.
2. Records of disciplinary problems of the pupils must be kept intact for future reference.
3. Formulation of classroom rules and regulations to be enforced in the classroom must be a cooperative endeavor between the teacher and the pupils.
4. Consistency in the implementation of classroom policies must be practiced by the teachers and pupils.

Keywords: the,findings,classroom

Reference Code: A65242

Effectiveness of Peer Teaching Approach in Improving the Performance of Grade 11 - STEM Fleming Students in Pre-Calculus

Leah Olua

Introduction

Pre-Calculus is a specialized subject of senior high school students in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) strand. With the four sections of STEM in Grade 11, many of the students from STEM - Fleming class are not performing well in Pre-Calculus. Some even miss simple plotting of points and fundamental arithmetic operations. This is shown in their low scores in quizzes, seatworks, and other activities. The class obtained a mean grade of 78.76 in the first quarter term while the three other sections got mean grades of 85 and higher.

This research aimed to determine the effectiveness of the peer-teaching approach in improving the performance of 19 Grade 11-STEM Fleming students in Pre-Calculus who belong to the lower half of the class.

Methods

The participants of this study were the 38 students of Grade 11 STEM-Fleming. The descriptive comparative method of research was used to determine whether the peer teaching approach in Pre-Calculus is effective. The results of the test before and after using the peer teaching approach were compared and evaluated if there is a significant difference in the level of performance of students

Results

The result showed that students who belonged to the lower half of the class obtained a mean score of 62 (beginning level) before using the peer teaching approach and a mean score of 78.89(developing level) after applying the said approach. The result indicated an increased level of performance of students after applying the peer teaching approach.

Discussions

There is a significant difference in the level of performance of students before and after using the peer teaching approach. This could be interpreted to mean that the peer teaching approach is effective.

Keywords: effectiveness, peer teaching, performance

Reference Code: 6LKQS

Effectiveness of the REaD Program Interventions in Enhancing English Reading Comprehension Skills of High School Students

Gemma Marie Baltazar

Introduction

The study aimed to determine the relative effectiveness of the interventions of the REaD Program implemented in the Urdaneta City Division. The interventions are in the form of reading modules. The respondents of the study are the Grade 11 students enrolled in all secondary schools implementing the Senior High School program in the Division. There are a total of 1,408 Grade 11 students. The research questions answered by the study are the following: (1) what is the level of reading comprehension of the Grade 11 Senior High School learners in Urdaneta City Division?; (2) Is there a significant improvement in the reading comprehension of the Grade 11 Senior High School learners in Urdaneta City using the REaD Program reading modules?; and (3) what is the relative effectiveness of the REaD Program modules in enhancing the reading comprehension of the Grade 11 learners?

Methods

The study made use of the descriptive research method. In analyzing and interpreting the statistical information gathered from the reading assessment results, the Chi-square test is utilized.

Results

The results and findings of the study revealed that there is a significant decrease in the number of beginning readers and developing readers in Grade 11 after the implementation and utilization of the REaD Program interventions. Added to this, there is also a substantial increase in the number of approaching proficiency readers, proficient readers, and advanced readers in Grade 11. Therefore, it was proven that the interventions are effective in enhancing the reading comprehension skills of the learners.

Discussions

It is highly recommended to enhance further and develop the interventions to address the reading difficulties encountered by the learners not only in Grade 11 but in Grade 12 as well as it was found out during the Division-wide reading assessment activities there are still beginning readers and developing readers in Grade 12. Additionally, the study also encourages teachers to combine the interventions to their innovative teaching strategies and methodologies to make the interventions appropriate and efficacious in enhancing the comprehension skills of the students.

Keywords: flipped classroom, online classroom, performance in General Chemistry, the performance of STEM students, interventions

Reference Code: IH48O

Enhancement of Problem-Solving Skills in Mathematics through Peer and Self-Assessment

Gil Tabion, Jr.

Introduction

It has been commonly accepted that the control of assessment is with the teachers. Students are hardly ever involved in the decision-making process in the practice of assessment. The traditional model of assessment mechanism has raised various negative effects on the development of students' learning. Therefore, there is a need to reconsider the usual assessment practice provided to the students. The use of peer and self-assessment in the classroom as learning activities has been discussed. As these types of assessment mode require a shift of authority from the teachers to the students, the use of peer and self-assessment were not common in Philippine classrooms. In this study, we investigated the possibility of enhancing problem-solving skills in Mathematics through learner autonomy promotion in the classroom by peer and self-assessment practice.

Methods

This study used the descriptive method of research and utilized a survey questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument.

Results

Peer and self-assessment implementation promoted positive attitudes towards learning among students. The students' response showed that their confidence in assessing their peers had been improved with raised impartiality. Students relished assessing their classmates and considered the process of assessment less stressed after constant practice. Views of students towards peer and self-assessment are positive in general. Students were willing to be involved in peer and self-assessment and agreed that such practice also served as learning processes. Overall, activities (peer and self-assessment, learning logs and criteria setting) were well accepted by the students with refers to the data collected. This suggested that the peer and self-assessment implementation is worthy to be included in the classroom practice.

Discussions

The implementation of peer and self-assessment should give importance to the process rather than the result. Teachers should present maximal opportunities for the students to experience "Ownership". It must be clear that "peer or self-marking" without reflection generated is not the desired mode of peer and self-assessment. Students should be given maximal opportunities for discussion throughout the practice. Teachers should primarily hold a constructive attitude towards its implementation. Student-teacher rapport should be maintained in good status so that all assessment practices may be conducted under a positive classroom atmosphere with trust and respect.

Keywords: Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, Problem Solving Skills

Reference Code: A38333

Enhancing Language Skills through Storytelling

Mae Caldona

Introduction

Storytelling communication skills through storytelling and creative thinking ability are core competencies in artfully led change. Arts-based training in storytelling could provide change leaders with experiential knowledge about innovative thinking and an appreciation for the power of story and metaphor to convey ideas. Storytelling could be an illuminating art medium through which to inspire peace, justice, and positive social change.

Methods

The study adopted the experimental-descriptive method of research to arrive at the following findings: (1) The pre-test conducted before the storytelling presentation yielded the following results: Student-respondents have manifested difficulties particularly on listening and speaking; and (2) The post-tests conducted after the storytelling has produced excellent results as evidence by way of enhanced language skills.

Results

Storytelling is an effective strategy for enhancing language skills. The level of language skills before and after the use of storytelling in terms of listening is generally Fair and speaking is usually Good. There is a significant difference in the students' level of language skills before and after the use of storytelling. There is a significant difference in the students' level of language skills in pre-test and post-test among males and females.

Discussions

The pre-test established the difficulties of the BADIPA student-respondents, particularly in terms of listening and speaking, and the post-test administered after the storytelling indicated an improved level of language skills of performance. Storytelling as a strategy in teaching English is considered effective in enhancing language skills in both speaking and listening. Males have a better level of language skills based on the use of storytelling.

Keywords: Enhancing Language Skills, Storytelling

Reference Code: A19665

Factors Affecting Reading Comprehension of Grade 8-Einstein Students in Reading Historical Events at Lananpin National High School S.Y. 2014-2015

Lady Ann Murillo

Introduction

The difficulty of reading comprehension hinders the academic growth of Grade 8- students of Lananpin National High School S.Y. 2014-2015 especially in reading historical events. They may fail to understand keywords and their relevance to one another. The researcher thoroughly studied the factors affecting the reading comprehension of Grade 8-students and suggested different strategies to develop their appreciation of historical reading.

Methods

In this study, descriptive research was used. Pre-test and post-test were used as the main data gathering instrument. A formula was used to interpret the data and obtain the salient findings in the study.

The researcher intended to apply different strategies or methods to be used in the reading comprehension skill of her students. Develop vocabulary knowledge, summarizing, use of graphic organizers and develop comprehension monitoring were introduced.

Results

From the data gathered in the study, the findings were: during the pre-test, 51.16% among the students are under the category Frustration; 25.58% under Instructional and 23.26% under the Independent reading comprehension category. Thus, students of Grade 8-Einstein lack reading comprehension skills. After conducting the pre-assessment, different strategies were introduced: Develop Vocabulary Knowledge, Summarizing, Use of Graphic Organizers, and Develop Comprehension Monitoring. The post-test was then conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies. Under the different categories: Frustration percentage was reduced 13.95%, Instructional percentage was increased to 30.23% and the Independent category also increased to 55.81%. The reduction of Frustration category students' suggests that the strategies used were effectively delivered by the researcher.

Discussions

Teachers must focus on extensive comprehension instruction with all students. The successful reader is not just about speed reading, it is about comprehension and new knowledge that the readers' gain. Although this study focuses on the students who have difficulties in reading comprehension especially in reading historical sources, students with advanced skills in reading comprehension might get bored while the teacher applies the methods mentioned. The researcher suggests that this situation can be used as another strategy called Peer tutoring whereas students of different ability levels in reading work together. When students are engaging in peer tutoring, improvement occurs. Further studies may be conducted for greater improvement.

Keywords: reading, comprehension, historical

Reference Code: A16559

Flipped Classroom-Based Materials in Teaching and Learning Drama

Lovely Jane Durante

Introduction

One of the most challenging genres of literature to teach and learn is drama. It shares features of other forms of literature but possesses certain characteristics that make it distinct. However, the instructional period for teaching drama is very limited thus; the intended outcomes cannot be realized. Also, teachers were confronted with the difficulty of motivating their students to participate in class discussions. It is in this context that the researcher was prompted to develop flipped classroom-based materials (FCBMs) in teaching and learning drama.

Methods

This study utilized the research and development (R and D) design using the ADDIE model which are Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. Before the development of the FCBMs, a survey was conducted on the strategies currently employed by literature teachers and students' extent of participation in class with those strategies and proposed innovative strategies that can be used in teaching drama.

Results

Employing the flipped classroom theory and the results of the surveys conducted among 15 teachers and 277 Grade 9 students, 12 offline materials composing the FCBMs were developed. The contents and design of the materials were validated by experts in teaching English and ICT respectively, yielding an overall very highly valid rating.

Discussions

To test the effectiveness of the validated FCBMs, they were tried out by the researcher to Grade 9 students of the City of Batac National High School Payao. Their perceptions, responses, and reactions confirmed the effectiveness of the materials in developing literary appreciation. It can be concluded, therefore, that the flipped classroom-based materials in teaching and learning drama are valid and effective that conform to the theory of flipped classroom.

Keywords: FCBMs, ADDIE model, flipped classroom

Reference Code: A18969

Graphic Organizers and Reading Comprehension of Narrative Texts among Grade 1 Pupils

Betty Gutierrez

Introduction

Utilizing graphic organizers can be incredibly useful for learners and educators. It rearranges the instructing and the learning procedure while making it increasingly pleasant and intuitive for everybody. The utilization of graphic organizers considers a more profound comprehension of the substance. The pictorial portrayals empower learners to separate greater thoughts or ideas into less difficult representations that are effectively grasped.

Methods

This quasi-experimental study attempted to determine whether or not the use of graphic organizers is an effective tool in developing reading comprehension of Grade I pupils using narrative texts. The study also examined the attitudes of Grade I pupils towards graphic organizers. Twenty-six pupils in both groups were taught using the same lesson plans, same teaching procedure, the same set of activities, same stories, and the same evaluation activities. The experimental group was taught with the use of graphic organizers. Both groups were taught from November 2010 to January 2011. Fifteen lessons covered the third grading period.

Results

Matching only pretest-posttest control group design was used to answer these research questions. Two intact heterogeneous Grade I pupils in one of the public schools in Urdaneta City were randomly assigned as experimental and control groups. Both groups were taught by the researcher. The experimental group was taught with the use of graphic organizers while the control group was taught with the same lessons but without the use of graphic organizers. Based on the Phil-IRI Oral Test (Filipino) pretest percentage scores, the subjects were matched to establish equivalence between the two groups. Pupils' performance was assessed using the Phil-IRI Oral Test (Filipino) pretest/posttest and the results of the fifteen (15) formative tests/assessments in the fifteen(15) lessons. Results of the test showed that although there was a difference in reading comprehension when graphic organizers were used, the difference was not significant. Also, both groups showed an increase and considerable difference in the result of the Phil-IRI pre-test and post-test.

Discussions

Based on the observations made by the teachers and the school head, the Grade I pupils had positive attitudes toward graphic organizers. This finding suggests that the reading comprehension of Grade I pupils on narrative texts using graphic organizers is not only the primary factor to consider in developing and improving their reading comprehension.

Keywords: Graphic Organizers, Reading Comprehension, Narrative Texts

Reference Code: A3TSK

Improving the Class Performance of Grade 9 in Science through Reality Pedagogy

Mary Rose Pinza

Introduction

Students viewed science as a difficult, irrelevant and boring subject. Where science aims to help learners to gain a functional understanding of scientific concepts and principles. This learning problem was realized and addressed to prevent more serious learning problems in Science. Thus, the researcher comes up with an intervention that will make students appreciate Science. This study uses the intervention reality pedagogy as a method in improving students' performance.

Methods

This study used the quasi-experimental one-group pretest-posttest design since only a particular group was pretested, subjected to treatment, and then post-tested. The intact class was used in order not to disrupt the normal school program during the experiment. Samples of thirty-four (34) students were used for the experiment. Any student belonging to the Grade 9 of Lanapin National High School was automatically a subject for the experiment.

Results

The results of the pre-test and post-test before and after using the reality pedagogy showed remarkable improvement as indicated in a mean score percentage of 17.83% and 85.96% respectively. The achievement gap between the pre-test and the post-test was improved.

Discussions

The majority of the respondents obtained low pre-test scores with a mean of 5.35 with a descriptive equivalence of 'poor'. Thus, a need to apply intervention is necessary to address the problem. The application of Reality Pedagogy as an intervention has a significant impact on the level of Scientific Skills of the Grade 9 students. The significant improvement in the performance of the students in the post-intervention assessment established the effectiveness of the Reality Pedagogy as an intervention.

Keywords: Reality Pedagogy, Scientific Concepts

Reference Code: A06449

Improving the Mathematical Skills of Grade Students through Musical Therapy

Erlisa Asirot

Introduction

Mathematical learning difficulties and problems are getting more evident, observable and prevalent among learners nowadays. These learning difficulties require appropriate interventions on multiple platforms. These learning difficulties, when left unaddressed and unattended, would lead to more serious learning problems in Mathematics. Thus, the researcher realized the need to pursue an intervention to address these mathematical learning difficulties. This intervention is in the form of music therapy or teaching Mathematics using a musical approach.

Methods

The single group pre-test – the post-test design was utilized in the study. The intact class was used in order not to disrupt the normal school program during the experiment. The single group constituted the study. Samples of forty-one (41) students were used for the experiment. Any student belonging to the Grade 10 of Lananpin National High School was automatically a subject for the experiment.

Results

Based on the post-intervention assessment results, the achievement gap between the pre-test and the post-test was 57.80% which implied that the performance of the students in Mathematics was significantly improved.

Discussions

The majority of the respondents obtained low pre-test scores with a mean of 4.76 and a mastery performance level of 15.87. Thus, a need to apply intervention is necessary to address the problem. The application of Music Therapy as an intervention has a significant impact on the level of Mathematical Skills of the Grade 10 students. The significant improvement in the performance of the students in the post-intervention assessment established the effectiveness of Music Therapy as an intervention.

Keywords: Mathematical Skills, Music Therapy

Reference Code: A13468

Improving the Oral Reading Skills of Grade 12 Struggling Readers Using Digital Collaborative Reading Approach

Andrei Batalla

Introduction

This action research sought to determine the effectiveness of the Digital Collaborative Reading Approach (DCRA) as a remedial approach in improving the oral reading performance of the Grade 12 Struggling Readers of Pedro T. Orata National High School (PTONHS) for the school year 2018-2019.

Methods

Further, Digital Collaborative Reading Approach focused on the improvement of the oral reading skills of the Senior High School students with an emphasis on pronunciation.

Results

The level of oral reading skills of the Grade-12 Struggling Readers before the implementation of DCRA ranges from Developing (46.9%) Approaching Proficiency (37.5%), Beginning (12.5%) and Proficient (3.1%). After the implementation of DCRA, the level of oral reading skills of the students ranges from Advanced (50.0), Proficient (46.9) and Developing (3.1). Thus, there is a significant difference (.013) in the pupils' level of oral reading skills before and after the implementation of the Digital Collaborative Reading Approach.

Discussions

The students of Pedro T. Orata National High School are encouraged to read various materials in English such as newspapers, magazines, textbooks, online reading materials, and any available English reading materials for them to improve their oral reading skills. Language teachers are also stimulated to continue with the implementation of the Digital Collaborative Approach to improve the oral reading skills of the High School Students of PTONHS. Schools Division Office of Urdaneta City is encouraged to create a learning material that could be directly related to the DCRA which will be composed of standard reading materials of High School students.

Keywords: Language Skills, Pronunciation, Language Education

Reference Code: WZX2Q

Improving the Performance of the GAS Grade 11 Students in General Mathematics through the Horkan Model of Reading and Writing

Kathy Benavente

Introduction

This action research aimed to determine the effectiveness of the Horkan Model of Reading and Writing to improve the performance of the Grade 11 GAS students of the Urdaneta City National High School during the school year 2018 – 2019. Specifically, it compared and analyzed significant differences in the level of performance of the students in control (use of lecture method) and experimental group (use of Horkan Model) during the pretest and post-test.

Methods

There are two groups of respondents in this study. One group belonged to the experimental and the other one in the control group. The participants of the study are the General Academic Strand Grade 11 students of the Urdaneta City National High School during the school year 2018-2019. The two sections of GAS students, namely Grade 11-Skinner and Grade 11-Froebel, were used as respondents of the study. The following statistical tools were used to answer the problems of the study: mean score, highest and lowest score obtained, standard deviation, and skewness. The t-test for independent samples was employed to determine the significant difference in the performance of the students during the pretest and posttest under the experimental and control group.

Results

Both the control group and the experimental group performed fairly satisfactory during the pretest. Posttest results reveal that the two groups of respondents performed Very Satisfactory. The performance of the control group has improved using the lecture method. Likewise, the use of the Horkan Model of Reading and Writing is effective in improving the performance of the experimental group students. Moreover, there is no significant difference between the performance of the control and experimental group during the pretest. The control and experimental group have the same level of performance during the pretest. However, the performance of the experimental group during the posttest is better than that of the control group. This means that the use of the Horkan Model of reading and writing is more effective than the lecture method.

Discussions

It is hereby recommended the continued use of the Horkan Model of Reading and Writing in Grade 11 GAS students. Do the same for other grade levels to check the effectiveness of the Horkan Model of Reading and Writing approach in different grade levels.

Keywords: HORKAN MODEL OF READING AND WRITING, SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMICS

Reference Code: X5BPE

Improving the Performance Level in Numeracy of Grade 8-Patience Using Differentiated Activities

Reina Corpuz

Introduction

Mathematics is something other than the art of numbers instructed by the educators in school, and either appreciated or dreaded by numerous understudies. It assumes a tremendous job in the lives of people and society in general. Mathematics is a first-order perceived around the world, and it should be increased in training to outfit understudies with abilities essential for accomplishing advanced education, vocation desires, and for achieving personal satisfaction. Numeracy is the capacity to reason and to apply basic numerical ideas. Essential numerical aptitudes comprise of grasping basic math like expansion, subtraction, increase, and division. It supplements education and is some of the time called mathematical proficiency. It is being numerate methods having the option to work with numbers and other numerical ideas and to apply these in a scope of settings and to take care of an assortment of issues. This study focused on improving the performance level in numeracy of Grade 8- Patience using differentiated activities.

Methods

This action research employed mean, frequency, and the percentage, which yielded the following results. It was found out that after exposing the students to differentiated activities such as peer tutorial, math games, puzzles, and the use of varied instructional materials that helped them perform basic operations on numbers, decimals and fractions, the performance of the Grade 8-Patience in numeracy was improved from 6 or 18.75% number of numerates to 32 or 100% numerates.

Results

Moreover, the use of differentiated activities as a strategy to increase the number of numerates was effective as indicated by the mean of 86.31 as compared to 56.28 before using the strategy which was found out to be significant using the t-test at .05 level of significance. This strategy also improved students' level of participation, which is a manifestation of their interest in mathematics.

Discussions

It is highly recommended that differentiated activities shall be adopted by the Mathematics teachers as an effective strategy to increase the number of numerates. Likewise, the administrators may consider conducting a LAC session that would intensify the use of differentiated activities to sustain the numeracy level of students.

Keywords: Performance Level in Numeracy, Differentiated Activities

Reference Code: 4T3FW

Improving the Performance of Grade 5 Pupils in EPP Using Multimedia Presentations

Marjorie Penuliar

Introduction

This action research aimed to improve the performance of Grade 5 pupils of Bactad Community School in EPP through the use of multimedia presentations conducted from January to April 2018. This study focused on the following: 1) level of performance of Grade 5 pupils in EPP before using the multimedia presentations, 2) level of performance of Grade 5 pupils in EPP after using the multimedia presentations, 3) significant difference in the level of performance of the Grade 5 pupils before and after the use of multimedia presentations.

Methods

This study used the descriptive-comparative method of data collection. It included all the Grade 5 pupils of the researcher. The pre-test and post-test materials were used to determine the improvement in the performance of the pupils. The test items were prepared by the researcher based on the modules in EPP for Grade 5.

Results

The study found out that of the 35 pupils of Grade V - A, the average mean in the pre-intervention test is 13.70, the minimum score is 9 and the maximum score is 23 with a standard deviation of 3.97. In the post-test, the average mean from the scores of the 35 pupils increased with 22.91. The minimum score became higher at 18 and the maximum score also increased with 27. The standard deviation decreased at 2.45. For the test of significance at .05 level, there was a noted difference in the mean performance of -9.21, wherein when subjected to the t-test, it yielded at-value of -21.44 and at the .05 level of significance, it is significant at .000.

Discussions

It can be noted that the pupils performed significantly better after they have been exposed to the use of multimedia presentations in their EPP lessons. The result also indicates better performance in the post-test than in the pre-test which only means that the significant value gained is an indication that there is a significant improvement in the performance of pupils.

Keywords: multimedia, presentations, performance

Reference Code: A82766

Improving the Performance of Grade 5 Pupils in Simplifying Series of Operations Using the Order of Operations Task Cards

Christie Patricio

Introduction

In the K-12 Basic Education Curriculum in the Philippines, pupils should be able to connect the relationship between addition and subtraction, addition and multiplication, and also multiplication and division. The order of operations including grouping symbols such as parenthesis, brackets, and braces are introduced in the Grade 5 level. Thus, the PMDAS / GMDAS rule is taught and emphasized when teaching simplifying series of operations. As the researcher taught this learning competency, she observed that pupils got mostly zero, one or two out of 5 items in their formative test. Pupils were correct with the first step but going through the process, they got confused. They mistakenly perform multiplication first before division and, then add first before subtraction without applying the rule in solving order of operations. In this research, the use of the order of operation task cards was carried out to determine its effect on the performance of Grade 5 pupils in simplifying series of operations.

Methods

The order of operation task cards was made by the researcher. Each task card contained a problem to be solved by the 30 Grade 5 pupils as respondents. The tasks were given to pupils during the applications of learning towards the mastery of learned skills. It was performed in pairs, by groups, and individuals. A pre-test was conducted before the intervention was utilized and the posttest was administered immediately after using the order of operations task cards. Likewise, an interview was conducted to find out where pupils made mistakes so that it will be corrected immediately.

Results

Statistical results revealed that there was a significant difference between the pretest and posttest mean scores of the respondents. This means that the use of the order of operations task cards was effective in improving the performance of the Grade 5 pupils of Mariano Marcos Memorial Elementary School, School Year 2018-2019.

Discussions

Based on the findings, it was concluded that the use of operation task cards as an intervention to improve the performance level of Grade 5-Venus pupils in simplifying series of operations is effective. Since some pupils thought that it was very difficult for them to interpret the problem, it is recommended that they need to be familiarized first with the phrases and terms that suggest operations to form the mathematical sentences. This will help them interpret the phrases accurately and will lead them to the correct solution.

Keywords: task cards, performance, series of operations

Reference Code: A90102

Improving the Performance of Grade 7 Students in Mathematics through Anchored Instruction

Wilma Quilausing

Introduction

Mathematics is a subject that involves critical analysis and deep comprehension. It is one of the most important subjects in the Basic Education Curriculum. Now that our students live in a fast-changing technological society, the demands on mathematical skills are high and keeping up with them requires great effort and a great time. Manipulative skills of students are oftentimes neglected that need more attention for teachers to deal with. Mathematical learning difficulties and problems are getting more evident, observable and prevalent among learners, nowadays. These learning difficulties require appropriate interventions on multiple platforms. These learning difficulties, when left unaddressed and unattended, would lead to more serious learning problems in Mathematics. Thus, the researcher realized the need to pursue an intervention to address these mathematical learning difficulties. This intervention is in the form of anchored instruction.

Methods

The single group pre-test – the post-test design was utilized in the study. The intact class was used in order not to disrupt the normal school program during the experiment. The single group constituted the study. Samples of forty-one (38) students were used for the experiment. Any student belonging to the Grade 7 of Lananpin National High School was automatically a subject for the experiment.

Results

The results of the pre-test and post-test took by the thirty-eight (38) respondents with 30-item test multiple choice type of questions having 4 options revealed that the mean percentage scores in Mathematics of the Grade 7 students of Lananpin National High School before and after using the Anchored Instruction showed remarkable improvement as indicated by 20.07% and 84.20 % respectively.

Discussions

Based on the results found, there was a significant improvement after Anchored Instruction was employed to improve the performance in Mathematics of the Grade 7 students. The achievement gap between the pre-test and the post-test was 64.13% which implied that after the strategy was utilized students' performance significantly improved.

Based on the results, the t-value of -56.20 with degrees of freedom of 37 and with a p-value of < .0001 is lesser than the level of significance set at 0.05. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected; thereby, this implies that there is a significant difference in the performance of pupils in Mathematics in their pre-test and post-test.

Keywords: Mathematical Skills, Anchored Instruction

Reference Code: A99000

Improving the Performance of the Grade 11 STEM Students in General Chemistry 2 Using the Flipped Classroom Approach

Karen Calim

Introduction

This action research aimed to improve the performance of Grade 11-STEM students in General Chemistry 2 through the use of the flipped classroom approach. This investigated the effect of the flipped model of instruction by moving lectures out of the classroom using technology and delivering them online as a means to free up class time for interaction and collaboration.

Methods

Participants in the present study were two groups of Grade 11-STEM students. The first group which was taught in the traditional classroom setting was composed of 89 Grade 11-STEM students who were enrolled in General Chemistry 2 during the second semester of the school year 2017-2018. The second group, which was introduced to the flip classroom approach, was composed of 157 Grade 11-STEM students enrolled in General Chemistry 2 during the second semester of the school year 2018-2019.

Results

The two groups of Grade 11-STEM students who were taught in the traditional classroom setting and flipped classroom approach performed very satisfactorily in the third quarter examinations in General Chemistry 2. The effectiveness of the flipped classroom approach was further established by comparing the performance of the Grade 11 STEM students in chapter pretests and posttests. Their returns in the chapter posttests were significantly higher than in the pretests. Moreover, the performance of these students in the online lesson checks and the exit lesson slips was also compared. Similarly, the scores in the exit lesson slips were significantly higher than the scores earned in the lesson checks.

Discussions

The results provide enough evidence that the flipped classroom approach is effective in improving the performance of the Grade 11-STEM students in General Chemistry 2. Based on the findings of the present study, the continuous use of the flipped classroom approach in General Chemistry classes is at this moment recommended. Also, the flipped classroom approach is recommended for use in the other grade levels to establish its effectiveness further.

Keywords: flipped classroom, online classroom, performance in General Chemistry, the performance of STEM students, interventions

Reference Code: CVGUS

Improving the Reading Comprehension of Grade 5 Dove Pupils through a School-Based Reading Program

Daphne Angelo

Introduction

This action research determined the reading comprehension level of the Grade 5 Dove pupils of Urdaneta I Central School, the school year 2018-2019.

Methods

There were thirty-six (36) pupils who subjected as respondents of this action research. The quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test, nonequivalent control group design were utilized in the study. A passage was given to the pupils to measure pupils' reading comprehension levels.

Results

There was a significant improvement in the reading comprehension skill of the pupils after reading the program was implemented for those who have difficulty in reading as well as their comprehension skills. The pupils were able to improve their reading speed and understand the text materials they have read. They were able to answer questions starting with what, how, where, when and why easily and correctly.

Discussions

Based on the result of reading comprehension in English, findings show that the reading comprehension of students from the pre-test to post-test with a mean score of the two tests, 17.83 in the pre-test and increase in the post-test with mean of 35.17. The result showed that there was a significant difference in their performance. The computed t-value of 4.446 which is higher than the tabular value of 1.967 which means the null hypothesis was rejected. As indicated in the presented and analyzed data, the differences in the result of pre-test and post-test data are considered to be significant. It, therefore, suggested that the school-based reading program was a good intervention for those pupils with reading problems and it helped to improve the reading comprehension skill of the pupils. Moreover, with the expertise of the teachers in handling pupils with difficulty in reading, the intervention was proven to be effective.

Keywords: comprehension level, reading comprehension, post test, pre test

Reference Code: A42840

Improving the Reading Comprehension Skills of Grade IV-Jade through the Story Mapping Approach

Cristy Sagun

Introduction

Reading comprehension is the ability to read the text, process it, and understand its meaning. An individual's ability to comprehend text is influenced by their traits and skills, one of which is the ability to make inferences. If word recognition is difficult, students use too much of their processing capacity to read individual words, which interferes with their ability to comprehend what is read. It is defined as the level of understanding of a text/message. This understanding comes from the interaction between the words that are written and how they trigger knowledge outside the text/message. Comprehension is a "creative, multifaceted process" dependent upon four language skills: phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Reading passage usually tells about the aim to grasp the author's ideas. The readers interpret what they have read and comprehend.

Methods

In the context of the study, a written pupil's permission slip was issued to inform the respondent's parents who underwent the survey. Confidentiality of the gathered data and results was strictly observed. The number of participants and other sources of data and information, data gathering methods/instruments used in the research, and the data analysis plan were formulated in the inquiry.

Results

Thirty-four out of thirty-four Grade IV-Jade pupils belonging to the frustrating level in reading comprehension were covered by the study. They were identified using the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test by the researcher. The post-Phil-IRI silent reading test conducted was by the researcher and validated by the school reading coordinator, master teacher, the school principal, and the district instructional supervisor-in-charge. The data showed that there is considerable progress of pupils' in reading comprehension with the mean of 9.88 having a descriptive interpretation of high in 3 months upon using the Story Mapping Approach.

Discussions

The pre-test and post-test scores generated at t -value of -14.176 with a p -value of .000 which is interpreted as highly significant. This proved that the pupils under the frustration level of reading comprehension skills through the use of the Story Mapping Approach improved significantly after the intervention program in reading. Therefore, the use of the Story Mapping Approach in remedial reading is very effective in improving the reading comprehension skills of pupils.

Keywords: Improving the Reading Comprehension Skills, Story Mapping Approach

Reference Code: 362S4

Improving the Socio-Emotional Behaviour of Senior High School Students through the Skillstreaming Approach

Fely Balgoa

Introduction

Responding negatively to a challenging situation is a serious matter with consequences not just for schools, but for the entire society. In the classroom, the occurrences of negative socio-emotional behavior, the presence of violent and aggressive peers can significantly affect a positive learning environment. Preventing negative socio-emotional behavior requires everyone's cooperation. The teacher's role is to facilitate and encourage social-emotional behaviors and provide activities that develop prosocial skills necessary for the students to succeed in a group setting. This study focused on providing opportunities for Senior High School students to develop the social and emotional competence needed to connect with people and deal with challenging situations.

Methods

The participants of this study were the Senior High School students who were identified as committing cases of misbehavior and responding negatively to challenging situations. This study adopted the pre-assessment and post-assessment design which involves gathering basic evidence before administering intervention, followed by a post-assessment to the same extent after intervention happens. This study depended on observation and documentary analysis of recorded cases of misbehavior. The level of socio-emotional behavior of the students was gathered through self-assessment using questionnaires as baseline data and basis for intervention activities. Data were treated through quantitative analysis.

Results

The pre-assessment result revealed that the majority of Senior High School students are not sensitive to the importance of building positive interaction towards others. The post-intervention assessment result revealed that there was a significant improvement in the socio-emotional behavior of the students in terms of responding positively to challenging situations with regards to dealing with others, avoiding aggression, dealing with their feelings and managing their stress.

Discussions

The level of socio-emotional behavior of the respondents in the pre-assessment exposed that respondents do not respond positively to challenging situations. Thus, a need to apply intervention is necessary to address the problem. The application of the Skillstreaming approach has a significant impact on the level of socio-emotional behavior of Senior High School students. The significant improvement in the behavior of the students recognized the effectiveness of the intervention in developing socio-emotional behavior.

Keywords: Socio-emotional behavior, Skillstreaming

Reference Code: YE5N2

Instructional Leadership Competencies of Public Elementary School Administration

Juan Catalan

Introduction

Educators instruct and work in schools that are typically directed by supervisors, regularly known as principals or headteachers. School organization is itself frequently part of bigger organization units. The states of educators' working life are impacted by the organization and initiative given by principals, and it is broadly expected that school administration legitimately influences the adequacy of instructors and the accomplishment results of understudies.

Methods

The inquiry on this involved the 2.67% public elementary school teachers that ascertained the level of instructional leadership competencies of their school administrators along the six (6) basic elements: a) learning environment; b) curriculum and instruction; c) learner-factor; d) teacher-factor; e) assessment of learning outcomes; and f) stakeholders' collaboration.

Results

Thorough and in-depth analysis of the gathered data resulted in the following salient findings: 1) The public elementary school administrators were perceived by the respondents as moderately competent in their instructional leadership as evidenced by an overall mean of 3.06. The school administrators were moderately competent in instructional leadership in all the six (6) basic elements of instructional leadership; 2) There is no significant difference that exists between administrators' instructional leadership competencies across profile variables; 4) There is no significant relationship that exists between the administrators' instructional leadership competencies except on highest educational attainment and level of in-service training, and 5) a Proposed Enhancement Program for Instructional Leadership Competencies was designed.

Discussions

As recommended, teachers are encouraged to continue their professional growth in their careers by enrolling in graduate degree programs and attendance in higher levels of in-service training to enhance their teaching skills. Also, school administrators must develop excellent instructional leadership competencies that help them to build the intellectual capital that is necessary to make a conducive learning environment, good curricula choices and instructional practices, establish expectations for students work, provide teachers with opportunities to learn the specifics of teaching well within their academic areas and promote stakeholders' collaboration to help achieve the schools' quality education.

Keywords: instructional leadership, competencies, Public Elementary School Administration, Instructional Competencies

Reference Code: A88528

Instructional Leadership of Public Secondary School Head Teachers in Urdaneta City Division

Narie Pinon

Introduction

Instructional leadership is one of the critical factors in the success of a school's improvement initiatives and the overall effectiveness of the school. Thus, the researcher evaluated the instructional leadership of secondary school headteachers in the Urdaneta City Division during the school year 2018-2019.

Methods

The study used a descriptive research design with the survey questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. It involved the total population of four hundred thirty-four teachers in the whole Division of Urdaneta City, grouped according to their number of years of teaching experience.

Results

It was found out that headteachers always apply supervisory approaches; highly supportive in performing their roles and responsibilities; very much helpful with interventions used in instructional supervision; they very highly motivate teachers and boost their morale in the performance of their functions, and there is very great effect of the challenges in instructional supervision to them.

Discussions

Based on the findings, continuous application of the best practices of school headteachers concerning instructional leadership will help teachers successfully attain their teaching objectives. The supervisory skills of headteachers in using various interventions in instructional leadership will improve teachers' performance.

Keywords: leadership, supervisory approaches, performance

Reference Code: A72093

Instructional Management Practices of the Public Secondary School Administrators of the City Division of Urdaneta

Hilda Lumague

Introduction

The study was conducted to determine the extent of instructional management practices of the public secondary school administrators of the Urdaneta City Division. The profile of the administrators in terms of age, sex, civil status, position, highest educational attainment, specialization, the number of years as administrator; and relevant training attended was also determined. It looked into the extent of instructional management practices of the principals along with framing and communicating the school vision, mission, goals, and objectives (VMGO); supervising and evaluating instruction; coordinating the curriculum; monitoring student progress; monitoring high visibility; providing incentives for teachers; and promoting professional development.

Methods

The descriptive survey method of research was used in this study. The respondents were twenty-one (21) public secondary school administrators. The questionnaire by Dr. Philip Hallinger was the main data-gathering instrument used in gathering information on the respondents' extent of instructional management practices.

Results

The extent of instructional management practices of the public secondary school administrators along framing the school's vision, mission, goals, and objectives (VMGO); and providing incentives for teachers was "Always". While along communicating the school VMGO; supervising and evaluating instruction; coordinating the curriculum; monitoring student progress; monitoring high visibility; and promoting professional development, the respondents rated themselves as "Frequent". This showed that the instructional management practices of the respondents were nearby along with the eight instructional management rating scales used in this study. Findings also showed that there was a significant relationship between the extent of instructional management practices and profile variables in terms of age. This indicates that the older the age of the administrator, the higher the extent of instructional leadership along with communicating the school VMGO.

Discussions

The study found out that the extent of the seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents is serious on the three indicators: 1) Low school performance in the National Achievement Test; 2) Intrusion of extra-and co-curricular activities on instructional time and 3) Lack of ICT skill. The overall mean of 2.78 shows a moderate extent of the seriousness of the problems encountered by the public secondary school administrators along with instructional management practices.

Keywords: Instructional, Management Practices, Monitoring, Supervising, Professional Development, Incentives, Learning

Reference Code: A16894

Parental Influence among Junior High School Completers' Choice in Their Senior High School Career

Venus Bernardino

Introduction

Choosing a career is considered a major turning point in a young adult's life. The teen years can be an exciting time as a teen looks ahead to future career choices. This decision alone has the potential to open the door to success or close the door of opportunity. The parental impact can be either positive or negative. Since parents play vital roles in the choice of career among their children. Unemployment is one of the biggest issues facing us today. Region 1 is one of the leading regions in the Philippines regarding unemployment rates. One apparent solution to this problem launched by UNESCO is the establishment of the K to 12 curricula in the department of education worldwide. SDO of Urdaneta City, 12 public secondary schools offering the GAS track & only the UCNHS offering almost the four tracks except for sports track. One of the DepEd programs is guidance and counseling which aims to guide Grade 10 students/SHS entrants in making informed decisions regarding their choice of SHS career. The mismatch choice of SHS career tracks & strand by most of the high school students might add to the unemployment and underemployment rate in our country.

Methods

The study used the descriptive method. It dealt with the respondents' profile variables (age, sex, birth order, SHS track & strand choice, family composition) parents' marital status, educational attainment, work, & monthly income); It determined the extent of parental influencing factors to the JHS completers' choice in their SHS career along Parents educational background, socio-economic, career preference); determined the relationship between the parental factors & the profile variables; & a proposed programs of career guidance services. The respondents consisted of 202 Grade 10 or the candidates of JHS Completers of UCNHS SY 2017-2018

Results

Findings revealed that respondents have some form of independence & freedom, that nowadays parental factors are least considered and have the only little bearing of influence on the teenagers of UCNHS. Therefore, interpersonal & intrapersonal relationships are other factors that may be considered

Discussions

It strongly recommended:

- (1) Implement the proposed program, & sustenance of the DO#41, s2015 & DO#25,s2013
- (2) Conduct further studies (a) in nationalized secondary schools (not urbanized); (b) other influencing factors (peers, personality, interest, job opportunities); (c) administer to SHS students, to assess the impact of parents among them (3) Re-establish the core values relationship within the family.

Keywords: Career, SHS Tracks, Parental Influence

Reference Code: A18347

Parents' and Teachers' Current Perceptions on the Implementation of MTB-MLE

Noreen Taguinod
Joann Corpuz

Introduction

Mother Tongue - Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) is one of the features in Basic Education Curriculum brought about by the new K to 12 programs which is introduced particularly in Kindergarten, Grades 1, 2 and 3. MTB-MLE refers to the use of the learner's mother tongue and two or more additional languages as Medium of Instruction (MOI). In DepEd Order No. 74, s. 2009 otherwise known as Institutionalizing Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MLE) strengthens MT as MOI in the primary grades. In the Philippine educational system, MT is also offered as a subject in the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum which started in 2012 (RA 10533). The City of Batac is located in the Ilocos Norte province and most of the people speak Ilokano or Iloko language. In the City Schools Division of Batac, the majority of the learners are Ilocano (LIS 2017). As such, Iloko is the official MT subject and language used as MOI in the area. In particular, there is no study conducted in the City of Batac regarding the perceptions of parents and teachers' on the implementation of MTB-MLE which drives the researchers to conduct this study. This research sought to establish the awareness, insights, and outlook of parents and primary teachers in the City Schools Division of Batac towards the use of the Mother Tongue (MT) as a medium of instruction (MOI) and as a subject.

Methods

Questionnaires were distributed and retrieved after a while. Focus group discussions were scheduled and successfully conducted in the different schools to get insights into different opinions from the respondents.

Results

Generally, the parents' and teachers' perceptions reflect a positive outlook and consent to the beneficial effects of the program. Some parents, however, are still apprehensive of the policy, and teachers have likewise still identified some problems particularly on Ilokano orthography, grammatical use, and terminologies in the different learning areas being taught in the MT.

Discussions

MTB-MLE implementation in the City Schools Division of Batac is perceived to be a good medium of instruction as well as a tool subject in the sense that it makes the learners more participative and they learn better when they are taught in their MT. It can develop children's social attributes and is very essential to promote cultural and language heritage and Ilocano identity.

Keywords: MTB-MLE

Reference Code: A76852

Perception on Values Formation of Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao Teachers in Objective and Practice Dimension

May Valdez

Introduction

Some propound that values have just been an essential piece of instruction at each stage. Both substance and instructional methods are picked, arranged, and intended to cultivate the potential qualities among the students. Course readings of different subjects of study are loaded down with our celebrated past legacy and contemporary attributes. Subject situated instructional method has been planned to guarantee the spread of the subject or discipline related qualities. To such individuals, an unequivocal and organized values instruction program is repetitive and cannot address the social degeneration. Others view values training as a critical need and support an unequivocally organized values instruction program very much coordinated into the current educational modules.

Methods

The researcher used a descriptive type of research in the form of survey methods. Simple random sampling was utilized, so that size n is produced by a scheme which ensures that each subgroup of the population of size n has an equal probability of being chosen as the sample. It is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems in this study. Further, this method of research involves the collection of data to test a hypothesis or to answer questions covering the current status of the subject of study. With such characteristics, this method of research is the most appropriate to use in this study.

Results

The character education program gave off an impression of being very much coordinated into the educational modules at this school and was the reason for study hall the board and principles. Responsibility and respect were the two most pervasive changes in conduct distinguished by the instructors, a case upheld by the parent interviews. Another change distinguished was that a portion of the students had improved their frame of mind toward school or was "more joyful." Although this isn't explicitly conducted, it contributes to how a student carries on and is significant. Of the ten students in the examination, five expressed the educator was an impacting factor by the way they acted.

Discussions

Although one could intelligently finish up from the consequences of this investigation that character education may have positively affected the conduct of the understudies incorporated into this examination, it isn't decisive, and there are still inquiries that should be replied.

Keywords: Perception on Values Formation, Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao, Practice Dimension on ESP

Reference Code: A12238

Predictors of the Performance in Physics of BS Nursing Student of Urdaneta City University

Ariel Calub

Introduction

The learning of students is not confined in a closed space. Different factors bombard this learning which can either enhance or undermine it. Different theories can explain the learning behavior of learners that may affect their academic performance. More often, these theories focus on student-based factors and teacher based factors. This study explored the relationship of students' academic performance in physics and student-based factors of study habits and interest in physics and teacher-related factors of teacher personality and teaching skills.

Methods

The descriptive-correlation method was used in this study. The student-related predictors in terms of interest and study habits and the teacher-related predictors in terms of personality and teaching skills were generated using a questionnaire. The data gathered from answered questionnaires were checked, classified, tabulated and analyzed. The correlation between the dependent variables (students' interest in physics and study habits, and teacher's personality and teaching skills) and students' academic performance in physics were measured using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Results

The study showed that the BS Nursing students' performance in Physics is "very good" and has an average grade of 88. Interpreting the computed Pearson-r correlation coefficient revealed that the academic performance of students in Physics has a significant positive relationship with students' interest, students' study habits and teacher's teaching skills. The teachers' personality, however, does not have a significant relationship with the students' academic performance in Physics. This means that the level of students' study habits, students' interest in physics and teacher's teaching skills are good predictors of a students' academic performance while the teacher's personality is not a good predictor of students' academic performance.

Discussions

The results show that there is a need to enhance the students' perception and interest in the subject of Physics. The focus should also be given to the students' study habits as it has a positive effect on the students' academic performance. For better instruction, the teacher's teaching skills should be constantly developed to cope with the changing needs of the students. Further study on other factors that may be good predictors of students' academic performance in physics is needed.

Keywords: academic performance, study habits, student interest, teaching skills, personality

Reference Code: A14179

Principal Leadership and School Performance: An Integration of Transformational and Instructional Leadership in MAPEH

Imelda Penaflor

Introduction

Schools rely upon the initiative of all the associations to shape beneficial prospects through a procedure of self-recharging. To grow the authority limit of schools endeavoring to enhance their scholastic performance, some principals include educators in the maintained discourse and essential leadership about instructive issues. While remaining central agents for change, these principals perceive educators as equivalent accomplices in this process, acknowledging their polished methodology, and benefiting from their information and aptitudes. Concentrating on school authority relations among principals and educators, this investigation inspects the capability of their dynamic cooperation around instructional matters to improve the nature of educating and underway execution in Music, Arts, Physical Education, and Health subject.

Methods

The researcher used a descriptive type of research in the form of survey methods. Simple random sampling was utilized, so that size n is produced by a scheme which ensures that each subgroup of the population of size n has an equal probability of being chosen as the sample. It is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems in this study. Further, data collection included a reflective journal, post-teaching reflective analysis, questionnaires, interviews, document analysis, and non-participant observations.

Results

Given the weighted methods in the competencies of MAPEH teachers in teaching performing expressions, the greater part of the MAPEH Teachers showed appreciation in performing expressions through watching, performing, and different performance activities however they can't perform well in any kind of performing expressions. They also can't show authority in showing performing expressions to their students as well as coordinated knowledge of performing expressions.

Discussions

Because of the discoveries of this inquiry, it is suggested that the MAPEH teachers must have experiential learning through seminars and workshops. Also, The Department of Education through the Schools Division Office of Urdaneta should provide or allocate budget for the purchase of the school's needed facilities, equipment and instructional materials in teaching MAPEH to integrate better and transform the instruction of the subject.

Keywords: Principal Leadership and School Performance, Integration of Transformational and Instructional Leadership in MAPEH, Instruction in MAPEH

Reference Code: A32516

Professional Accountabilities and Managerial Skills of Administrators of Integrated Schools in Region I

Sofia Rimando

Introduction

The focus of this study is to find out the manifestations of standards and norms of professional accountabilities and the extent of managerial skills of the administrators in Region I.

Methods

This research employed a descriptive survey design and questionnaires, which yielded the following results. It was found out that the administrators were predominantly males, married, middle-aged, obtained their MA/MS degree with doctoral units, attended training in the district, division, provincial, regional, national and international levels. The data also revealed that most of the integrated schools in Region I was established in 2009-2012, have average numbers of teachers, considered as small schools in terms of enrolment, funded by the national government, and most of the schools' projects were on infrastructure.

Results

The data also presented that administrators always manifest the standards and norms of professional accountability and have a very great extent of manifestation in terms of professional and managerial skills. However, they perceived the problems encountered to be slightly serious. The result of the t-test revealed that the administrators and master teachers differ in their perception of the frequency of manifestation on professional accountabilities along with commitment, responsibility, cooperation, integrity, receptiveness, and compassion. They also differ in their perception of the extent of manifestation of managerial skills, particularly on the administrative aspect. The results of the Pearson Product Correlation revealed that the administrators' personal and professional attributes are related to their professional accountabilities and managerial skills.

Discussions

Thus, this research recommends that viable programs for the enhancement of the professional accountabilities and managerial skills of administrators should be implemented. Administrators should continue to practice commitment, professionalism, integrity, responsibility, receptiveness, compassion, and cooperation to successfully perform their duties as instructional leaders and school managers. Likewise, the problems encountered should be dealt with accordingly to improve students' and teachers' performance with the intensive effort of the community and other stakeholders.

Keywords: professional accountabilities, managerial skills, and integrated school

Reference Code: 4X9FP

Readiness of Mathematics Teachers in Pangasinan towards the Senior High School Program

Rodolfo Santianez

Introduction

This study determined the readiness of mathematics teachers in Pangasinan towards the Senior High School Program in terms of the content of mathematics and knowledge of mathematical software. This was analyzed across their profile variables such as age, designation, educational attainment, years of teaching mathematics and seminars/workshops attended related to the K-12 program. The results of the study were the bases in coming up with a teacher's development plan that will enhance the mathematical ability of the Senior High School mathematics teachers in the province of Pangasinan.

Methods

This study adopted the descriptive research design and used Input-Process-Output (IPO). The subjects of the research were the mathematics teachers in Pangasinan who will handle the Senior High School Program in June 2016. The 100-item Readiness Test developed by the researcher composed of 15 items for the Basic Mathematics, 30 items in Statistics and Probability, 25 items in Business Mathematics, 15 items in Pre-Calculus and 15 items in the Basic Calculus were used to determine the extent of readiness of the teachers in the content of mathematics and a survey questionnaire to determine the extent of knowledge of mathematics teachers in the different mathematical software.

Results

The results show that the computed mean scores of the mathematics teachers in basic mathematics exceed the 50% cut-off with a verbal description of ready. Moreover, in terms of statistics and probability with a computed mean with a verbal description of not ready. Concerning the age bracket of the teachers, the group of teachers belongs to the age bracket of 40-49 and the age bracket of 50 years old and above is having the mean score with the verbal description of not ready to teach the content of Pre-Calculus. Along with the age of the teacher's terms of Basic Calculus the group of teachers with the age bracket of 40-49 and 50 years old and above the mean score having the verbal description of not ready to teach the concept of Basic calculus.

Discussions

The mathematics teachers in Pangasinan have limited experience in national seminars related to the K-12 basic education program. Moreover, they are ready to teach the content of General Mathematics, Basic Calculus, and Pre-Calculus. However, the teachers in the province of Pangasinan need improvement in statistics and probability. There is a need for the mathematics teachers in Pangasinan to know more about how to use the features of SPSS software.

Keywords: Readiness, Senior High School Program

Reference Code: 5FN3D

Reading Comprehension and Ability in Solving Word Problems in Basic Mathematics

Reynaldo Calub

Introduction

One of the topics taught in mathematics is solving word problems. Since the medium of instruction in mathematics is English then the student's ability in solving word problems may be related to their knowledge of the English language particularly their level of reading comprehension as the solution of word problems require their translation into the right mathematical phrases or equations. The main purpose of the study was to determine if there is a significant relationship between reading comprehension and word problem-solving in basic mathematics. It also sought to find out the competency of the respondents in reading comprehension and word problem-solving.

Methods

In this study, the descriptive-correlational method of research was used. Data was gathered using a multiple-choice type test consisting of 30 items. The Split-Half Reliability Test was used to establish the reliability of the instrument. The arithmetic mean was used to determine the level of competence of the respondents in reading comprehension and word problem-solving ability. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationship between reading comprehension and word problem-solving ability.

Results

In light of the findings of the study, the following are the results: 1. The majority of the respondents have a poor level of reading comprehension. 2. The majority of the respondents have a poor level of word problem-solving ability in basic mathematics. 3. There exists a significant relationship between reading comprehension and word problem-solving ability in basic mathematics. The low positive correlation between the two variables implies that there are other factors aside from reading comprehension that affect the performance of the respondents in solving word problems.

Discussions

The poor performance of the respondents suggests that they lack vocabulary knowledge and the ability to decipher word meanings. The difficulties of the respondents in solving word problems in basic mathematics is an indication that they have poor reading comprehension skills which handicap them to translate the word problems into the appropriate mathematical phrases or equations that consequently lead to the successful solution of the problems.

Keywords: reading comprehension, word problem solving ability

Reference Code: A29558

Reinforcing Mathematical Skills in Addition and Subtraction of Dissimilar Fractions Using a Math Bingo Game

Wilfredo Bonagua

Introduction

This action research aimed to reinforce the mathematical skills and to develop a positive attitude towards mathematics among the Grade 4 pupils of Baligat Elementary School through the use of Math Bingo. The researcher found out that below 75% standard level result of the two summative tests during the second semester in Mathematics 4 in addition and subtraction of dissimilar fraction with MPS of 58.40 and 57.20 respectively, It was also found out that one of the least learned competencies during the second quarter exam was on solving word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions.

Methods

The data were gathered by administering a 10-item teacher-made test to the 25 Grade 4 pupils. The pre-test was administered before they were exposed to the intervention for 6 weeks with one-hour time-allotment per session thrice a week. To determine if there is an improvement in the pupils' problem-solving skills, the same test was again utilized for the post-test. Data gathered were statistically analyzed through the use of a t-test at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Table 1. T-test of the significant difference between the pre-test and post-test.

(Table removed)

The table shows that the difference 5.16 of the mean of the pre-test 3.08 and post-test 8.24 scores of the 25 pupils had a computed t-value of 2.64 which is above the t-value of 1.699 at 0.05 level of significance with 24 degrees of freedom. This means that there was a significant gain in scores in the post-test over the pre-test. The obtained data also revealed that there is a significant improvement in the mathematical skill in adding and subtracting dissimilar fractions of the 25 Grade 4 pupils of Baligat Elementary School.

Discussions

Based on the findings, it is recommended that teachers especially those who are teaching Mathematics utilize Math Bingo as a strategy in reinforcing their lessons particularly in addition and subtraction of dissimilar fractions. Teachers who are handling other subject areas can also modify and adapt to the Bingo strategy. The conduct of similar studies to further verify the results of this research is also encouraged.

Keywords: Reinforce, Dissimilar Fractions, Math Bingo

Reference Code: A54216

Research Competency and Productivity of Master Teachers in Region I

Nimfa Medriano

Introduction

This study was conducted to determine the research competency and productivity of Master Teachers (MTs) in the Department of Education (DepEd) Regional Office I during the school year 2017-2018.

Methods

The descriptive survey method was used in this study with a six-part questionnaire-checklist as the main data-gathering tool to determine the MTs' profile variables. The 256 MT-respondents randomly selected from the divisions of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan I, Laoag City, Candon City, San Fernando City, and Urdaneta City was reduced to 196 after determining the MTs' research productivity in the initial data analysis. The researcher adopted the instrument of Sante (2017) and was revised to fit it for MTs. Frequency counts, percentages, mode, average weighted mean (AWM), rank, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), and Pearson r coefficient were used to test the data in their null form of 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Findings revealed that the respondents are within their prime ages, MS/ MA graduates, MT I, have been MTs for 1-2 years, engaged in the conduct of research for 1-2 years, and have attended 1-2 training relevant to research. MTs have high research awareness, are highly competent in the conduct of research, and have high research productivity. MTs produce individual researches on improving the quality of education at the school level using their fund. The most common difficulties encountered by MTs in the conduct of research are limited personal funds and time to pursue the research study, overworked, and multiple assignments. MTs' research competency is affected by their age, highest educational attainment, position/ academic rank, and several years engaged in the conduct of research. There is a significant relationship between MTs' degree of research competence and their level of research productivity. Thus, the null hypotheses are rejected.

Discussions

Therefore, to further increase MTs' research competence and productivity, it is recommended that MTs' research programs should be designed to balance MTs' multiple assignments and extra-curricular activities to give enough time for research; MTs should be encouraged to pursue their graduate studies and attend more training relevant to research; incentive systems in research should be enhanced and enforced to motivate MTs further to conduct research, and research conferences/ fora should be well-planned for research presentation and publication.

Keywords: Research Competency, Research Productivity, Masters Teachers Research, Region 1 Research, Region 1 Master Teachers

Reference Code: C66JH

Social Media as a Communication Tool for Public Secondary Schools

Ana Luz Casem

Introduction

With the world amidst an online life upset, it is more than clear that online networking like Facebook, Twitter, Orkut, MySpace, Skype and so forth, are utilized widely with the end goal of correspondence. A standout amongst the most significant focal points of the utilization of internet-based life is on the web sharing of learning and data among the unique gatherings of individuals. This web-based sharing of data moreover advances the expansion in the relational abilities among the individuals, particularly among the students/understudies of instructive establishments.

Methods

A descriptive-correlational method of research was used in this inquiry. It is scoped and delimited in the School Division of Urdaneta City using purposive sampling to gather the 21 public secondary school heads. Also, random sampling to collect information from the master teachers and PTA office within the division.

Results

Based on the data gathered, it shows that mobile messaging is always utilized by the respondents as a communication tool. Among all of the social media applications, Facebook and Youtube have the highest frequency with the weighted mean of 4.49 and 3.84. Moreover, results revealed that the extent of utilization of social media is often used in providing information on school activities, announcements, academic information, etc.

Discussions

A significant relationship between the extent of utilization of social media application in providing information across the profile variables is observed by analyzing the data through computing the Spearman Rho values.

Keywords: Social Media, Communication Tool, Public Secondary Schools Communication Tool

Reference Code: 6P4UW

Test Anxiety and Performance Levels in Reading Comprehension among Grade 8 Students

Dexter Cabreros

Introduction

This study determined the test anxiety and performance levels in reading comprehension of one hundred ninety-eight (198) Grade 8 students of five public secondary schools of Laoac, Pangasinan.

Methods

The descriptive-correlational method was utilized in this study. A test anxiety scale was used to determine the anxiety level of the students. A reading comprehension test was utilized in gathering data. The data gathered were analyzed and interpreted using frequency counts, percentages, average weighted mean, and Spearman Rho.

Results

The study revealed that the level of text anxiety of the students is average. Students experienced a very fast heartbeat while taking the test. They perceived that they could be better in tests if they could take it alone and not be pressured by the time limit and surprise examinations. The performance of the one hundred eight (108) students at the literal level are high while the students' performances in both inferential and critical levels are low.

Discussions

The final model from the performance at the literal level is $y=8.78-.881$ Test Anxiety. This shows that the higher the test anxiety of the students, the lower the performance that they yield and vice versa. It is recommended that teachers initiate reading remediation during independent cooperative learning to improve the students' reading comprehension and to enrich the curricula for activities on testing reading comprehension levels, especially on inferential and critical levels. A parent-teacher program may also be initiated and strengthened which may create a support system among teachers, parents, and students particularly focusing on reading skills and lessening the test anxiety in the classroom.

Keywords: test anxiety, literal level, inferential level

Reference Code: A09169

The Effect of Peer Group in Oral Reading Skills of Grade Eight Students of Anastacio G. Yumul High School

Christina Baluyut

Introduction

Peer teaching is a process by which students learn from students that are more experienced and knowledgeable about the subject material. Even though most of the Language teachers studied strategies and methods to develop the students' oral reading skills, teachers still had problems in teaching oral reading to students. Often, students are afraid of reciting and being corrected by the teacher, which results in poor participation of students in oral reading. According to the Tennessee Teaching and Learning Center, most students feel comfortable reading or asking questions to other students, rather than their teachers. This result just showed that students reading with peer group will develop their oral reading skills if they will read with peers, who were experienced and knowledgeable in reading.

Methods

The study made use of the descriptive-experimental method of research to draw responses from the Grade 8 high school students of Anastacio G. Yumul High School of the school year 2014-2015. It considered five peer groups for reading where twenty students of English 8 will be expected to group with four members each and twenty students will be reading individually.

Results

From the result of the study, the following conclusions in response to the hypotheses posted earlier are hereby drawn that there is a significant difference between the pre-test scores of the experimental group and the control group. This is necessary to make the data valid because both groups have little or no knowledge on the topic read. The result of the post-test scores of the experimental and the control groups was significantly different. That there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental and control group. The pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental group were higher than the control group. This implies that peer grouping is more effective than traditional classroom reading and discussion. This concludes that students had gained higher pacing reading ability in oral reading after being exposed to peer-group reading.

Discussions

From the aforementioned findings and conclusions, it is hereby recommended that teachers could utilize peer groups in oral-reading. Further studies of a peer group in oral reading as a delivery mode in teaching the second language can be conducted and a study could be conducted in developing a tool assessment in evaluating peer group performance of students in different subject areas.

Keywords: Peer Group, Oral Reading Skills

Reference Code: NK5Y3

The Landscape of Leadership Preparation: Reframing Inquiry-Based English Learning

Maricar Zikmund

Introduction

Instructive analysts and instructors have noticed the in agreements of instructive innovation or data and correspondence innovation on twenty-first-century educating and learning. For instance, they understood those common administration points of view that can scarcely be connected to quick-moving and changing instructive practice with high innovation in the new century; one prevailing pioneer can't deal with innovation incorporated training without any help. In this manner, new points of view about reframing have risen that better addressed these new instructional substances. As precedents, conveyed administration, aggregate authority, and school innovation authority were among the hypothetical structures developing in the instructive change development in tutoring and educational systems around the globe.

Methods

A descriptive type of research in the form of a survey method was used in the inquiry. Simple random sampling was utilized, so that size n is produced by a scheme which ensures that each subgroup of the population of size n has an equal probability of being chosen as the sample. It is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems in this study. Further, this method of research involves the collection of data to test a hypothesis or to answer questions covering the current status of the subject of study. With such characteristics, this method of research is the most appropriate to use in this study.

Results

Lined up with current points of view in the order, proposing that inquiry-based is a productive instructional mode for substance finding out about language. The understudies' thoughts of the dialog addresses prompted progressively explicit and nuanced understandings of the connection between language variety and personality and showed their commitment in and commitments to "genuine" current discussions in sociolinguistics. The understudies' discourse just addressed the language belief systems and power structures that formed their code-exchanging rehearse and the semantic desires they looked in scholarly and proficient settings.

Discussions

The perspectives on language variety and character were developed during the survey, an increasingly unpredictable connection between students' personality and language use that has recently been recognized by teachers. Moreover, it is suggested that educators and analysts must be careful about accepting that understudies recognize inquiry-based learning.

Keywords: Landscape of Leadership, Reframing Inquiry-Based English Learning, English Learning, Inquiry-Based

Reference Code: A63655

The Learning Style Preference of Senior High School Students: Strategic Plan for 21st Century Learners

Alaissa Jacinto

Introduction

Learning systems are particular mixes or examples of learning exercises utilized amid the learning procedure. The nature of learning results accomplished is needy to a significant degree in the learning exercises used by students. These learning procedures can be comprehensively partitioned into self-controlled methodology in which the understudies perform most direction exercises themselves, remotely managed technique in which the understudies let their learning procedure to be directed by instructors/books or absence of direction when understudies can't control their learning procedure without anyone else and encounter inadequate help from outer control as given by educators and learning condition

Methods

The researcher used a descriptive type of research in the form of survey methods. Simple random sampling was utilized, so that size n is produced by a scheme which ensures that each subgroup of the population of size n has an equal probability of being chosen as the sample. It is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems in this study. Further, this method of research involves the collection of data to test a hypothesis or to answer questions covering the current status of the subject of study. With such characteristics, this method of research is the most appropriate to use in this study.

Results

The discoveries of the examination uncovered that the most favored learning style of senior high school students was Visual (58.7%) trailed by Auditory (68%), Tactile (13.5%) and sensation (19.1%). Additionally, the investigation uncovered that there was no considerable effect of certain statistical factors across the profiles variable on the learning style inclinations of the understudies.

Discussions

The discoveries of the inquiry would give better comprehension to the educators to develop educational modules, to arrange exercises, and to instruct as per understudies' learning styles. These discoveries are significant in forming showing rehearsals as well as in featuring issues that help arrangement producers, chairpersons, educational modules composers, partners, guardians, and employees to contemplate their job in encouraging understudy learning.

Keywords: Learning Style Preference, Senior High School Students, Strategic Plan for 21st Century Learners

Reference Code: A17618

Stem-Based Laboratory Manual: A Basis in Improving Academic Performance of Students Using the Robotics Program in Public Schools

Dexter Palanas

Introduction

Robotics is seen by many as offering major new benefits in education at all levels (Johnson, 2003). Using this mindset of interest, robotics can be used to uplift the current quality of Science and Mathematics education in the Philippines. This study aimed to integrate the robotics program in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) through the construction of laboratory manual.

Methods

The study used pre and post evaluation control group design. The design involved two groups of heterogeneous students. Both groups were given an evaluation survey. The experimental group used a teacher-made STEM-based laboratory manual in conducting science activity while the control group used a conventional manual in laboratory activities. There were two sets of data collected in this study. The responses of the students on the evaluation survey and the quarterly test results of the students from the second quarter to the fourth quarter for the S.Y. 2016 – 2017.

Results

The computed two-tailed P-value is equaled 0.0016 at 0.05 level of significance. Compare with the t value equal to 3.4293. This difference is considered to be very statistically significant. The results show that there is a significant difference between the Conventional Laboratory Manual and STEM-based Laboratory Manual in terms of Scientific, Technological, Engineering and Mathematical standards. The study also revealed that utilizing a STEM-Based Laboratory Manual can improve the students' academic performance.

Discussions

It was recommended that the STEM-based laboratory manual should be implemented in all the schools in Calamba City. The manual can be improved by using an advanced version of robots and by integrating robotics programs to other subjects.

Keywords: Robotics, STEM, Laboratory Manual

Reference Code: 7N9AA

Administrative and Supervisory Practices of School Principals in the 21st Century

Salvacion Tabelin

Introduction

This study determined the extent of supervisory and administrative practices of the public elementary school principals in the six (6) divisions of the Province of Pangasinan, SY 2015-2016. For school managers are the vital supervisory and administrative leaders of schools nationwide. They are the prime movers in the school organizations in which they lead. They are the persons who possess leadership skills to attain the objectives of quality education among leaders to make them worthwhile and productive individuals.

Methods

The descriptive survey method was used particularly frequently, percentage and average weighted mean to address the problem of the study.

Results

It was found out that the Public Elementary School Principals (PESPs) are mature, short of educational attainment and supervised small number of teachers, exemplary perform their supervisory and administrative functions thereby making them role models of their teachers, profile variables and relevant training attended in the national and international levels are considered positive indicator of non-comparability of the supervisory and administrative practices of PEPs.

Discussions

The results demonstrate that PEPs should enhance their professional growth by upgrading their educational qualifications, and enriching their administrative and supervisory functions through in-service training; should maintain their exemplary performance in supervisory and administrative functions and there should be a research advocacy to expose other significant variables, concepts or constructs as good sources of variance as excellent indicators of relationships as features of scholarly research endeavor.

Keywords: supervisory, administrative practices, 21st Century

Reference Code: A35070

Assessment of the Implementation of the Child Protection Policy of Secondary School Teachers

Mara Gabriel

Introduction

Department of Education (DepED) Order No. 40, s. 2012 also known as the Child Protection Policy (CPP) is one of the major reforms in the Philippine educational system. However, there were still reported instances in schools where teachers and learners meet issues. In this regard, this study intended to assess the implementation of the Child Protection Policy of Secondary School Teachers of the Urdaneta City Division.

Methods

Mixed-Method was used as the researcher utilized survey questionnaires and guide questions during the group interviews where most of the gathered data were described and recorded.

Results

Results indicated that the Knowledge, Acceptance, and Practice of the respondents on the implementation of the CPP are above standard. Hence, the respondents are learned with the nature of the child and the CPP, compliant and adapt to such. Sex and Years of Experience used in the study as profile variables contributed significantly to the said assessment. Finally, to a greater extent, Knowledge, Acceptance, and Practice of the respondents on the implementation of CPP are inseparable in nature.

Discussions

With these, an action plan and a School-based Referral and Monitoring System for Child Protection Management Issues shall be implemented.

Keywords: Assessment, Bullying, Child Abuse, Child Protection Policy

Reference Code: A06099

Awareness of and Compliance to School Canteen Regulations in the City Schools Division of Batac

Gladys Lampitoc

Introduction

The City Schools Division of Batac (CSDB) aims to establish and maintain school canteens that cater to the nutritional needs of the school children through selling and serving healthy, nutritious and affordable snacks and meals while at the same time follows orders and memoranda of the Department of Education about food, drinks, sanitation, and canteen funds. This study supported the close monitoring and supervision by the CSDB through the School Governance and Operations Division (SGOD) of the operation and management of school canteens in public elementary and secondary schools by looking into the level of awareness and compliance to school canteen regulations by the school canteen teachers set by the DepEd for public schools.

Methods

This research adopted the descriptive design. The respondents are the school canteen managers from the 26 public elementary schools and six (6) secondary schools. Total population sampling was used to determine the level of awareness and compliance of all school canteens to DepEd regulations on canteen operations. A survey questionnaire was used. The questionnaire was a validated self-made checklist based on DO 13, s. 2017 and DO 8, s. 2007. It was categorized into three (3) namely: a) operations, b) food management, and c) fund management and accounting. The data were treated by frequency count and mean percentages. The questionnaire used a four-point-scale.

Results

It was found out that the canteen teachers considered as canteen managers are very much aware of the regulations set by the Department of Education particularly the DO 8, s. 2007 and DO 13, s. 2017 as to operations, food management, and fund management and accounting. On the other hand, the school canteen managers are generally always compliant with school canteen regulations set by the Department of Education for public elementary and secondary schools.

Discussions

The level of awareness and compliance of school canteen managers in public elementary and secondary schools to DepEd canteen regulations was generally high. It is imperative that the awareness of the school canteen managers of DepEd Order No. 8, s. 2007 and DepEd Order No. 13, s. 2017 led to a high degree of compliance. While the school canteen managers were very much aware and are highly compliant with DepEd canteen regulations, they have encountered many problems with canteen operations which could greatly affect their overall compliance with certain provisions.

Keywords: canteen operation, canteen management, public school canteens

Reference Code: A46985

Challenges of School Administrators on the Implementation of Senior High School Curriculum in Region III

Joenar Baluyut

Introduction

School administrators serve as the "captain of the ship". They lead the people in the educational sector and manage the operations to make the institution working and productive. Aside from that, they also face different challenges that test their limits and make them more analytical and critical. Principals all over the world usually face new challenges as they move into a new period of providing education to young learners. These challenges are frequently modifications or indicators of previous and present problems. They may involve advanced methods or innovative prominence, as educators try to address them in the milieu of our fast-growing humanity. Traditionally, school heads employ the teachers, manage the finances, retort to public and parent issues, and agreed on the manner on everything from restraint to educational aims. In the Philippines, Republic Act 10533 untied a change from a 4-year secondary education to six years and separating into the junior high school and the senior high school. The K to 12 Basic Education Program, the main portion of the operation policy of President Aquino, is also one of the most provocative management advantages.

Methods

This study utilized a descriptive design in identifying the challenges encountered by the school administrators in the implementation of the Senior High School, how the school heads addressed the challenges, the proposed strategic plan for the effective Senior High School implementation, and the implications of the study to educational management.

Results

After a thorough analysis of the gathered data, it was found out that the majority of the school administrator's encountered challenges in terms of material and human resources, curriculum, students, and scheduling of subjects and instructional supervision. Thus a strategic plan was proposed to effectively implement the Senior High School Curriculum.

Discussions

It was recommended that the school administrators should be proactive in developing and implementing a plan to ensure that all staff develops culturally responsive practices needed to work with diverse students and their families. School heads must also be familiar with available resources to support the diverse needs of students, families, and staff and must know how to access additional support to ensure an appropriate education for all students and support for teachers.

Keywords: Challenges, School Administrator, Senior High School Curriculum, Implementation

Reference Code: UL64N

Competency of Teachers in the Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) In the Teaching-Learning Process

Ginalyn De Guzman

Introduction

This study generally determined the level of competency in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) of teachers in Cluster 7 in the City Schools Division of Urdaneta for the School Year 2017-2018.

Methods

A validated questionnaire was utilized as the main instrument in data gathering. Mean Score Percentage, weighted mean, Pearson correlation coefficient were utilized as statistical tools for this study.

Results

Findings showed that Teachers in Cluster 7 mostly used ICT resources in the teaching-learning process to the extent of their familiarity with the resources. The level of competency of teachers in Cluster 7 in using ICT resources in the teaching-learning process is satisfactory in keeping records of the learners, and the highest level of competency in the use of ICT resources is using television or video as instructional material. Correlational analysis revealed that the extent of use of the ICT resources is not influential factors affecting their competency in the use of ICT in the teaching-learning process. This finding leads to the acceptance of the null hypothesis which means that the use of ICT resources is not significantly related to their competency.

Discussions

Teachers in Cluster 7 need to run through advanced practices on the use of ICT by exposing themselves to the different ICT-based methodologies. These methodologies enable the teachers to be more innovative in utilizing ICT that involves the active participation of the students.

Keywords: Competency, Information Communication Technology, resources, teachers, teaching-learning process

Reference Code: A03365

Coping Mechanism of School Manager: Basis for Innovative Managerial Programs

Catherine Sagaoinit

Introduction

This study determined the problems encountered by the school managers and their coping mechanisms in Urdaneta City Division. It sought to determine the profile of the school managers in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, years of service as a school manager, number of teachers supervised and relevant training. Further, it looked into the problems they encountered and their coping mechanisms along with work requirements relationship with external stakeholders and disaster preparedness management. Also, it looked into significant differences in the level of relationship between the problems encountered and their coping mechanisms. The null hypothesis was tested at a level of significance between the problems encountered and their profile variables and the significant relationships between coping mechanisms and problems encountered.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was used and the questionnaire checklist was used in gathering data. The frequency counts, percentages, weighted mean average point and ANNOVA (Analysis of Variance) were the statistical tools used in the analysis of data and the coded Pearson product-moment Correlation Coefficient (r) was used.

Results

The majority belongs to age bracket, 35- and above years, female married, mostly with Master of Arts units 14 or 31.1 percent. The majority have 1-5 years in service as school manager and have 6-10 teachers supervised that is 18 - 40.0 percent. Most of them have attended training at various levels. Further, the problems encountered by the school managers are 2.98 "moderately serious", and the coping mechanisms which are 2.63 "moderately practiced". Likewise, the school managers were comparable or have the same level in problems encountered when grouped according to their profiles. In terms of the relationship between the coping mechanisms and the problems encountered is not affected.

Discussions

The following are hereby recommended. School managers who have not finished a Masteral and Doctoral Degree are encouraged to finish it. Those who experienced "moderately serious" problems may continue using other coping mechanisms not mentioned in the study to possibly reduce or illuminate them. The training program should be designed, formulated and implemented to orient further school managers in coping with problems encountered to make it from "moderately serious" to not serious. Finally, other studies should be conducted to look into other aspects using more variables and in a wider scope.

Keywords: Coping mechanisms, school managers, innovation

Reference Code: A85353

Core Values and Work Practices of Kindergarten Teachers

Girlie Gimado

Introduction

The teachers' background, training, competence, self-concept, sense of worth and attitudes toward work are vital factors in the attainment of the educational purposes of the school. Above all, the values of the teachers, particularly those that relate to work contribute very much to the efficiency and effectiveness with which they fulfill their roles and perform their tasks, duties, and responsibilities. In this regard, this study attempted to determine the core values and work practices of kindergarten teachers in the two divisions of Pangasinan for S.Y. 2015-2016.

Methods

The descriptive-correlational method of research was employed and a questionnaire was used to determine the Levels of Core Values and Work Practices of Kindergarten Teachers drawing out the results of this investigation.

Results

The following salient findings were brought forth 1.) the respondent teachers of this study, relatively belong to an age bracket of 31-40 years old, are largely female composed of 172 or 86 percent, a large number of them that is 153 or 76.5 percent are married, a larger number of 65 or 23.5 percent have 1-3 years of length of service and a larger number of them that is 125 or 62.5 percent are with Masteral Degree units 2.) The respondent teachers have a very high level of work practices along with a diversity of learners, curriculum and pedagogy, evaluation, learning environment and community linkages obtaining an overall weighted mean 4.46 3.) the respondent teachers have a very high level of core values with an overall weighted mean of 4.54 4.) There are significant differences between the level of core values and work practices of kindergarten teachers across their profile variables except relevant training attended 5.) There is no significant relationship between the level of core values of kindergarten teachers and the profile variables.

Discussions

The respondent teachers are matured and have commendable educational qualifications thereby making them effective and efficient kindergarten teachers. The respondent teachers have exemplary core values and work practices making them worthy of emulation. Likewise, the profile variables are a positive source of variance in the level of core values of kindergarten teachers while relevant training is not considered as a determinant factor in the level of core values of kindergarten teachers. Thus, teachers should sustain their high level of core values and work practices which can greatly influence their instructional performance.

Keywords: Work Practices, Core Values

Reference Code: A92232

Disaster Risk Reduction Management Practices Of School Administrators in Urdaneta City Division

Kelvin Jeoffry Viduya

Introduction

Disaster risk reduction is a goal of every nation during a disaster/calamity. In Philippine's educational system, disaster risk reduction management is also practiced. Schools all over the country conduct an earthquake and fire drill. These drills are advised to be done quarterly with the cooperation of the Local Government. School administrators supervise and monitor their areas to check the readiness in the possible disaster that might happen to disseminate related information to the community people and the children with strong leadership and initiative. This study determined the level of disaster risk reduction management practices of school administrators in the public elementary schools of the different divisions of Pangasinan, SY 2015-2016.

Methods

The t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Pearson- r were used to determine the significant difference between the level of disaster risk reduction management practices of public school administrators across the profile variables and the significant relationships between the level of disaster risk reduction management practices of public school administrators and their profile variables.

Results

In light of the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn: 1.) The public elementary school administrators are mature, educationally qualified and well-trained to do their management function in disaster risk reduction. 2) the public elementary school administrators are good in their practice of managing disaster risk reduction in their schools. 3) it is implied that regardless of the profile variables of the school administrators, they perform at the same level. 4) the profile variables of the school administrators do not considerably improve or change their level of disaster risk reduction management practices.

Discussions

Based on the conclusions derived from this study, the following recommendations are hereby presented: 1) a well-managed development program on disaster management should be organized by the Department of Education. 2) The very good practices of school administrators in disaster risk reduction management should be continued and expanded. 3) The more intensified training program should be designed, formulated and implemented to upgrade the skill and competencies of school administrators. 4) Other studies should be conducted to work into other aspects of disaster risk reduction management using variables in a wider scope.

Keywords: level, school administrators, disaster risk reduction

Reference Code: A29729

Extent of Participation of School Managers in Community Development Projects

Lorena Zamora

Introduction

This study determined the extent of participation of public elementary school managers in community development projects of the Urdaneta City Division, SY 2015-2016. Specifically, it sought to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, religious affiliation, highest educational attainment, and years of experience as school managers and the number of relevant in-service training. Likewise, it looked into the extent of participation of public elementary school managers in community development projects along zero waste management, economic development, sports development, clean and green, community learning center, health, and nutrition and environmental concerns, the significant relationships between the extent of participation of public elementary school managers in community development projects and their profile variables and the problems encountered by the school managers in their participation to community development projects.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was employed and the questionnaire checklist was used in gathering the data. To address the problems in this study, the statistical measures were used for data analysis and interpretations. These are frequency counts and percentage, the average weighted means, the analysis of variance and the Pearson product-moment of coefficient correlation were used.

Results

Findings of the study: 1) the youngest of the school managers is 31 years old and the oldest is 60 and above, predominantly women, with bachelor's degree, Roman Catholic, majority have 5 years in service as school administrators; 2) the extent of participation of public elementary school managers in community development is moderately extensive; 3) there are no significant relationships found between the extent of participation of public elementary school managers and their profile variables and; 4) the most pressing problems encountered by the public elementary school managers participation in community development projects are the value system of the people and the negative attitude of the people towards change.

Discussions

Recommendations of the study based on the findings and conclusions: 1) the school managers should pursue the highest educational degree and undergo training and seminars 2) coordinate with the barangay council officials to participate in community development projects; 3) aspire for excellent performance in the community development projects; 4) an orientation seminar-workshop on moral recovery program.

Keywords: COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT, PROJECTS

Reference Code: A77977

Filipino Slang Words Adeptness of Students: An Assessment

Lilime Fabro

Introduction

As best described by etymologists that the Filipino language is opulent as it evolves tremendously creating a richer vocabulary, this study will open the liberality of education in accepting the factual existence of these slang words spoken by students. This study will find its acceptance among the teachers who in their hope for a better comfortable learning environment will adopt these slang words of their students. Further, amid a getting richer Filipino language is a hope for a virtuous Filipino slang words vocabulary that would at least ease the evolution of a depraved choice of words among students. This study will ambitiously create a partnership between students and teachers in modifying with more acceptable Filipino slang words; in the belief that words can travel twice the speed of sound.

Methods

The study used a quantitative method through a survey-descriptive research design to ascertain the knowledge and utilization of slang words spoken by grade 7 and 8 students. The main tool utilized for this study was a researcher constructed dichotomous survey-questionnaire in gathering the needed data that supported the objective of the study. The questionnaire likewise included contracts that sought teachers' and students' opinions or acceptance, thus the survey-questionnaire brought together the students' competence or skill along with selected slang words and theirs and their teachers' assent or acceptance of its utilization in school.

Results

These findings suggest that while these grade 7 and 8 student utilize these slang words, the actual degree of adeptness was basically "good" along such words, meaning out of 100 slang words they only know the correct denotation of 30 to 49 slang words, thus their opinion as to their degree of adeptness which they say was "very good" varied to their actual knowledge. This result was further supported by the decrease in the number of students who claimed or perceived to be excellent and outstanding as seen in table 12 and by the increase in the number of students who claimed not to be fair, good along with the list of the 100 slang words.

Discussions

No significant difference was seen between the student's sex and their degree of adeptness towards slang words and however, same findings showed a significant relationship between the said variables that students-male and female alike use slang words despite vulgarity of some words, yet, sex and/or gender may influence the use of slang among them.

Keywords: Swardspeak, gay lingo, adeptness

Reference Code: A58923

Instructional Leadership Practices of Public School Administrators

Kirk Arvin Viduya

Introduction

Instructional leadership facilitates direction and support for a school's instructional program. It is organizational glue that keeps things on track. Instructional leadership is practiced by a school head who makes sure that common goals are understood and that everyone feels accountable for one's performance; where the goal is to improve instruction to achieve quality education; and where the goal is realized by making sure that existing policies, practices, and resources are aligned with one another. A school becomes effective when its principal practices instructional leadership.

Methods

The researcher utilized the descriptive method of research that is concerned with the description of data and characteristics of a population. The goal is the acquisition of factual, accurate and systematic data that can be used in averages, frequencies, and similar statistical calculations and to answer the problems in this study.

Results

The following are the salient findings of this study: (1)The youngest of the school administrators is 31 years old and the oldest is 60 years old, but most of them are between 41-50 years old, that is 20 or 44.4 percent, who are largely women in number that is 34 or 76 percent, married 42 or 93 percent, obtained their doctoral units 20 or 44.4 percent, have 11-15 years as a school administrator, that is 20 or 44.4 percent, have transformational leadership style 20 or 44.4 percent, and have attended 7 or more training in the district and division levels. (2)The extent of instructional leadership practices of school administrators obtained a transmuted rating of "Extensive" with an overall weighted mean of 4.22. (3) The school administrators significantly differ in their instructional leadership practices when grouped according to their profile variables. (4) The school administrators' extent of instructional leadership practices do not have significant relationships on their profile variables.

Discussions

Based on the aforecited findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are forwarded:(1)The school administrators must be encouraged, motivated and inspired to complete their graduate and post-graduate degrees to upgrade themselves personally and professionally. (2) The school administrators should always aspire for excellent performance in their instructional leadership practices by being dynamic administrators. (3)More appropriate and relevant variables should be explored to better the performance of school administrators.

Keywords: Instructional Leadership Practices, Public School Administrators, Variables

Reference Code: A93421

Instructional Management of Public Elementary School Teachers in K to 12 Program

Michelle Costales

Introduction

The main objective of this study was to determine the level of instructional management of public elementary school teachers. The descriptive method of research was used. The respondents were 100 teachers from the 26 public elementary school teachers in Urdaneta City District II during the school year 2014 – 2015.

Methods

The questionnaire was the main tool to gather the information needed. Part I of the questionnaire covered the profile variables and Part II dealt with the job satisfaction of the teachers. The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency counts or percentages, average weighted mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results

Based on the analysis and interpretation of data, the following salient findings were drawn: 1) Most of the public elementary school teachers belong to age bracket 31 – 40 years (39 percent) female (71 percent) married (76 percent) had MA units (78 percent) had attended 6-10 number of relevant trainings in the national level (45 percent) 1 – 5 number of relevant trainings in the regional level (78 percent) 1 – 5 number of relevant trainings in the division level (87 percent) and 1 – 5 number of relevant trainings in the district level (89 or 89 percent) and had 5 years and below teaching (29 or 29 percent). 2) The level of instructional management of the public elementary school teachers in the K to 12 programs obtained an overall weighted mean of (3.72) in planning (3.73) organizing (3.70) controlling (3.78) directing (3.77) implementing and evaluating (3.82). 3) There is no significant difference between the level of instructional management of public elementary school teachers in the K-12 program across age, sex, civil status, number of relevant training.

Discussions

Based on salient the findings of this study the following are hereby recommended 1) Since the majority of the teachers have just earned their master units, all concerned teachers should be encouraged, enhance their professional growth by pursuing their graduate and post-graduate studies. 2) Well-Planned development activities focus on the instructional management of the K to 12 programs should be organized by the educational institutions. 3) The more intensified training program should be designed, formulated and implemented to upgrade competencies in their instructional management of the K to 12 programs. 4) The public elementary school teachers should level up their high level of instructional management in the K to 12 programs.

Keywords: Instructional Management, K to 12 Program

Reference Code: A883I9

Instructional Management Skills of Public Elementary Intermediate Teachers

Karen Viduya

Introduction

In school, teachers are considered as the child's second parents. They hold the responsibility of making every learner understand different concepts in every subject area. Various factors interplay in the aspects of teaching in a school which greatly affect how a child learns and relates to others. Such factors include the school environment, peers/classmates, classroom management strategies, activities of programs of the school.

Methods

The researcher used the descriptive correlational method of research was used in this study. A questionnaire checklist was used to gather data. The profiles of the respondents were determined the frequency counts and percentages.

Results

The following are the salient findings of this study: (1) A greater number of the respondents belong to the age bracket 31-40 years old that is 68 or 54 percent. Majority of them are females 92 or 73 percent, have earned their MA units 36 or 28.5 percent, have 6-10 years of teaching experience that is 46 or 36.5 percent, attended 7 or more trainings in the district, 88 or 70 percent, attended 1-3 trainings in the division 54 or 42.9 percent, regional 102 or 81 percent, national 102 or 81 percent and international 108 or 86 percent. (2) The levels of instructional management skills obtained an overall of 4.72 which describes as "Highly Skillful". (3) Significant differences exist among public intermediate teachers' levels of instructional management skills across profile variables' highest educational attainment, and relevant training attended in the district and division levels. (4) Significant relationships exist between the levels of instructional management skills of public elementary school intermediate teachers and their profile variables, highest educational attainment, relevant training in the district and division levels.

Discussions

Based on the aforecited findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are forwarded: (1) The intermediate respondent teachers of the public schools of Urdaneta City should sustain their high profile through a variety of in-service training and upgrading. (2) The intermediate respondent teachers of the public schools of Urdaneta City should continue their professional growth and development by completing their post-graduate studies in a reputable institution. (3) The respondent public intermediate teachers should always maintain their very high level of instructional management skills even if their profile variables vary.

Keywords: Instructional Management, Intermediate Teachers, School

Reference Code: A93815

Integration of School Health and Nutrition Program in Public Elementary Schools

Doris Richell Cabang

Introduction

Education and health go hand and hand. Children need to be healthy to be fit for the school. Sadly, too many children in the Philippines are afflicted by everyday ailments that impact largely on their physical and mental development and limit them from getting the most from their education. Therefore, this study is conceptualized focusing on the extent of integration of school health and nutrition programs in the public elementary schools in the Division of Urdaneta City, S.Y. 2015-2016 which is directed to the total development of the child's health.

Methods

The descriptive – correlation method of research was employed and the questionnaire checklist was used as data gathering for the public elementary school teachers. Frequency counts and percentages were used to determine the profile of the respondents. The t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Pearson-r were used to determine the significant difference between the extent of integration of SHNP in the public elementary schools and the significant relationships between the extent of integration of the School Health and Nutrition Program in the public elementary schools and their profile variables.

Results

The public elementary school teachers have sufficient educational qualifications thereby making them proficient in integrating SHNP in teaching the different learning areas. The public elementary school teachers are good at integrating SHNP in teaching the different subjects. Regardless of the profile attribute of the respondent public elementary school teachers, their extent of integration of SHNP in their teaching the different learning areas are comparable. The extents of integration of SHNP in teaching the different learning areas by the respondent-teachers are not associated with the profile variables, except with the variable sex, in which the correlation is negative.

Discussions

The public elementary school teachers should continue improving themselves professionally by completing their master's degrees in reputable graduate schools. The good practices of integrating SHNP in teaching the different learning areas should be improved to level up to "highly integrated". More intensified training programs should be designed, formulated and implemented to upgrade the skills and competence of respondent-public elementary school teachers. Other studies should be conducted to look into other aspects of the integration of SHNP using other variables not covered in this study.

Keywords: Integration, School Health and Nutrition Program (SHNP)

Reference Code: A71768

Leadership Styles in the Supervision of Instruction: A Proposed Development Program for School Administrators

Glenda Peralta

Introduction

One of the major concerns of any educational institution is how to develop leaders to complete the effectiveness and efficient delivery of educational sources to the school learners globally. This can only be made possible if proper attention is given to the school administrators. The research problems addressed by the study are the following: (1) How do the public elementary school teachers and school administrators view the extent of manifestation by the school administrators of each leadership style in the supervision of instruction in terms of a. Teaching style b. Selling style c. Participating styled. Delegating style? (2) What are the manifestations of such effects of teachers of leadership the activities in terms of specific educational outcomes? (3) Based on the findings, what development plan can be proposed to address the administrators for more effective implementation of their identified needs of school leadership styles and supervisory activities that suit the growth needs of teachers.

Methods

The study used the assessment of leadership styles of the public elementary descriptive method in the school administrators in District I, Urdaneta City Division during the school year 2012-2013. The questionnaire served as the data gathering instrument, which was responded by the identified respondents.

Results

The public elementary school teachers and school administrators believed that the manifestation by the school administrators of the leadership styles varies in extent as indicated by their average point values with their descriptive equivalents of "no evidence," "little evidence," "some evidence," and strong evidence." The analysis of the respondents' perceptions showed that the two groups of respondents were in agreement that the following areas of school supervision imply a need for improvement along with specific criteria leadership styles.

Discussions

The study found out that while the public elementary school teachers and school administrators believed that the school administrators manifest the leadership styles in the supervision of instruction in varying extents, there are individual leadership styles that need to predominate in certain supervisory activities, they should upgrade their knowledge on the appropriate leadership styles that should be manifested in certain supervisory activities.

Keywords: Leadership Styles, Supervision of Instruction, Development Program for School Administrators

Reference Code: A28538

Management of Public Preschools

Perla Dela Cruz

Introduction

This study determines the management of public preschool in Urdaneta City for the school year 2009-2010. Specifically, it determined the following : (1) profile of preschool teachers in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, number of years teaching preschool and relevant trainings attended;(2) level of management of public preschool in planning, organizing, controlling, directing, implementing, evaluating, and decision making ;(3) significant difference in the level of management of public preschool teachers and their profile variables.

Methods

As to the method of research, the descriptive - correlational method was employed. The data gathering instrument used was a questionnaire checklist. Frequency counts and percentages were used to describe the profile of preschool teachers, while the average weighted mean with its descriptive equivalent was used to determine the level of management of public preschool and as to their profile variables, the analysis variance was used.

Results

Based on the treatment and thorough analysis of data the findings are as follows: The majority of preschool teachers are females whose age ranges from 30 years old and younger. Masteral degree is in progress. With regards to the number of years teaching preschool most have 5 years of teaching experience. As far as relevant training is concerned, most have training in the district and division levels. On the level of management of preschool teachers, they have an overall weighted mean described as "High". On the other hand, there is no significant difference between the level of management of public preschool teachers and their profile variables like age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, number of years teaching preschool and relevant training attended. The null hypothesis was tested. 05 level of significance. There is no significant difference between the level of management of public preschool and the following profile variables: age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, years of teaching preschool and relevant training attended.

Discussions

Since very few teachers had finished their master's degrees, all concerned teachers must be encouraged to enhance their professional growth by pursuing their graduate and post-graduate studies. Further studies on the management of public preschool should be undertaken to further strengthen the preschool program.

Keywords: MANAGEMENT, PRESCHOOL

Reference Code: A8II94

Management Performance of Public Secondary School Administrators in Their Core Functions

Josephine Parinas

Introduction

Effective schools do not happen by chance. It is the responsibility of school administrators to create effective educational institutions when meaningful learning takes place. They are designed and maintained by educational leaders who possess an understanding of factors that contribute to organizational effectiveness. One salient factor is the management performance of school administrators who steer the school toward the achievement of vision, mission, and goals of the institution. This study determined the level of management performance of public secondary school administrators.

Methods

The descriptive-correlation method of research was used in this study which is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems raised in this study. The focus was on 202 within six (6) Public Secondary Schools Administrators.

Results

In the light of the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn 1) The respondents' school administrators have adequate educational qualifications thereby making them effective in their supervisory and administrative functions 2) The management performance of public secondary school administrators is influenced by their very satisfactory supervisory and administrative functions 3) The respondents' school administrators are comparable in their level of management performance when compared across their profile variables except in the number of teachers supervised and the number of dropouts. 4) The profile variables of the respondents, except the number of teachers supervised, the number of dropouts and personality type are not associated with the levels of management performance.

Discussions

Based on the findings and conclusions derived from this study, the following recommendations are hereby presented 1) The public school administrators should take their initiatives to further hone their professional upgrading by completing their master degree 2) The very satisfactory supervisory and administrative functions of school administrators should be sustained and maintained 3) The PSSA should exert more effort upgrade their management performance along their core functions, supervisory and administrative functions. 4) Further studies should be conducted on the levels of management performance of public secondary principals in a wider scope using the variables which are not included in this study.

Keywords: Management Performance, Public Secondary School Administrator, Administrative Function

Reference Code: A98516

Managerial Skills of Women Leaders in Basic Education: Bases for the Formulation of a Leadership Model

Jonarex Morella

Introduction

Many women are occupying leadership positions in the educational system, so the prevalent question has shifted from whether or not women can lead, to how effectively they lead. However, the leadership norm continues to be male-oriented, which may lead to gender stereotypes among female leaders and keep them from attaining high-level positions. In spite of efforts at transforming both the country and the public service to embrace national priorities of development and economic growth, challenges persist for women across the educational system. Given this context, the Philippine educational system has to interpret the challenges it faces and align these to processes that would ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of women in leadership positions. Adding more female voices to the discourse of leadership adds to the perspective of complex relationships between gender, attainment, and power not just in the field of education, but also in the workforce as a whole.

Methods

The study is anchored on Katz's Theory. It employed a descriptive survey to determine the managerial competence of basic education women leaders in the province of Ilocos Norte along with conceptual, technical, and human skills. Specifically, it looked into their socio-demographic profile in terms of age, educational attainment, length of service as an administrator, and present administrative position. It also dealt with the problems and challenges they encounter and how do they overcome such adversities. The study, being a process and output-based research undertaking, has resulted in the formulation of a leadership model. An Exempt Research Certificate was granted by the University Research Ethics Review Board (URERB) before the conduct of the study. The needed data were gathered using the Managerial Skills Questionnaire developed by Goodarzi (2002) and were substantiated by informal interviews using a non-structured script. A content validation instrument was developed by the researcher and was used by a panel of experts to determine the validity of the leadership model in terms of structure, content, and usefulness.

Results

Results revealed that the basic education women leaders are of varying ages from young adulthood to middle adulthood, the majority are master's degree holders, almost half of them have administrative experience within the range of 1-5 years, and they are dominated by Principal I followed by Principal IV. They are very highly competent in demonstrating their managerial skills along with its three domains. The most common challenges that they have encountered include gender roles, stereotyping, ageism, racial bias, and trust and ethics. Based on the results of the survey, the 3H (Head, Hand, and Heart) Leadership Model was formulated and was evaluated by the panel of evaluators as highly valid in all three components.

Discussions

The findings have proven a premise of Katz's Theory that women leaders are expected to always demonstrate their conceptual, technical, and human skills for them to perform their leadership roles efficiently and effectively. School administrators, regardless of sex, age, and current position, are encouraged to use the formulated 3H (Head, Hand, and Heart) Leadership Model to explore the three dimensions of managerial competence needed in leading an educational institution, understand how they might develop elements of each in their practice as professional leaders, and experience a unique, personalized set of learning opportunities that use the three skills considered as pathways to help address the needs of their learners, colleagues, and schools.

Keywords: women leaders, basic education, managerial skills, leadership model

Reference Code: A58666

Relative Effectiveness of Public Elementary School Teachers in Dealing With Bullying

Nilda Ramos

Introduction

This study determined the level of effectiveness of public elementary school teachers in dealing with bullying. Specifically, Problem No.1 dealt on the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, length of service, highest educational attainment and relevant training attended. Problem No.2 dealt on the level of effectiveness of public elementary school teachers in dealing with bullying along with classroom management, pupil discipline, and pupil conduct management. Problem No. 3 looked into the significant difference in the level of effectiveness in dealing with bullying across the profile variables. Problem No. 4 focused on the significant relationship between the effectiveness in dealing with bullying and their profile variables. Problem No. 5 determined the problems encountered by the respondents in their effectiveness in dealing with bullying.

Methods

The descriptive correlation research design was used in this study to describe the respondent's profile as well as their level of effectiveness in dealing with bullying. This study compared the respondents' level of effectiveness with the selected variables. To address the problems, they prefer tools that were used for data analysis and interpretations. Frequency counts. Percentiles weighted mean, ANOVA and the coded Pearson Product Correlation Coefficient were used.

Results

The majority of the respondents are 31 to 40 years old, females and married. Most of them are with Master of Arts units, with 5 years and below the length of service and have attended training at various levels. The level of effectiveness in dealing with bullying has a computed average weighted mean of 4.47 equivalent to "highly effective" with classroom management having the highest weighted mean of 4.60 and pupil conduct management having the lowest weighted mean.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn. The profile variables of the respondents are somewhat impressive enough because most of them have Master of Arts units considering that they are only classroom teachers. The teachers need to continue upgrading their level of effectiveness in dealing with bullying specifically along all aspects to sustain their effectiveness. The teachers are not significantly comparable in their level of effectiveness. The teachers are not significantly comparable in their level of effectiveness in dealing with bullying.

Keywords: Bullying, Relative Effectiveness

Reference Code: A18975

School-Based Management in the Public Schools of Urdaneta City Division

Hazel Calivo

Introduction

School-Based Management (SBM) is the decentralization of decision-making authority to schools with the ultimate objective of improving students' learning outcomes, thus, this study was conducted to assess the implementation of SBM practices of the school heads in Urdaneta City Division. It determined the profile of the public schools in terms of the number of teachers, enrolment, and number of PTA officials, number of LGU/NGO, and number of classrooms. The personal/professional attributes of the school heads which include age, gender, civil status, position, highest educational attainment, and length of service as school head was also determined. This study looked into the extent of implementation of SBM by the school heads along with the four principles namely; leadership and governance; curriculum and learning; accountability and continuous improvement; and management of resources. It also looked into the difference between the perception of school heads and teachers on the extent of SBM implementation, the significant relationship between the school heads' attributes and their SBM implementation and the problems encountered.

Methods

A descriptive survey method of research was used in this study and a questionnaire was used in gathering data.

Results

The majority of respondent-schools have 4-8 numbers of teachers, 151-270 number of enrolment, 11-20 number of PTA officials, 47.6 percent have no LGU/NGO officials, and 50.8 percent have 1-10 number of classrooms. Most of the school heads are females, age range from 49-54 years old, married, have post-graduate units/degrees and have 4-8 years of administrative experience. In the extent of implementation of SBM, the average weighted mean as perceived by the school heads and teachers are both equivalents to "Highly Implemented." Results also revealed that the two groups have a different perception of the extent of implementation of SBM on accountability and continuous improvement. Moreover, the extents of implementation of SBM by the school heads are significantly correlated with their profile variables and the problems encountered by the school heads and teachers in the SBM implementation are "Least Serious."

Discussions

The school heads of the Urdaneta City Division are highly practicing the SBM along with the four principles. However, the development of stronger partnerships must be strengthened between the schools and the NGO/LGU officials to maintain the extent of implementation of the SBM practices.

Keywords: School-based Management, school governance, implementation

Reference Code: AII782

Self-Efficacy and Classroom Management among Selected High School Teachers of Urdaneta City, Pangasinan

Renato Molina

Introduction

Teachers encounter challenging situations every day – in the classroom, with parents, colleagues, and administration. These challenges can affect the way a teacher feels about her level of confidence in the handling of these situations – a teacher's efficacy.

Methods

This study determined the effects of socio-demographic characteristics and perceptions of self-efficacy of 100 respondents on their classroom management skills. This study made use of descriptive-correlational research design, and the respondents were chosen through purposive sampling.

Results

Findings reveal that the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 41 to 45 years, and married. The females outnumber males. They had 1 – 5 years of teaching and mostly had masteral units. Results also indicate that the respondents had a positive sense of self-efficacy. They also strongly agreed that they had sound and favorable classroom management skills.

Discussions

Statistical tests indicate that there is no significant relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status and number of years in teaching, and classroom management skills. However, the highest educational attainment manifested a significant relationship with classroom management skills. Results also show that a significant relationship was noted between the respondents' perceptions of their self-efficacy and their classroom management skills. They should be encouraged to continue or finish their graduate studies because research shows that completing graduate studies can result in effective classroom management skills which will, in turn, result in favorable classroom learning.

Keywords: self-efficacy, classroom management skills, level of confidence

Reference Code: A13865

Teaching Skills of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Teachers: Basis for Enhancement Program

Pastor Marcos

Introduction

Classroom teaching nowadays was not only confined in the four corners of the classroom. Teachers do not only rely on chalk and blackboards but they innovate on their new strategies. One of the strategies that make a classroom teacher cope with the millennial students is his/her ability to use technology, particularly, ICT.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was used particularly frequency and percentage and the questionnaire checklist was employed in gathering the data to determine the level of teaching skills of information and technology (ICT) teachers in the public secondary schools of the Urdaneta City Division.

Results

It was found out that the public secondary teachers teaching ICT are young and educationally qualified, skillful in using teaching skills in the delivery of instruction in ICT and net home pay of the teacher respondents is associated with their level of ICT teaching skills.

Discussions

The results demonstrate a need for the establishment of an enhancement program that will improve the teaching skills of ICT teachers. Teachers should be encouraged to enhance their professional growth by pursuing their graduate studies. They should attend relevant training at the regional, national and international levels to further hone their knowledge, skills competencies which will improve their craft in teaching ICT.

Keywords: ICT, technology, teaching skills

Reference Code: A22555

The Implementation of the Performance Management System: Basis for Incentive Programs

Edwin Ferrer

Introduction

Performance Management is used to describe the process set by an organization to guarantee all employees to be aware of the level of performance expected. This study focuses on the implementation of the performance management system that served as the basis for incentive programs.

Methods

This study used a descriptive-developmental research design. This design is used to design, develop, and evaluate programs that meet the criteria of internal consistency and effectiveness. The survey questionnaire administered to the selected teachers and officials to identify the actual situation on the implementation of the performance management system in the Division of Pangasinan I. Mean used as tools for data analysis.

Results

The totality of the five elements/components of the PMS described as "Effective" with a total average weighted mean of 4.09. It's only on Rewards and Compensation that a "Moderately Effective" rating manifested because the Division Office of Pangasinan 1 is not yet so ready for the funding source since these rewards are in addition to what was prescribed by the government through the Civil Service Commission. On the other hand, the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered in the implementation of the Performance Management System at DepEd Pangasinan IDivision Office is 4.20, which is described as "Serious".

Discussions

Performance management is a process that throws light on the organization's performance to the departments and employees' level. It also tends to focus on providing products or services in the organization. Vijay and Jayachitra (2000) reveal that training and development programs conducted by the company help the employees to develop their potential skills to achieve their given task effectively and efficiently. Moreover, Kagaari, Munene, & Ntayi (2010) agreed on the study of Vijay and Jayachitra that employee attitudes have a positive relationship with managed performance and this concurs with the positive correlation between the three performance management factors of the study. However, Kunze, Boehm, and Bruch (2013) stated that older employees typically associated with the lower potential for development. Therefore, training for employees is an essential component of the performance management system. Also, coaching provided to those who have poor performance. In this aspect, the practical plan of the policy, method and the choice of different appraisal components onus mostly lies with the administration.

Keywords: Performance Management System, Incentive Programs, Result-Based Management System

Reference Code: A05267

The Teaching of Senior High School General Academic Strand (Gas)

Rea Myricar Arellaga

Introduction

This study aimed to identify the teaching of Senior High School General Academic Strand (GAS) Teachers in the City Schools Division of Urdaneta and the problems encountered with an end view of an intervention program for a more effective Senior High School implementation.

Methods

The research work used percentage and means to analyze profiles and responses and Pearson r to determine whether the relationship between profile and practices existed. This study utilized the descriptive survey method involving all thirty-three (33) Senior High School GAS teachers in the City Schools Division of Urdaneta during the school year 2016-2017.

Results

The majority of the respondents are females who are in their early middle age period and educationally qualified. The Senior High School GAS teachers effectively practiced teaching in terms of Curriculum Development, Teacher Preparation, and Teaching Strategies. Sex influences the teaching of Senior High School GAS teachers along with curriculum development. Moreover, the respondent's highest educational attainment and position remarkably influence teaching along Teacher Preparation. The problems the teachers encountered are Slightly Serious and they are manageable. The intervention program in the study is a viable alternative for more effective teaching in Senior High School GAS.

Discussions

In light of the significant findings and conclusions drawn, the researcher recommends that the teacher-respondents must pursue their master's degree or doctoral degree for their professional growth and development. Thus, making them more effective, dedicated and committed to their profession. Participation in in-service training, seminars, and Learning Action Cell (LAC) sessions should also be pursued. They should also keep themselves up-to-date with the current educational trends. The school heads and teachers should also strengthen linkages with the community and other stakeholders so that they may know the problems related to the implementation of K to 12 and that they may provide assistance. This will further strengthen the school-community relationship. The schools should also adopt more innovative trends, improving their facilities and preparing themselves for globalization through the utilization of multimedia. The adoption of the inferences derived should be considered by school heads and teachers.

Keywords: Senior High School, General Academic Strand (GAS), K to 12 Curriculum

Reference Code: A70363

Implementation of the Management of Learner and Basic Education Information Systems in Schools Division of Quezon: Basis for the Proposed User Guide Manual

Marbin Jeramil Fragata

Introduction

The Learner and Basic Education Information Systems are used by DepEd for planning, budgeting, and policy formulation to provide technical assistance, education support services, and resources to schools and learning centers. During the implementation of the systems, problems relative to online data management have been experienced in the schools, particularly by the LIS/EBEIS coordinators. Seeing these problems, the DepEd Division of Quezon designed the District LIS Coordinators' Empowerment Program in response to the felt difficulties in the workplace. This research has the purpose to improve the management of the LIS/EBEIS in DepEd Quezon through the proposed localized User Guide Manual.

Methods

This research aimed to measure the status of LIS/EBEIS management of DepEd Quezon in terms of Quality, Efficiency, and Timeliness. It used descriptive method of research utilizing a questionnaire for quantitative aspect with an open-ended question for the researcher to collect the problems met by the respondents which were consist of 263 (67.1%) public elementary and 192 (32.9%) public secondary school LIST Coordinators in the implementation of DLISCs' Empowerment Program.

Results

Based on the data gathered, most activities about timeliness got the verbal interpretation of ahead of time, while activities measured in terms of efficiency and quality got the interpretation of very efficient and very accurate respectively both in LIS and EBEIS. Using the t-test, the result showed that there was no significant difference in the management of LIS/EBEIS when the respondents are grouped according to a curricular level which can be attributed to equal opportunities of both levels to receive the same set of orientation and instructions thru the DLISCs' Empowerment Program.

Discussions

The timeliness, efficiency, and quality of the implementation of DLISCs' Empowerment Program were evident in SDO Quezon. However, there were still problems such as issues on internet connectivity, supporting documents, system/database errors, a distance of schools, transfer of learners, and pending requests and approval and training. The proponent suggested to include training on LIS/EBEIS during In-Service training, to enhance the LIS/EBEIS systems and database, to strengthen ties with the parents as regards supporting documents and to review the proposed localized User Guide Manual to further improve the LIS/EBEIS management in DepEd Quezon.

Keywords: Data Management, Education Management Information System, Empowerment, Enhanced Basic Education Information System, Learner Information System, MEM, PUP-OUS

Reference Code: A14522

Lagundi Leaves Extract (Vitex Negundo) As a Bronchodilator Component In An E-Vape Juice

Bruce Marvin Ruaro

Introduction

Cigarette smoking damages each organ of the body that causes numerous illnesses and lessens the strength of smokers all in all. About 10.7 million Filipinos or 12 percent of the entire Philippine population are suffering from asthma. Dr. Teresita de Guiais, one of the investigators of this study called Asthma Insights and Reality in the Asia Pacific Region (AIRIAP) was worried that four percent of the patients are not being given preventive medicine. In the report of ABS-CBN news, the e-cigarette is famous for smokers as an alternative cigarette because it is less harmful to their health, but it is not safe because there are some adverse effects in youth and on the second-hand smokers. With this, the researcher came up with the idea of using the electronic vape as a medium to be used as a bronchodilator, which can be a substitute to inhalers and nebulizers.

Methods

An experimental type of research was employed in this study. An extract out of Lagundi Leaves was used in making the Bronchodilator e-juice, where there are three experimental Set-ups (Set-up A, Set-up B, and Set-up C) with different amounts of extract. The bronchodilator e-juice was tested in mice's trachea based on their width and length. It was evaluated after 15-30 minutes if there will be a significant change. There are two controlled set-up, the pure extract set-up (set-up D) and the positive control set-up (Terbutaline). An observation table is used as a tool for the gathering of data in the experiment, and the T-test was used for statistical analysis and has been interpreted.

Results

Results revealed that after fifteen (15) to thirty (30) minutes all tracheas in the different set-ups except for the set-up D, (the controlled group or the pure Lagundi leaves extract) dilated but varied in time. Based on the striking findings, the researcher concluded that more Lagundi extract in the solution would result in faster dilation of the trachea. The Lagundi served as the bronchodilator in the different solutions except for set-up D.

Discussions

With this study, the researcher recommends that the technology of electronic vaping must not be trifled away, for it can still be used in some medical interventions. Moreover, the use of Lagundi as the main ingredient of the e-juice is supported and advocated by studies. Also, the electronic vape is not included in Executive Order 26, which prohibits smoking in public places.

Keywords: electronic vape, vaping, bronchodilator, Lagundi leaves, e-vape juice

Reference Code: VB59W

Stories of Married Women Living with Husband's Parents

Franklin Ian Figueras

Introduction

This research was conceptualized to describe and gain an understanding of the unexplored experiences of married women living with husbands' parents.

Methods

Using a qualitative-phenomenological research approach with the aid of Giorgi's data analysis method, significant findings of this study were drawn from in-depth interviews with eight wives' who are living with their husbands' parents between March-April 2019.

Results

Five major themes were identified in this study: (1) One Great Family That Loves One Another, (2) Irreplaceable Parents, (3) Circumstances That Destroy the Fabric of the Family, (4) Struggles with In-Laws, and (5) Responses to Numerous Encounters with In-Laws. From these themes recommendations for the nursing practice, education, and research and policy implementation emerged.

Discussions

This study was the basis for the formulation of The Filipina Wives' Tale. This educational material was validated and was given a Very Satisfactory rating by experts. It can be of use to supplement the knowledge of nurses in caring for families.

Keywords: Filipina, Filipino family, Filipina wives, married women living with husband's parents, extended family, family, women's welfare, Filipino in-laws, living with in-laws

Reference Code: A97048

Human Resource Information System of the Panpacific University North Philippines (HRIS-PUNP)

Teresa Rabago

Introduction

In today's corporate world, Human Resource Management is the primary concern of the Human Resource Department. Whether it concerns the hiring and firing of employees or employee motivation, the HRD of any organization faces a very challenging role not only formulating company policies but also in streamlining the business process. With this major change, the objective of this study is to develop a network-based Human Resource Information System for Panpacific University North Philippines in profiling their employees along with the areas on human resource management, labor management, and benefits management.

Methods

The Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) waterfall model was used to develop the system. With high regard on confidentiality, security and control measures are also added to ensure the integrity and authenticity of data and information. To analyze the existing system, the researcher interviewed the Human Resource Development Office (HRDO) Administrator and her secretary in the handling of records and documents used and identified the processes in profiling employee information.

Results

After conducting a comprehensive analysis of the existing system of the HRDO of PUNP, the information requirements of the HRD Office along the areas on Human resource management are contained in the 201 files that include personal information; family background; educational history; employment information; and professional development information. The labor-management information requirements include the name of the employee; address; rank; rate; type of employment; and duration of service. The benefits management requirement includes leave of credit; maternity leave; paternity leave; tuition discounts and educational benefits; separation pay; and retirement benefit. The system designed features of HRIS-PUNP include accessible employee information; generation of reports; calculation of employee rate; automatic computation of leaves; back-up feature; and secured information. The proposed system shall be deployed in a Local Area Networking (LAN) facility to facilitate the sharing of data and information that links employee workstations to the database server.

Discussions

Based on various facts and findings gathered and presented, the researcher concludes that information kept by the HRDO personnel is created, updated and maintained manually. And by integrating the features of HRIS-PUNP, it shall make the system a better option as compared to the current system of profiling employee records.

Keywords: Human Resource Information System (HRIS), Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC), Human Resource Management (HRM)

Reference Code: A70364

Effectiveness of Pre-Modified Comprehensible Input to the Vocabulary Competence of Grade 10 Students

Maria Karen Athena Galang

Introduction

Vocabulary is a crucial component for the success of second language acquisition for it forms the core for proficiency along the five language macro-skills of language. In the Philippine context, the National Achievement Test conducted in March 2012 shows that defining words through context clues ranked fourth in the Ten Least Learned Skills of the students. Students have exhibited difficulty in executing the skill due to poor vocabulary ability and skills

Methods

The study utilized 60 Grade 10 students randomly assigned as the experimental and control group. The instruments used in the study were a teacher-made test, a learning plan conducted to both groups and texts which were given during the reading session (traditional input for the control group and premodified comprehensible input for the experimental group). Before the experimentation, a uniform pretest was administered to both groups. For one week, the control group was taught using the traditional input while the experimental group was subjected to the premodified comprehensible input. After the treatments, both groups took a uniform post-test.

Results

Both groups garnered a mean falling under “slightly effective” during the pretest. This indicates that both groups have the same baseline level before the experimentation with regards to vocabulary competence. Using the t-test of difference for correlated means, both groups manifested a significant difference in their performance in the pre-test and the post-test. This means that there was an improvement in the performance of the students after the treatments, whether traditional or using premodified comprehensible input. Using a t-test of difference for uncorrelated means on the post-test results, it was found out that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The experimental group garnered the greatest mean gain of 41.67 against 28.11 of the control group.

Discussions

The use of premodified comprehensible inputs shows more promise in vocabulary competence. It allows the learner to provide attention to unfamiliar words which can get lost from a reader's attention without textual enhancements. The use of textual modifications such as boldfacing and underlining directs the student's attention in giving meaning to these words to have a complete sense of the text. The provision of definition gives means for the learners to fill in the gaps to their vocabulary capacity.

Keywords: pre-modified comprehensible input, vocabulary competence, comprehensible input

Reference Code: UPNKJ

A Needs Analysis for Professional Nurses: A Basis for Curriculum Design and Material Development

Julerita Babao
Edwin Cubero

Introduction

This study explores the need for an ESP course for professional nurses. With several factors such as demand for nurses abroad and the growing importance of the good command of the English language in any workplace, the researchers are prompted to conduct a needs analysis among professional nurses in selected hospitals in Batangas City that will serve as a strong basis for an ESP course.

Methods

In the conduct of the study, the researchers focus on identifying the profile of the respondents, specifying how often they speak English in their work and contact situations and determining the type of English speaking courses they prefer. The results then serve as the center of the implementation of ESP and its design and materials. To obtain reliable results, the study makes use of the triangulation method. It employs a survey questionnaire, an interview, and a documentary analysis.

Results

Based on the study conducted, it reveals that nurse respondents rate speaking as the skill they excel at least. Since speaking is considered to be a key tool among individuals in the delivery of health care services, they affirm that they need to learn English so they can talk with foreign patients with ease and address their concerns. This is corroborated by the findings about contact situations they are required to use English. The findings show that giving patients advice and administering medications top the lists of situations they use English more. Given the opportunity to learn English courses, the respondents prefer the use of group activity which they believe to be the easiest. Regarding their reason for learning, the result confirms their desire to work abroad.

Discussions

Upon knowing the needs and wants of the learners through needs analysis, ESP practitioners and researchers themselves can decide on the activities and learning materials to use. Educational institutions may integrate ESP in their curriculum to better prepare students for their field. Further, public and private organizations that have already offered ESP may strengthen its program through continuous research on the needs of students.

Keywords: English for Specific Purposes, Needs Analysis, English Language, Nurses, Material Development

Reference Code: DNM68

Modeling of Rainfall Quantity and Incidence: A Tweedie Distribution Approach

Jennifer Miguel

Introduction

This study tried to explore a non-traditional statistical distribution from the Tweedie family of distributions, particularly the Poisson-Gamma Distribution, that can simultaneously model the probability of rainfall quantity which is continuously containing precise zero outcomes and rainfall incidence which is discrete because it has only two states. It aimed to widen perspectives, insights, and knowledge in the field of applied statistics and its application to meteorology. This study also served as a guide and blueprint in making the same research paper on other regions in the Philippines.

Methods

The rainfall data from the year 2000 to 2016 of Dagupan City, Philippines was utilized. The predictors or covariates used were the sine and cosine terms wherein $m=1,2,3,4,\dots,12$ are the months in a year. Descriptive statistics were employed. To determine the model-based from Poisson-Gamma Distribution used in model fitting, parameter estimates were determined using the Tweedie distribution. Fitting the model to the data required the estimation of many parameters. Model validation was performed using Bootstrapping Technique.

Results

The monthly rainfall data in Pangasinan from 2000-2016 revealed that it has wet months from May to October and dry months from November to April. The mean-variance relationship was computed and the result shows an approximately linear relationship. Using the sine and cosine predictors, the significance of the computed coefficients was tested using the Wald Chi-Square test and it shows that both the sine and cosine terms have significant coefficients. Using the estimated model, the estimated values of the coefficients and the dispersion parameter, the mean rainfall quantity for a specific month was derived.

Discussions

Pangasinan belongs to Type I climate according to PAGASA Climate Map Classification. The performance of the model in predicting rainfall quantity is good because it resembles the actual observed data based on the MAPE score. The formula in computing the probability of zero rainfall occurrence for a month, based on the reparametrization of the parameters and found that it could predict the probability of zero rainfall well for all months except for the months of January to April.

Keywords: Tweedie Family of distribution, Poisson-Gamma distribution, rainfall quantity, rainfall incidence, predictors

Reference Code: A12961

Best Practices in the Utilization of Available Technological Device in Teaching Mathematics at SHS within Bayorbor Elementary School

Simeon De Torres

Introduction

Senior High School within Bayorbor Elementary school is a public school under the direct supervision of the Department of Education, Batangas Province. The school also presently has only two LCD projectors and two television sets and considering the number of teachers who wanted to avail of such facilities, especially the mathematics teachers, it is quite obvious that many of them will have to settle in conducting classes without the benefit of such technological device. This study generally aims to determine the best practices on the use of technological devices in teaching Mathematics to Grade 11 students. Specifically, it aims to determine the level of performance of the ABM and STEM students during the pre and post-tests with and without the use of technology; and find out if the use of technology during Mathematics discussion is more effective and could increase the level of students progress.

Methods

The researchers used the descriptive method. The respondents were senior high school students. The problems met by students and teachers in the teaching and learning process were identified and examined each effect on the use of technological devices. Specifically, the experimental method was applied. Students from ABM strands were given pretest without the aid of calculator; different topics were discussed without the aid of technological devices; and afterward, the post-test was administered. However, a different scenario was resorted to in handling classes on the STEM strand. The actual teaching was conducted using a calculator, television, and LCD projector. Likewise, in the post-test students were also allowed to use technological devices.

Results

The study found out that the level of performance of the Accountancy, Business, and Management (ABM) and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) students during the pre and post-tests comparatively speaking should highest significant differences given the fact that the former was disallowed to use devices as the latter was given leeway.

Discussions

From the foregoing findings, it was concluded that the level of students' comprehension of subject matter is much desirable when teachers utilize technological devices. It is therefore recommended that the teacher and students should cooperatively and simultaneously use the technological device during the teaching process. Also, the teacher must utilize differentiated teaching strategies to arrive at a desirable result for students' welfare.

Keywords: Best Practices, Academic Performance, Technological Devices

Reference Code: A47366

**Stresses Encountered by Senior High School Students of the Paharang National High School S.Y.
2018-2019**

Rancel Joyce Ramirez

Introduction

People are beset with problems and uncertainties. Students are less likely to perform because of these problems. It affects how the students think, feel and live daily. The stress of students is a life stage on how they will react and handle their problems. This affects their study causing them to be distracted and having a lot of trouble organizing their time. With this, the researchers were urged to conduct this study to identify the different stressors and the ways of coping stress among senior high school students at Paharang National High School.

Methods

A descriptive research design with a quantitative approach was used to determine the stress encountered by the students of Paharang National High School. The respondents of the study were the grade eleven and twelve students who responded to the standardized survey questionnaire. The data were analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools such as Frequency, Weighted Mean, Composite Mean, Independent t-test and One-way Analysis of Variance.

Results

The findings show that not all the students experience the same manifestations of stress in their body in terms of physical aspect. This shows that the manifestation of stress depends on how people deal with it. Further, it is found out that the behavioral aspect of students doesn't have the same experiences. This only means that the manifestation of stress depends on how people deal with it. In terms of the emotional aspect of the students, they differ in manifestations of stress but at the same time, they have common experiences.

Discussions

Stress mostly affects students in negative ways. Based on the findings of the study, due to continuous experiences of stress in terms of physical aspect, headache is the dominant manifestation of stress that the students mostly encountered. In behavioral aspects, students don't care about their physical appearance or simply they become haggard because of stress. And lastly, in terms of the emotional aspect, being moody is the manifestation they mostly encountered. When grouped according to their profile, there is no significant difference between the sex of the students and all the variables. While behavioral and emotional both do not have a significant difference between the age of the students. However, there is no significant difference between the strand of the student and the behavioral variable only.

Keywords: Stress, Senior High School students, stressors

Reference Code: 9O2GK

Impact of Non-Compliance to the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Guidelines in Earthquake Drill on Calamba Bayside Integrated School

Aaron Paul Habacon

Introduction

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is an interesting field of study. The safety of schools is important and DRR aims at reducing the vulnerability to, and the impact of disasters on schools. Earthquake drills and exercises are an extremely important part of your preparedness plan because they teach students, staff and parents how to respond to the complications of an actual earthquake, and help you evaluate how well all parts of your emergency plan work together, and how well your staff and students. To attain high morale of each individual and to be aware and be prepared of what is intended to the Drill Guidelin

Methods

Mixed method research was employed in this study. Narrative and Descriptive design were used to determine the significant event of the non-compliance to the earthquake drill guidelines purposively Selected Teachers and Students from CBIS. The survey questionnaire served as a research instrument and the data collected were analyzed using a t-test. Qualitative design was employed in determining students and teacher's perception on DRRM guidelines module through interview. The data collected were analyzed through thematic coding. While the survey questionnaire was utilized to identify the acceptability and Validity of the DRRM Module.

Results

The statistical analysis revealed a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of students (p -value $6.502 \times 10^{-26} < 0.05 \alpha$). The thematic analysis showed that the respondents agreed that "The module was very clear and easy to understand" (100%); that "The activities were interactive and enjoyable" (97.56%); and that "The activities are engaging, required analytical skills, and challenging" (92.68%). DRRM Earthquake Guidelines, Module was also found highly acceptable with very high validity based on respondents' and field experts' evaluation.

Discussions

The results reveal that if we followed the Disaster Risk Reduction Guidelines in Earthquake created a significant change in learners' academic performance and perception in DRRM Guidelines. This module likewise serves as an avenue for a more challenging and enjoyable way of learning, wherein scientific literacy and inquiry and analytical skills are altogether improved.

Keywords: DRRM, Compliance

Reference Code: 4TJJ1

Region IV-A - University of Batangas - June 21, 2019

A Framework of Teacher Characteristics for Student Motivation

Paulino Castro

Introduction

Undoubtedly, the teacher's personal and professional qualities are important in quality instruction. The effectiveness of a teacher is thereby measured when he or she can satisfy the motives and needs of the learners, thus allowing the students to achieve the process as exhibited by the expert interplay of both professional and personal qualities which play a vital role in motivating the learners. The study aimed to describe the characteristics of science teachers to enhance student motivation of four national high schools in the Division of Calamba City.

Methods

The descriptive correlational design was employed in this study. Three groups of respondents which consist of high, average and low performing students were drawn purposively from each school. The research instrument used was a combination of self-made validated and adopted validated survey questionnaire aimed to assess teacher characteristics in terms of pedagogical competence, evaluation skills, professionalism, physical characteristics, psychological characteristics, emotional and social skills, and extra assistance. The data obtained from the survey were analyzed using the arithmetic mean to describe the perception of the respondent. The Pearson-Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation was used to determine the relationship between teacher characteristics and student motivation.

Results

It was found out that the perceptions of students on characteristics of science teachers were "highly observed". The top three components of teacher characteristics found in the study which are considered strengths were professionalism, extra assistance given to students, and psychological characteristics. While weaknesses found were evaluation skills, pedagogical competence, physical characteristics, and social and emotional characteristics. The study revealed that the academic achievements of students are significantly related to teacher characteristics.

Discussions

Based on the result, a framework of teacher characteristics' to enhance student motivation was developed. Indicators which considered weaknesses were provided strategies to improve teachers' practice as perceived by the respondents in teaching Science that in effect it will help increase student motivation in Science subject.

Keywords: pedagogical competence, evaluation skills, professionalism, physical characteristics, psychological characteristics

Reference Code: ARWZB

Adopt-A-Learner Program: Impact of the Implementation in Deped Calamba City

Florette Laarni Bautista

Introduction

Every child has an inherent right to quality education. To deny a child equal access to quality education is to deny his or her future. Anchored to this sustainable Calamba City Division started the ADOPT-A-LEARNER PROGRAM since 2012. For the first three years of its implementation, the recipients every year were 580 students. Recipients were identified to be the financially challenged students from 52 elementary and 21 secondary schools in the Division of Calamba City. The sponsors were mostly non-teaching personnel of Deped Calamba City, NGOs, LGUs, Faculty members and Private Individuals. Until now the Adopt-A-Learner Program is continuously being implemented and supported by the City Government under the Special Education Fund with a P 290, 000.00 monthly allotted budget.

Methods

The Descriptive Method was used in this study to elicit answers to the specific problems of the study. This method involved gathering the data to determine the impact of the implementation of the Adopt-A-Learner Program in Calamba City. It used a 20-item questionnaire on the demographic profile of the child. Moreover, an assessment tool was crafted to assess the achievement of its objectives and the implementation of its guidelines.

Results

The study found out that: 1. The learners belong to a low income earning family of six siblings with parents working as construction workers; 2. the objectives and guidelines of the Adopt-A-Learner Program were highly implemented; 3. the majority of the learners' grades were improved under the program in spite of some absences; 4. Through the program, majority learners afford to buy school needs and reduced absences; 5. the number of siblings is a vital contributor to the number of absences; 6. The adopt-a-school program has an impact which is evident in the key results areas, and 7. on how allowance was used and the number of absences was predicted by family income and parents occupation. Further, as assessed by both School Heads and Teacher Counselors the objectives and the guidelines of the Adopt-A-Learner Program were highly implemented. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the implementation of the program has essential and positive effects on the beneficiaries' academic performance and several absences.

Discussions

It was recommended to have complete profiling of the program's beneficiaries and that the school heads and teacher counselor should go beyond the implementation congruent to the objectives and guidelines of the program. Further, a comprehensive evaluation and feedback mechanism should be utilized for the effective implementation of the program. Moreover, the school administration along with the internal and external stakeholders as part of the school community needs to have an eye that will guard the deviation of another contributing factor that may directly or indirectly affect the implementation and impacts of.

Keywords: beneficiaries, Adopt-A-Learner Program, implementation

Reference Code: PCVZH

An In-Depth Study of the Factors That Inhibit Reading Comprehension at Matabungkay National High School and the Interventions Used

Agnes Javier

Introduction

Low reading performance and underachievement in reading comprehension are understandable in the elementary grade level. But finding slow readers with low comprehension and inadequate retention of what was read is a dismal occurrence in the high school level. This study is a step in improving the reading comprehension of students in the high school level.

Methods

This study will use the qualitative descriptive design with fifty high school students as respondents and those who got the lowest assessment scores in oral reading as subjects. This mixed design suits the objectives of this study since there is a need to determine the perception of the high school students on the factors that affect their reading comprehension and at the same time conduct an in-depth interview of those who got lowest scores in the oral reading assessment on the first semester of the school year 2017-2018.

Results

The initial result of the Pre-Oral Reading given on the on-set of the first semester shows 70% of the respondents as independent readers and the remaining 30% needs support from external references. Intervention strategies presented where Project DEAR (Drop Everything And Read) and Project RAD (Read, Answer, Discuss), a program initiated by the English Department as part of their English Month Celebration, and was continued because of the positive development observed from the outputs of the students. These interventions also showed good outcomes from the respondents who have undergone the projects.

Discussions

The results reflected the positive effects of the interventions used to the respondents. It shows that with an enhanced technique in teaching along with other reading interventions and support from teachers and parents, non-independent readers can be developed into dependent readers.

Keywords: Comprehension, Interventions, Respondents

Reference Code: O36XC

Art of Questioning (Aq): A Tool in Improving the Reading Comprehension of the BSED-I Majors in English and Science at Holy Child Jesus College

Steven Chriz Santos

Introduction

Comprehension, or extracting meaning from what the student read, is the ultimate goal of reading. The process of comprehension is both interactive and strategic. Rather than passively reading text, the student must analyze and internalize the importance of reading comprehension. One of the meaning-making strategies used by the teachers is questioning. Teacher-initiated questions shape the reading comprehension of the students. The teacher can use questions as valuable teaching tools to promote aesthetic responses, guide the meaning-making process, and foster higher-level thinking skills among the students.

Methods

This study used experimental design under quantitative research. Two freshmen classes were under study. Bachelor of Secondary Education, Major in Science, the experimental group, and Major in English, the controlled group. It employed the reading level scale such as frustration, instructional, and independence. It also employed a t-test in testing the hypothesis.

Results

The study showed that there are twenty-one (21) students at the instructional level and one (1) in the frustration level before the implementation of the art of questioning. After the implementation of the art of questioning, ten (10) students become independent and eleven (11) remained instructional. The remaining student on the frustration level during the implementation of the art of questioning become instructional after the implementation. This implied that the majority of the college students of Holy Child Jesus College belonged to the instructional level. This means that the reading level comprehension of the college students improved with the help of the art of questioning. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the level of comprehension of college students before and after the implementation of the art of questioning was failed to accept due to significant results in the T-test.

Discussions

Reading is fundamentally important for success. It can help students to express the knowledge that they can learn, they can interact and they can engage with the text. This understanding comes from the interaction between the words that are written, and how they trigger knowledge outside the text. Questioning helps the students to understand what they have read. Moreover, questioning is an integral part of teaching and learning. This is the best way to encourage students to improve reading comprehension and it is also the best tool in promoting effective learning.

Keywords: Art of Questioning, Reading, Reading Comprehension, Levels of Reading Comprehension

Reference Code: A19309

Assessment of the Implementation of Deped Order No. 54, S.2009 Entitled "Revised Guidelines Governing Parents-Teachers Associations at the School Level "In Calamba City Division: Basis for Proposed Measures on PTA Program Improvement

Ronald Manaig

Introduction

Education is a social responsibility of people who work collaboratively for a common goal to have better learning outcomes. Thus, different school stakeholders collaborate to come up with a program that would help the learners achieve the competence that the school requires them to do. One of these institutions of stakeholders is the Parents-Teachers Association (PTA). For many years, PTA has done activities alongside the school administrators to collaborate and successfully implement programs, projects, and activities of the school. Thus, several guidelines were provided by the Department of Education to strengthen the role of the PTA. One of these is DepEd Order No. 54, s. 2009 which is entitled "Revised Guidelines Governing Parents-Teachers Associations (PTAs) at the School Level. This study aimed to seek how the mentioned DepEd Order was implemented. Further, it identified the common problems encountered by the PTA officers in the implementation of the guidelines which is the basis for proposed measures to improve the PTA programs.

Methods

The research method used was descriptive. A 30-item questionnaire was designed which is divided into 4 areas: Purpose, Organization, Activities, and Financial Matters. This was answered by selected PTA Officers. Moreover, another part of the questionnaire was identifying the common problems encountered and the suggestions or comments by PTA officers. Since the study covered the total population, mean, frequency and percentage were used.

Results

The implementation of the guidelines of the PTA was found out to be completely observed or was being practiced since its initial implementation (2009) up to the present. Specifically, 70% of the participants implement the guidelines completely in terms of aims/purpose (68.89%), organization (77.48%), activities (73.38%) and Financial matters (60.00%)

Discussions

The study found out that most of the schools completely implement the PTA guidelines in all areas of concern. However, the participants identified problems in the implementation of the guidelines like in the transfer of information or communication and proper prioritization of programs to be implemented. Thus, the proposed measures designed for the continual improvement of the PTA program dealt with leadership conferences and strategic planning that would set proper communication and prioritization of PTAs and Schools' PPAs.

Keywords: Parents-Teachers Association, guidelines, proposed measures, PTA Program

Reference Code: F9X3V

Challenges Of The Grade 3 Teachers Of Lopez West District In Teaching Mathematics Under K To 12 Curriculum: Basis For The Development Of A Math Teachers' Handbook

Diana Rose Magno

Introduction

One of the recent changes that happened in the Philippine educational system is the change in the basic education curriculum. Curriculum change can be described as the transformation of the curriculum scheme such as goals, objectives, content, and design (Amino, 2009). Because of the major changes, teachers experience some sort of difficulties. This study aimed to determine the challenges encountered by grade 3 teachers of Lopez West District in teaching Mathematics under the K to 12 Curriculum and to develop Math Teacher's Handbook based on the dominant challenges encountered.

Methods

A descriptive survey and descriptive comparative method of research were utilized. The study was conducted in 27 elementary schools of Lopez West District, Lopez, Quezon. The validated questionnaire was used to determine the challenges encountered by 40 grade 3 teachers of Lopez West District for SY: 2015 – 2016. The data were analyzed using standard statistical tools such as frequency percentage distribution, weighted arithmetic mean, one way ANOVA, independent t-test and Scheff's test.

Results

Most of the respondents are teacher II whose age ranges from 31 – 40 and married. Grade 3 teachers of Lopez West District encountered the following challenges in teaching Mathematics under K to 12 Curriculum: a) organizing, planning and presenting lessons considering the pupils differences; b) preparation of creative instructional materials; c) selection of more appropriate assessment strategy; d) the size of the classroom for group activities; e) attention span of the learners; f) familiarization of pupils in terminologies being used and g) time in making action research. The study revealed that there were significant differences in the challenges encountered by grade 3 teachers of Lopez West District in teaching Mathematics under K to 12 Curriculum when they grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of age, marital status and designation.

Discussions

The results show that the majority of grade 3 teachers in Lopez West District encountered challenges in teaching Mathematics under the K to 12 Curriculum.

Mathematics teachers must be equipped with the necessary skills or strategies needed. Math Teachers' Handbook was made to use as a guide to overcoming the challenges that they have encountered. This research output provides useful teaching strategies that can be used in addressing different challenges they have encountered in teaching Math.

Keywords: Challenges, K to 12 Curriculum and Math Teachers' Handbook

Reference Code: A34006

Collaborative Strategies in Teaching Araling Panlipunan among Grade 3 Pupils in Panuca ES

Geneb Villafranca

Introduction

Araling Panlipunan is a key tool in this changing world. It serves as the foundation of social development across the country. It acts as an agent that transforms an individual to be an effective citizen of the country. Moreover, according to K to 12 Enhanced Basic Education Curriculum, Araling Panlipunan will develop the learner literate and effective participation as a citizen of the country (K-12 Curriculum, 2012). In teaching araling Panlipunan to our learners is like we impart to them the most important parts of their lives. Teaching araling Panlipunan under the Kto12 curriculum helps the learners to enhance their skills and improve their capabilities. The type of lesson they will learn is not just a lecture type. The learners need the opportunity to interact with others and they can share their thoughts and ideas because they use Mother Tongue in the teaching process.

Methods

The experimental method of research was employed in the present action research since its main objective was to determine the effectiveness of Collaborative Strategy in teaching Araling Panlipunan among grade III pupils in Panuca Elementary School. The participants of the study were 38 Grade III pupils in Panuca Elementary School for the school year 2018-2019. Total sampling was divided into two groups, 19 pupils under the controlled group which was taught using the traditional way and the other 19 pupils under the experimental group which was taught using collaborative learning.

Results

Both groups performed well in their post-test. However, a higher increase in mean was evident among the experimental group which was under the treatment. Thus, the collaborative strategy is an effective strategy to further improve a pupil's performance. There were significant differences noted when are and post-test results were compared after the experiment for the two groups of participants. In other words, positive improvements in pupils' performance were noted after the experiment.

Discussions

Collaborative revealed to be an effective Strategy which effects were noted as follows: A. Pupils can develop enthusiasm in learning history while increasing their mastery and retention of concepts being taught. Teachers can effectively deliver lessons among pupils while developing their creativity through the strategy. Araling Panlipunan can regain its popularity among pupils because it can be enjoyable, interesting, and engaging to understand. Araling Panlipunan classes will be very engaging that leads to a positive learning environment and meaningful.

Keywords: Collaborative, dissemination

Reference Code: A20080

Differentiated Instruction on the Academic Performance in Science of the Grade 9 Learners in Matabungkay National High School

Joy Valdez

Introduction

The main purpose of this action research was to perceive the effect of Differentiated Instruction on the Academic Performance in Science of the Grade 9 learners in Matabungkay National High School. It is necessary for all educators in schools to ensure and engage learners in effective teaching and learning, so our challenge was to prepare students of all learning types and ability levels to succeed in his/her classroom.

Methods

The research was designed and applied instruction in teaching Science lessons with the same academic goal but with the tools of differentiated instruction to deal with learners' multiple intelligences. As we apply differentiated instruction supported by constructivist theorists that said to be effective to our learners. Our students may be able to construct ideas based on their perceptions using different techniques and in more advanced and creative presentation or output. Differentiated instruction is based upon the concept that the teacher is a facilitator of information, while students take the primary role of expanding

Results

The respondents of this study were (39) students from Grade 9 Matatag from the Matabungkay National High School for the academic year 2017-2018. As we measure the student's academic performance through their test results in every quarter with the application of differentiated instruction and based on the data we obtained the Fourth quarter gained the most number of least mastered competencies while the Second quarter gained most numbers of mastered competencies. We concluded that the problems were not the instruction itself but on the other hand the competencies in each quarter. As an example, the learners find it difficult an

Discussions

As a result, what we could perceive and how the students themselves felt about the way the class was carried out demonstrated that these instructional techniques or methods proved indeed efficient at the time of motivating learners to learn and study the different areas in Science. This way we hoped to contribute in some way to the learning process of our students by adopting varied techniques in our daily teaching practice. Nevertheless, before planning the instruction, it was necessary to look at the different approaches from different authors and researchers, and the problems that Science teachers must deal with in the

Keywords: Process, Evaluation, Respondents

Reference Code: RRCIX

Dressmaking Promotion Scheme: A Course of Action to Increase the Enrolment in Dressmaking

Maylene Del Rosario

Evangeline Caraan

Introduction

Dressmaking is one of the areas covered by Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) subject. The skills and attitudes students develop in the classroom and as teaching instructors are assets in home and community settings in a wide variety of ways. It is also directed towards the creation of potential entrepreneurs and livelihood-oriented individuals. The limited number of the students taking the specialization triggered the researchers to look for possible inclination or indifference of students towards it. The main objective of this study is to identify the Dressmaking Promotion Scheme which is the basis of the cou

Methods

The descriptive design was utilized as it was deemed appropriate to be used in this study. The respondents of the study are select 50 female Grade 8 students from the 13 sections. The respondents were given a set of questionnaires to identify the positive and negative perceptions about dressmaking.

Results

Some students have a negative attitude towards the rigid work that needs dedication and perseverance. Based on the findings derived from the data gathered, to help improve the negative perceptions towards dressmaking, the teacher utilizes various motivational activities set in the classroom setting so that students are in their best learning situation, developed and implemented guidelines and rules in the dressmaking class. The result of this study will be a tool to create an authentic and functional plan of action to increase the enrolment rate in dressmaking

Discussions

Dressmaking has been tagged as a gender-related activity, but only a few students have chosen to specialize in dressmaking. Students were directed to choose the specialization that they want to hone during their stay in junior high school. Teachers may use interactive teaching techniques and suitable strategies that would reinforce the students' perceptions of the dressmaking subject. Varied strategies and authentic activities that will give the students hands-on training and first-hand application may be employed to better improve the achievement level of the student. The family, especially the parents and the immediate

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs, Dressmaking

Reference Code: R53ES

Educational Computer Games: Its Effect to the Vocabulary Skills

Minariza Gillaco

Introduction

This study focused on the effects of educational computer games on the vocabulary skills of selected Grade 10 students. Specifically, it identified the common educational computer games that the selected participants are playing. Then it determined the perception of the participants on the effects of educational computer games on their vocabulary in terms of word-association, word-formation, and word meaning. Further, the level of vocabulary skills was measured to see if there is a significant relationship.

Methods

The study utilized the descriptive survey and statistical design. It used a questionnaire to measure the use of educational computer games by the participants. Another set of questionnaires was crafted to measure the vocabulary skills of the participants. The results and the scores of the participants were analyzed through the use of the statistical treatments such as Mean Performance Score and Chi-Square. Moreover, A rubric was also used to analyze the level of the vocabulary of the participants.

Results

Results indicated that the common computer games that interest the participants are word games under the word-formation category. Further, the participants perceived that the games under word-meaning, word-formation, and word-association contribute to their vocabulary skills. Moreover, there is a significant relationship between educational computer games and the participants' vocabulary skills.

Discussions

Educational computer games affect the language skills of students, specifically, on vocabulary. The learners must be exposed to different activities, such as the use of computer games to develop their vocabulary since it is needed in the comprehension or understanding of a particular knowledge shared with them. It was recommended that hands-on activities be implemented to help improve the vocabulary skills of the students.

Keywords: educational computer games, vocabulary , comprehension, word formation, word association

Reference Code: 8GYQ7

Effectiveness of Game-Based Learning in Teaching English among Grade IV Pupils in Panuca Elementary School

Gladysjoy Ermita

Introduction

As lifted from English K-12 Curriculum (Revised 2016), The ultimate goal of the Language Arts and Multiliteracies Curriculum is to produce graduates who apply the language conventions, principles, strategies and skills in (1) interacting with others, (2) understanding and learning other content areas, and (3) fending for themselves in whatever field of endeavor they may engage in.

Methods

The experimental method of research was employed in the present action research since its main objective is to determine the effectiveness of Game-Based Learning in Teaching English Among Grade IV Pupils in Panuca Elementary School: Basis for a Proposed Action Plan. The participants of the study were fifty-four (54) Grade 4- pupils, nine (9) teachers, and one (1) school head in Panuca Elementary School for the school year 2018- 2019.

Results

The results revealed that both groups performed well in their posttest. However, a higher increase I mean was evident among the experimental group which was under the treatment. Thus, Game-Based Learning is an effective strategy to improve pupil's English performance. There were significant differences noted when pre and post-test results were compared after the experiment for the two groups of participants. In other words, positive improvements to pupils' English performance were noted after the experiment.

Discussions

From the results of the study, it was concluded that the action plan had identified the areas of concern to be addressed regarding the dissemination and utilization of the Game-Based Learning strategy to improve pupil's English performance.

Keywords: Game- Based Learning, Effectiveness, Utilization

Reference Code: A433l0

Effectiveness of Numeracy Assessment Tools and E-Games in Teaching Mathematics among Grade 4 Pupils in Panuca ES

Raymart Basco

Introduction

This research aims to assess the effectiveness of numeracy assessment tools and e-games for diverse k-12 learners in improving mathematics performance among grade 4 pupils of Panuca Elementary School for SY 2018- 2019. The data from the results of TIMSS (2003) revealed that there is poor mathematical performance among Filipino learners. On the need to address this issue on enhancing mathematics instruction, the Division of Batangas has implemented a localized program called, Numeracy Assessment Tools and e-Games for Diverse K-12 Learners.

Methods

The quasi-experimental method of research was employed in the present action research since its main objective was to determine the effectiveness of numeracy assessment tools and e-games for diverse K-12 learners in improving mathematics performance among grade 4 pupils of Panuca Elementary School for SY 2018- 2019.

The participants of the study were 53 Grade 4- pupils, 8 teachers, and 1 school head in Panuca Elementary School for the school year 2018- 2019. Total sampling was used to select the three groups of participants. The pupil-participants were divided into two groups- 27 pupils under a controlled group which was taught using the traditional way and the other 26 pupils under an experimental group which was taught using numeracy assessment tools and e-games for diverse K-12 learners.

Results

The results of the study revealed the following: 1. Experimental group improved statistically higher than the control group; 2. Numeracy assessment tools and e-games are effective in terms of improving mathematics instruction and mathematics performance of pupils; 3. Greater concept retention increases pupils' motivation, and builds a positive attitude towards learning mathematics were highly noted effects of numeracy assessment tools and e-games in K-2 diverse learners; and, 4. The action plan is proposed to disseminate the results of the present action research.

Discussions

The results of the study suggested the following: 1. Numeracy assessment tools and e-games may be adapted by teachers in their math classes to improve mathematics instruction; 2. E-games may be simplified for the pupils to self-operated the program; and, 3. The action plan may be adapted and implemented to disseminate and utilize the results of the study.

Keywords: Egames, Numeracy assessment tools, Mathematics

Reference Code: A03868

Effects of Engaging In an Early Relationship to the Academic Performance of Senior High School Students

Arnold De Chavez

Introduction

Being in junior and senior high school is one of the crucial stages wherein teenagers tend to explore everything about their "created world." Teenagers learn to socialize and make friends. They become more interested in dating because of the desire to seek belongingness and affection. The desire leads to committing themselves to someone whom they think should give them love and affection while studying. This study focused on determining the perceived effects of engaging in an early relationship with the academic performance of senior high school students. Specific aims included the following: (1) to determine the reasons why students are involved in an early relationship. (2) to determine the effects of engaging in an early relationship with the academic performance of the students. (3) to recommend activities that may be proposed to address the reasons of the respondents.

Methods

The research utilized the descriptive research design. The researchers also used questionnaires to 209 respondents engaged in an early relationship, which was modified and revised to a Likert scale format to cater to the respondents' setting.

Results

The respondents want to be involved in an early relationship because they want to feel love and be loved by someone, to have inspiration in studies, feel motivated to do projects, someone to share problems and concerns and seeking for parents' attention. Some respondents agreed that the effects of early relationship to academic performance are as follows: they are inspired in studying, boost students' determination, doing projects with the help of someone. While others also answered that they forget to review, study their lessons, often miss classes, gain lower grades and no longer active in class. Symposium/seminars and one-on-one counseling about the positive and negative effects of having involved in an early relationship are proposed activities.

Discussions

Being engaged in an early relationship has negative and positive effects. Respondents want to be involved into it because of the desire to feel love and be loved by someone, to have inspiration while studying and looking for someone to share problems. It has a direct effect on their academic performance. Although they inspired and boost their determination in studying it has also negative effects; having lower grades for the reasons of forgetting to review/study their lessons, often misses classes and no longer active in class because of prioritizing their relationship and they are more focused on their partners.

Keywords: Early relationship, Academic performance, High School students

Reference Code: A28755

The Extent of Implementation of School-Community Partnership in East Five Cluster, Division of Calamba City: An Input to School Improvement Plan

Melicin Leyva

Introduction

As the curriculum changes together with the demand of the 21st-century learners, the needs of the learners also increases. The Department of Education, as a public institution, cannot solely support these demands even with the help of the local government. As the needs arise, the school has to find their partner to support the programs intended for the learners, thus, the school-community partnership takes place. However, there is a difficulty in finding stakeholders that will support the needs of the learners. East Five Cluster has six elementary schools that are located in an urban area, wherein business and opportunities are numerous. Businesses are strategically located around East Five, which means there are bigger possibilities to invite stakeholders that will cater to the needs of the learners for the learning to take place and to meet the demands of the 21st-century learners.

Methods

This study was a descriptive research design. The researcher used the survey method type. The participants were the teachers of the six elementary schools in the East Five cluster. The data gathered from the participants were treated confidentially.

Results

The status of extent of implementation of school-community partnership in terms of parenting attained a composite general mean of 3.82; Communicating with general mean of 4.36; general mean of 4.09 for learning at home; Volunteering with general mean of 3.87; decision making with general mean of 4.06, and general mean of 3.82 for collaborating with the community. The mutual benefits of the partnership included improved educational quality for students and improved community goodwill. This result gives extremely evident as the significant factors of the research. Even though the main findings of the research were highly evident, there were two factors underlies as the least priority in the research, specifically, parenting and the collaborating with the community. Therefore, there is a need to enhance and develop a plan to improve the partnership.

Discussions

School stakeholders not only helped identify potential partners, but also were often served as members of an Action Team for Partnerships (ATP) that worked alongside these prospective community partners to develop relationships, share school needs, and explore the possibility of establishing a new school-community partnership (Epstein et al., 2011). The findings of the study were highly evident based on Epstein's Six Types of Involvement; parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, and collaborating with the community. Although the main findings were highly evident, the challenge of this research is the consistency of the stakeholders to allot the same time and resources provided from the previous partnership. I recommend future research to find out how stakeholders can sustain the partnership.

Keywords: parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, and collaborating with the community.

Reference Code: A4R32

Factors Affecting Pupils' Absenteeism among Grade I Pupils

Lizabeth Alvarez

Introduction

This action research aims to assess the factors affecting pupils' absenteeism among grade one pupils in Panuca Elementary School SY 2018-2019. Absenteeism is a habitual pattern of absence from a duty or obligation. Traditionally, absenteeism has been viewed as an indicator of poor individual performance. The more recent scholarship seeks to understand absenteeism as an indicator of psychological, medical, or social adjustment to work.

Methods

Descriptive research was utilized as a method of study. The main data gathering instrument used was questionnaires to identify the factors affecting pupils' absenteeism among grade one pupils of Panuca Elementary School. Sixty respondents were considered to be the participants of the present research.

Results

Among all the factors presented, the health factor is the primary reason why students are always absent from their class. The most common cause of pupils' absenteeism among grade one pupils was the child has no money to buy snacks in school. The main strategy that the respondents favored was informing parents about the benefit of keeping their children in school. The findings suggest that the causal factors for absenteeism do not find their genesis in the family only, but also in the schools, the communities, and the students themselves.

Discussions

Pupils may be educated on how to take care of their overall well-being. Parents may understand financial issues that may be addressed with specific actions and measures. Also, they may be informed about the benefit of keeping their children in school. These factors combine to accentuate absenteeism among grade one pupils in Panuca Elementary School.

Keywords: Absenteeism, grade one Panuca Elementary School

Reference Code: A74931

Factors Affecting the Dropout Rate of Paaralang Elementary Ng Santol Manggahan

Introduction

School dropout leads to failure in social integration, and as a result, diminishes a person's chances to achieve personal success in legally accepted fields of activity. The prevention and reduction of this phenomenon are extremely difficult to achieve due to the high complexity of its causes. Research into the issue of school adjustment that has been carried out so far leads to the conclusion that there is an increase in the number of pupils value of the tasks who face school adjustment problems. "What are the causes of dropouts?" To provide an answer to this question we need to consider the different factor

Methods

The evaluative design using quantitative and qualitative analyses of data and information gathered from the sample survey was made possible with the use of a questionnaire. The responses were treated statistically with the use of frequency counts, percentages, mean and weighted arithmetic mean. The researcher used purposive sampling in choosing the respondents of the study. The study involved fifteen (15) teachers from kinder to grade six and one (1) headteacher from Santol-Manggahan Elementary School.

Results

The data that was gathered in this research is very relevant that as to fact (1) many children are seldom involved in school activities and lack of self-esteem due to lack of financial (2) that pupils belong to low socioeconomic family and pupils need to work for their own to supply the family needs or some have been forced by their parents to work or help raise their younger siblings and(3) the family factors influenced greatly in the dropout rate of Santol-Manggahan Elementary School.

Discussions

It has been confirmed that there is a strong connection between the personal attitude of pupils toward learning to the dropout rate of the school. Giving proper attention to the identified risk pupils, conduct an effective home visit, utilization of passive instructional strategies/materials and supporting the school-to-school partnership are the ways to lessen dropout.

Keywords: factor,cause,result

Reference Code: JRRBD

Factors Affecting the Dropout Rate of Paaralang Elementarya Ng Santol-Maggahan

Jinky Gonzales
Corazon Vergara

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Keywords: factor,dropout,rate

Reference Code: OOWWF

Factors Affecting the Dropout Rate of Paaralang Elementary Ng Santol-Manggahan

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Keywords: factor,cause,result

Reference Code: 6WJKI

Financial Assistance through Loan: A Case of Selected Teaching and Non-Teaching Personnel of Deped Calamba City

Ronald Trigueros

Introduction

In my 4 years of service as a government employee of Deped Calamba City, I observed that some of the teachers and even non-teaching incurred loans from different Private Lending Institutions or in Provident Fund. In some cases, they have 4-5 loans from PLI's which resulted in net pay ranging to Php. 2,000-4,000 per month. I decided to conduct this study to learn about this situation and identify what are the reasons or purposes of loans they applied for. How this loan can be minimized and help Deped Employees on the proper management of their income.

Methods

I used a survey and interview method to gather data from my respondents. With the use of the survey form, I gather data faster with a little amount of time while interviewing help me to verify all information in the survey form. My respondents are teaching and non-teaching personnel of our biggest secondary schools here in Deped Calamba City.

Results

Loans are good if you have enough salary to pay for it but sometimes it becomes the only solution to solve their problem. The best example is when you or your family member was hospitalized, and you don't have enough savings to pay your hospital bills and the fastest way to have cash is to apply for the loan on PLI or Provident Fund. Some of our employees have experienced this situation and they have no choice but to file a loan. Some teachers use their loans to pursue education to gain more knowledge and promotion while others use their loan proceeds to buy gadgets like laptops to be used in schools in computing grades, preparation of lesson plans and as teaching materials. I choose this study to determine why some Deped Employees tend to have many loans and their purposes and identify possible solutions by providing financial literacy programs, health care benefits and scholarship programs for all employees.

Discussions

Every employee in a government or private company has loans from financing institutions. The private lending institution or provident fund helps Deped Employees in supporting their needs but there must be a regulation to control or limit the loan of every employee. This will help them in the proper management of their salary to guide every employee on how they will prioritize each expense that they incur in a month. Health Care Benefits are very important to an employee especially when they don't have any savings in case of hospitalization or medicinal purposes. Providing health care benefits for all employees is easy. It will cost a lot of budgets but in return, it will result in the loyalty of your staff. You must consider you're the package that health care provider is offering and the benefits that you can get from it. The best result of this is that your employee is not afraid of being hospitalized or going to the hospital for a regular check-up. Also, it will provide the employee with peace of mind on unexpected expenses. Every employee must have a continual improvement plan to improve his or her knowledge in his field. It may also result in higher productivity because an employee is motivated. It may also increase the learning of his students by sharing or applying what he had gained from seminars and training. One of the most relevant kinds of continual improvements is taking a Master's Degree or exposure to different trainings.

Keywords: loan, expenses, salary

Reference Code: 36J9Z

Fruity Mixed Flavored Floor Wax

Silvherlyn Caisip
Anne Drew Ranido

Introduction

The main purpose of conducting this investigatory project was to make an alternative fruity and affordable floor polish to preserve the finish floor most practically. It is necessary and convenient to apply this product to lessen the expenses in school and household in terms of maintaining their floor shiny and clean. And also to minimize environmental problems that we are experiencing nowadays due to improper waste management.

Methods

The project fruit Mixed Flavoured Floor Wax was made by using local fruit peels such as oranges, banana, and lanzones, etc for the floor wax mixture because it will be more eco-friendly and there's no strong smell that can cause respiratory problems, therefore, they can use it without any nose or mouth garments because of its fragrance or fruity scent. The other materials used in this floor wax are used or unused candles and kerosene.

Results

Based on our research, 11 out of 13 people agreed that "Fruity Mixed Flavoured Floor Wax" was more effective, and 13 said it was more affordable and more eco-friendly than the other common wax. As a result, we discovered that it also served as an insect repellent and the scent of it was not too irritating to the users. Then buying an expensive floor wax is more practical and convenient.

Discussions

This kind of wax not only made the floor more slippery but also to have a shiny, presentable that maintains the quality of the finish floor. It can also make the floor smooth as it is applied and scrubbed does make the floor more clean and with a nice fruity scent.

Keywords: environmental friendly, practical, quality

Reference Code: 6VFQB

Hygiene and Sanitation Practices among Selected Public Secondary Schools in Area IV, Batangas Province: Basis for a Proposed Intensified Plan

Nora Dagle

Introduction

All children have the right to clean water and basic sanitation, as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In the Public Health Reports on November 10, 2010, the Philippines has a population of more than one hundred million people, making it one the most populous countries in Asia with approximately one-third of the country's population living in poverty, and for many families, inadequate sanitation, and hygiene is a serious problem. In this study, a proposed intensified plan was proposed and implemented in the school where the researcher is currently teaching.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was used. One one hundred thirty-five (135) public secondary school teachers responded to a set of modified survey questionnaires based on the Policy and Guidelines for the Comprehensive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools Program of the Department of Education. The data was collected and analyzed to determine the level of implementation of hygiene and sanitation practices in schools.

Results

The majority of the schools near the municipality depend on water districts for their water source, but still, there is a need to improve water supply since most of the schools in the rural areas depend on electric-powered pumps. Schools are fully aware of the importance of sanitation. Hygiene development among girls needs more attention from school management especially in terms of security. School management is very serious in implementing the deworming process. The campaign for health education and public awareness has to be given more attention to ensure that the program is being understood and implemented.

Discussions

The results recommend a provision for deep well or overhead water tanks for schools to have a regular supply of water in case unforeseen things take place. The school administration may establish linkage with the Local Government Units to encourage local officials to be more proactive in safeguarding the health of students in providing support for efficient and sustainable water sanitation facilities. District supervisors, school principals, school health personnel and teachers may carry out maintenance of sanitation facilities as a performance indicator in the evaluation of the school.

Keywords: : water, sanitation, hygiene, deworming, health education

Reference Code: TY8U1

Improving Mathematics IV Performance Rears Outcomes toward Vivid Excellence

Amor Tuiza
Melodina Centeno

Introduction

Pupils' academic performance and how they do well has become the most common concerns of CanES Teachers and stakeholders. Based on the average MPS of all the learning areas for the last three school years (2014-2017), Mathematics got the lowest MPS, 62.04% in SY 2014-2015, 54.33% in SY 2015 – 2016 and 56.17% in SY 2016-2017. Among the grade levels, Mathematics IV ranked last with an MPS of 56.68% SY 2014-2015, 48.45% for SY 2015-2016 and 50.38% for SY 2016-2017. This study aims to find out the intervening factors that affect the pupils' performance in Mathematics. The study further looks for the best solution to uplift the performance of Grade IV pupils.

Methods

Based on the record, 20 out of 33 or 60.61% struggling learners of CanES Grade IV pupils in SY 2017- 2018 are consistently getting Low Performance in Mathematics.

Results

There was an increase of 5.9% from the test result in 2nd Periodical to 3rd Periodical tests (PT). An accumulated increase of 8.69% was noted until 4th PT

Discussions

After the conduct of Project IMPROVE to the struggling learners, the test performance of CanES Grade IV increased by 5.9% from 2nd PT to 3rd PT. This further indicates that Project IMPROVE reached 3.69% higher than the 5% target. Thus, we conclude that the project is effective. **Keywords:** Mathematics, Improving, Vivid, Excellence, Project IMPROVE, Struggling Learners, Periodical Tests, SIPOC, current state, future state

Reference Code: LIAIY

Improving Social Skills among Kindergarten Pupils at Panuca Elementary School through Playing

Chona Malabanan

Introduction

This action research aims to improve the social skills of Kindergarten pupils in Panuca Elementary School through Playing. Social skills are an integral part of functioning in society. Developing social skills in children prepares them for a lifetime of healthier interactions in all aspects of life. Displaying good manners communicating effectively with others being considerate of the feelings of others and expressing personal needs are all important components of solid social skills.

Methods

The experimental method of research will be employed in the present action research since its main objective was to improve the social skills among kindergarten pupils at Panuca Elementary School. The researcher consulted the headteacher regarding the present action research. Upon the approved headteacher, the researcher conducted the pre-test for the week's lesson. The researcher used the pretest results to determine the two groups of participants. After the experiment, the researcher conducted the post-test. Likewise, a three-item open-ended questionnaire was prepared validated and given by the researcher to the 2 teachers including the headteacher.

Results

In table 1 the level of social skills among kinder pupils revealed to be practiced sometimes with a general mean of 2.28. In table 2 the benefits of playing encourage communication to develop social skills among kinder pupils interpreted as agreement with a general mean of 2.69.

Discussions

Table 1 shows the level of social skills of Kindergarten pupils in Panuca Elementary School. As reflected from the table expressing personal needs rank first with a mean of 2.55 and interpreted as frequent. Displaying good manners got a weighted mean of 2.43 and verbally interpreted as sometimes ranked second. The third in rank with a 2.10 weighted mean of explains that pupils sometimes communicate with others effectively. Lastly considering the feelings of others got a weighted mean of 2.07 and interpreted as sometimes. As reflected from table 2 encouraging communication ranked first with a mean of 3.10 and interpreted as agree. Improving cognitive development got a weighted mean of 2.59 and verbally interpreted as agree, ranked second. The third in rank with 2.56 weighted mean agree that pupils develop imagination and physical strength through play. Lastly, encouraging relationship-building to others got a weighted mean of 2.51 and interpreted as sometimes.

Keywords: 1.Social skills. 2.playing

Reference Code: A83663

Level of Spiritual Maturity and Academic Performance of Elementary Pupils of Atimonan Central School

Dennis Agudo
Janet Derelo

Introduction

Academic performance of learners is one of the most important indicators in the Enhanced Basic Education Curriculum (K-12). The Department of Education is concerned about the destiny of the individual's growth and successful development including cognitive dimensions, personality, emotional and behavioral dimensions and obtaining abilities and skills. Many studies have suggested that spirituality has a positive effect on academic performance. This small study reviews the literature on performance and spirituality and compares students' attributions of the causes of their academic success.

Methods

The method used in this particular study was the correlational method. This is to identify the level of relationship of spiritual maturity and academic performance of elementary pupils in Atimonan Central School. The sources of data and information gathered first hand from the learners. The data gathered was presented through tables for easy understanding. The findings served as the basis of coming up with a conclusion and implications of the study. The researchers utilized a self-assessment validated questionnaire and answered by the pupils-respondents made by the researcher. The research locale is in Atimonan, Quezon with thirteen (13) learners.

Results

The study showed that there are seven (7) pupils with a very high level in terms of spiritual maturity, five (5) are in the high level of spiritual maturity, and one (1) belongs to a moderate level of spiritual maturity. This implied that the majority of the respondents were aware of their spiritual maturity. Moreover, it showed that there are two (2) pupils with outstanding academic performance, five (5) have a very satisfactory general average, and five (5) got satisfactory performance during the previous year. The computed Pearson's r-value of 0.61 revealed that there was a strong relationship between the level of spiritual maturity and the academic performance of the elementary pupils. This means that there is a significant relationship between the variables (spiritual maturity and general average).

Discussions

Spiritual well-being was a variable that is related to academic achievement. The result of the study revealed that there is a strongly significant difference in spiritual maturity and academic performance. Through the following data presented, the researchers concluded that spiritual maturity and academic performance are interconnected to each other. The study implied that the higher the level of spiritual maturity, the higher the academic performance gained.

Keywords: Spiritual maturity, academic performance, Enhance Basic Education Curriculum (K-12).

Reference Code: A30553

Overcoming The Learning Problems Encountered And Experienced By Batang Juanians: Grade Four Pupils In Solving Word Problem Involving Multiplication Process At San Juan Elementary School, San Juan, Sto. Tomas, Batangas.

Carolyn Delos Reyes
Merlita Malabanan

Introduction

Pupils learn to develop critical thinking, deep reasoning for certain problems that require a correct solution. Analyzing the word problem can boast the mind of young students to develop comprehension. The researchers want to know the factors that initiate the hindrances & overcoming the learning problems encountered by the grade 4 pupils in solving a word problem. Understanding and identifying the learning problems in solving word problems can be a big help for them to create a certain approach, techniques wherein teachers can plan the correct learning materials that will be suited to pupils.

Methods

Descriptive qualitative research with 10 pupils as respondents. This study used interview & discussion method.

Results

1. The Learner's perception about solving word problem involving multiplication process; most of them did not memorize the multiplication table, they think that multiplying numbers are very difficult and they got confused, poor comprehension in analyzing 2. Patterns deduced from the themes are: (prior knowledge), analyzing word problem, (experiences), the two indicators are teacher's observations and pupil's perceptions based on their struggles encountered, (outcome) are the following; teacher's work plan, strategies; 3. Learner perceptions about the learning problems are lack of comprehension in understanding the process and lack of strategy and approach on how they will solve the problem, failure to assess the problem because of low performance of the pupils, inability to use the right mathematical process, difficulties to memorize the multiplication table, lack of interest about the lesson and did not listen while their teacher is explaining the topic, and some of the pupils are focused on playing instead of listening and understanding the problem. 4. Learner perceptions about the suggested plan; willingness to engage, have patience in memorizing multiplication, have courage ,confidence to solve the word problem, listen attentively, ask a question, consult help to others in solving problems.

Discussions

Teacher's observations on the needs of the pupils. An action/work plan that can enhance the abilities of the pupils to overcome their fear in solving word problem. Identify the multiple intelligence of the pupils, Different Strategies and Interventions in teaching Mathematics, Involvement of parents in assessment to the pupils, Monitoring the academic performances.

Keywords: overcoming , word problem ,experiences ,pupils, multiplication process,learning problems

Reference Code: A49072

Pagbuo Ng Gabay Sa Sulating Pananaliksik Sa Senior High School

Alvin Metrillo

Introduction

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa pagbuo ng gabay sa sulating pananaliksik sa Senior High School. Nakatuon ito sa pagtukoy sa antas ng kahandaan sa gawaing pananaliksik sa pagpili ng paks, paglalahad ng tentatibong balangkas; pagsulat ng literaturang konseptwal at kaugnay na pag-aaral, paggamit ng instrumento sa pangangalap ng datos, pagpili at pag-aanalisa ng angkop na istadistika, paghahanay ng mga datos at pagbibigay-interpretasyon at pagbuo ng lagom, konklusyon at rekomendasyon. Gayundin, nilayon ng pag-aaral na matukoy ang mga suliranin nararanasan ng mga mag-aaral sa sulating pananaliksik.

Methods

Nakaangkla ang pag-aaral sa Descriptive Survey Research Design at purposive sampling. Talatanungan ang pangunahing instrumentong ginamit sa pangangalap ng datos at pagkuha ng mga impormasyon. Nagsagawa rin ng focus group discussion (fgd) at pakikipanayam upang mapagtibay ang pag-aaral. Ang kabuuang ng mga kalahok sa ay 134 na mga mag-aaral mula sa strand na Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) at Accountancy, Business and Management (ABM) at 22 mga guro na nagtuturo ng pananaliksik sa Senior High School sa Distrito ng Mataasnakahoy.

Results

Batay sa kinalabasan ng pag-aaral, ang kabuuang antas na kahandaan ng mga mag-aaral sa gawain ay binigyang-kahulugan na sapat na kahandaan. Gayunpaman, may mga bahagi ng gawaing pananaliksik na nangangailangan ng paggamit ng gabay at kasanayan. Samantalang mabigat na suliranin ang nararanasan ng mga mag-aaral sa pagbuo ng sulating pananaliksik. Dahil dito, ang mananaliksik ay bumuo ng gabay sa pagsulat-pananaliksik na magagamit ng mga guro at mag-aaral upang mapaunlad at madaling maisagawa ang pagbuo ng nasabing gawain.

Discussions

Naniniwala ang mananaliksik na mahalaga ang pag-aaral na isinagawa sapagkat sumailalim na ang binuong gabay sa pagsulat-pananaliksik sa LRMDs sa Sangay ng Batangas sa tulong ng mga gurong nagtaya, LREs at gurong tagamasid sa Filipino. Napapanahon ito sapagkat kinikilala ang kahalagahan ng pananaliksik bilang bahagi ng paglinang ng kaalaman ng mga mag-aaral sa makaagham na pagtuklas ng mga datos. Iminumungkahi na patuloy na pahalagahan ang kultura ng pananaliksik at magsagawa ng iba pang malalim na pagsusuri na nakatuon naman sa pagsusuri ng nabuong (research output) ng mga mag-aaral gamit ang rubrik sa pananaliksik.

Keywords: Gabay, Sulating Pananaliksik, Senior High School

Reference Code: A03779

Paksang Interes sa Pagbuo ng Maikling Kuwento ng mga Mag-Aaral sa Ikalabing-Isang Baytang ng Alabat Island National High School Alabat, Quezon Taong Panuruan 2016-2017

Norielyn Magbayao

Introduction

Ang pagtuklas ng kakayahan ng bawat mag-aaral partikular sa kanilang produktibong imahinasyon sa pamamagitan ng pagbuo ng isang katha ay nagpapatibay ng saloobin ng bawat indibidwal na maipamalas ang kanilang kahusayan sa pagsulat. Nakapagpahaba ng interes ng mambabasa ang mga sulating pampanitikan. Ang pananaliksik na ito ay susukat at suriin ang pangunahing paksang interes sa pagsulat ng isang maikling kwento, magiging mainam itong batayan upang masuri ang kanilang kakayahan na mag-ambag ng produktibong imahinasyon sa pamamagitan ng pagsusulat sa mga darating pang panahon.

Methods

Ang pananaliksik na ito ay idinisenyo sa Descriptive-Quantitative Research . Gumamit ng limang puntusang (5pt) Likert Scale. Ang napiling tagatugon para sa pananaliksik ay ang mga piling mag-aaral sa ALABAT ISLAND NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, na mula ika- 11 baytang. Sa bawat pangkat o seleksyon pipili ang mananaliksik ng limang mag-aaral na kung saan may kabuuang apatnapu't lima (45). Sa page-aaral na ito ang PERCENTAGE FORMULA, WEIGHTED MEAN FORMULA at Analysis of Variance o ANOVA

Results

Batay sa pag-aaral na isinagawa ng mananaliksik ang mga tagatugon ay may kabuuang 44 kung saan binubuo ng 22.73% at 77.27% na mga lalaki. Batay naman sa edad, 97.73% ng mga tagasagot ay 15-17. Pinakamarami sa napiling paksang interes ng mga tagatugon ay ang kwentong pag-ibig ang sumulat na may bilang na 11 o kabuuang 25% ng mga mag-aaral at sa mga guro pinakamarami ang nagsabi na “mayaman sa ipinakitang kaalaman sa paksang napili na higit pa sa inaasahang husay ng guro”

Discussions

Batay sa resulta karamihan sa mga tagatugon ay may edad na 15 – 17 taong gulang at mga babae at ang napiling uri ng maikling kuwento ng mga tagatugon ay ang kwentong katatawanan. Ang ginawang maikling kuwento ng mga mag-aaral ay mayaman sa ipinakitang kaalaman sa paksang napili na higit pa sa inaasahang husay ng guro, mayaman sa bokabularyong Filipino mula sa talasalitaan, lubos na maayos ang pagkakahanay ng mga pangyayari sa maikling kwento na may di karaniwang ayos at pagbabalik tanaw, lubos na nagpakita ng pagkamalikhaing kaiisipan” ayonsa pagkamalikhain, at lubos na nagpamalas husay at galing sa pagpili ng salitang gagamitin sa bawat pangngusap. Walang kinalaman sa pagsulat ng Maikling Kuwento ang edad at kasarian sa galing at husay ng pagsusulat.

Keywords: Interes

Reference Code: A10706

Parents and Teachers Partnership in Developing Good Study Habits of Kindergarten Pupils in Mataasnakahoy District

Gloria Makalintal
Angielie Dinglasan

Introduction

Early Childhood Education is the foundation; it is a very crucial time for the children's development. For this reason, early childhood must be given with proper guidance. Early childhood program stresses parental involvement because it recognizes the importance of the family, rather than the school as an ultimate source of children's values and behavior. Children's education starts at home. One of the areas in children's education that parents must focus on is the formation of good study habits.

Methods

The researchers utilized the descriptive method of research with the questionnaire and interview as the main instrument in gathering the needed information. The respondents of this study include the parents whose children are in private or public schools and teachers of both public and private schools handling kindergarten pupils.

Results

The findings of the study lead to the conclusion that kindergarten children from private schools have study habits, only that it needs to be improved through the guidance of parents and teachers. Also, they can send their kids to the tutorial center while the kindergarten pupils in public school have a small percentage of having a study habit because of the status of their family. Some of the parents of the kindergarten enrolled in the public are busy with their work that's why they do not have enough time in guiding their kids.

Discussions

Hence, the researchers recommended that teachers should use different strategies/ approaches to help improve the study habits of the learners, so as with the parents, whose precious time, attention and materials that will be provided to their children will make a difference in the learner's activities in the school and even at home. Finally, the teacher and the parent need consistent coordination and communication to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the learner.

Keywords: study habits, kindergarten pupils, partnership

Reference Code: 6H5KZ

Principal Leadership Effectiveness and Management Competencies for Learner Achievement: Basis for Developing Framework

Paulino Castro

Introduction

The academic success of students is a product of the complex role of a school principal. The principal's role is very crucial in achieving the desired outcomes in the basic education program. It is the principle that leads the institution with all the stakeholders towards achieving excellence in the delivery of educational services more particularly in terms of teaching performance and students' academic achievement. The study aimed to have an in-depth understanding of the lived experiences among effective school principals in terms of leadership and management for student achievement.

Methods

The study used a qualitative phenomenological design. A semi-structured interview with open-format questions was used to encourage the respondents to answer in their own words which at some length will likely provide greater depth of response. The selection of the study includes 15 respondents which include school principals, teacher leaders/ master teachers, and 5 learner-leaders. The school principals were selected based on the School-Based Management (SBM) level 2 of practice. Similarly, teacher-leaders/master teachers and learner-leaders who belonged to the SBM level 2 of the practice of the same school of the selected principals. The focus group discussion was conducted and their answers were coded through Collaizzi's steps of phenomenological analysis (Fletcher, 2004).

Results

The study reveals that the leadership and management of effective school principals play a vital role in shaping the culture of school organizations, particularly in learners' achievement. Among the significant experiences are the following: the school principal as a leader should be 1) firm and consistent in making a decision; 2) advocates evidence-based practices; 3) visionary; and 4) good communicator. On the other hand, for effective management a school principal should 1) practice collegiality and open communication; 2) support and provision of learners' materials; 3) conduct formal and informal instructional supervision and; 4) serve as motivator/ encouragement to teachers and learners.

Discussions

The experiences and practices of school principals will be an initial step as the basis for developing a framework of principal leadership effectiveness and management competencies for student achievement vital for adapting the practices of effective principals by developing school principals

Keywords: principal, leadership effectiveness, management competencies, student achievement

Reference Code: BMXOK

Revitalizing Technology And Livelihood Education Teaching Using English As Medium Of Instruction Of Paaralang Elementarya Ng Santol-Manggahan Basis For An Action Plan

Imeril Punzalan
Cynthia Hernandez

Introduction

English is a universal language of commerce, science, and diplomacy. It is the window to the world's treasure house of knowledge. Propagation of English is not incompatible with a genuinely nationalistic education. Measures must be taken to promote the English language in all levels of schools without necessarily obstructing the growth and development of a common national language. The researcher, being committed to the task of molding and enhancing the skills of the learners, is bound to serve with utmost dedication to the institution she serves and the community of which she is part and parcel. It is in this con

Methods

The main purpose of this study is to describe, analyze and interpret the relationship between the effectiveness of different reading strategies used by elementary school teachers utilized by the pupils in Paaralang Elementarya ng Santol-Manggahan and its effects on their reading comprehension skills. To achieve these purposes, the researcher employed the descriptive method of research. The descriptive method involves gathering information about existing conditions through a normative approach, supported with a descriptive analysis of data gathered from the said survey.

Results

The pupils manifest moderate skills in reading as they are within the instructional level. The teachers are eager to enhance the pupils' reading comprehension skills as they manifest a high level of readiness in terms of curriculum modification, reading comprehension instruction, instructional materials, assessment procedures and continuum of literacy instruction. The assessments of the teachers are similar in terms of curriculum, modification, reading comprehension instruction, and instructional materials while different in terms of assessment procedures and continuum of literacy instruction. An action plan to arrest

Discussions

The results demonstrate the need for pupils from a moderate level of performance in the PHIL-IRI should be raised to a higher level through the urgent but consistent implementation of reading comprehension enhancement programs. Implementation of reading comprehension enhancement programs could be made more effective, meaningful, interesting and enjoyable through conducting district or division-wide reading contests with prizes to motivate both teacher-trainers / coaches and the pupil-contestants. Differences between and among teachers should not hinder the attainment of educational goals but should be treated by everyone.

Keywords: Revitalize, Performance, instruction

Reference Code: 5SNCM

Save: Student's Action to Value Education: Factors Affecting Lack Of Student's Discipline and Positive Attitude towards School Environment

Genevive Mojares

Introduction

One of the most burdensome jobs in teaching is handling students with a lack of discipline and a positive attitude towards the environment. Each discipline problem is directly related to a child causing the problem. The purpose of this paper is to examine and solve the major causes of unproductive student behavior and provide a theoretical and philosophical foundation from which to examine approaches that encourage positive student behavior toward the school environment and to improve their level of academic performance. Respondents of this study are specifically G7 students using EsP (Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao) subject. They are between 12-13 years of age during the school year of 2017-2018 and were mostly residents within the area. The factors that are affecting the student's lack of discipline and positive attitude towards the school environment are family, friends, and lack of spiritual guidance. The school could provide a philosophical and theoretical foundation from which we can encourage our students to be positive in their mindset and its behavior towards the school environment. ● We could conduct a seminar for parents concerning their relationship with their children. Give a discussion with the parents to supervise the friends. ● The EsP (edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao) promotes a spiritual enrichment program that is secular, non-partisan of any religion. That promotes our core values Maka Diyos, Maka Tao, Makakalikasan, at Maka bansa. ● The institution could give rehabilitation programs in line with guidance and counseling to help those students' who are identified with a lack of discipline and a positive attitude towards the school environment.

Methods

This descriptive method: The survey form on a lack of discipline and positive attitude towards the school environment, is given and retrieved immediately by the teacher. I randomly select the student who answers the survey from G7 of Cavite National High School. It is possible through the analysis of the data to determine the factors that affect the lack of discipline of students and positive behavior towards the school environment.

Results

Figure 1. The result from the survey that I conducted. Found that, the root causes of students with lack of discipline and positive attitude towards the school environment are: 1.Love and importance in the Family 2.Lack of Parents Supervision 3.Influence from Friends 4.Lack of Spiritual Guidance.

Discussions

Respondents of this study are specifically G7 students using EsP (Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao) subject. They are between 12-13 years of age during the school year of 2017-2018 and were mostly residents within the area. The factors that are affecting the student's lack of discipline and positive attitude towards the school environment are family, friends, and lack of spiritual guidance. The school could provide a philosophical and theoretical foundation from which we can encourage our students to be positive in their mindset and its behavior towards the school environment. ● We could conduct a seminar for parents concerning their relationship with their children. Give a discussion with the parents to supervise the friends. ● The EsP (edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao) promotes a spiritual enrichment program that is secular, non-partisan of any religion. That promotes our core values Maka Diyos, Maka Tao, Makakalikasan, at Maka bansa. ● The institution could give rehabilitation programs in line with guidance and counseling to help those students' who are identified with a lack of discipline and a positive attitude towards the school environment.

Keywords: Lack of parents supervision, Spiritual Guidance, Spiritual Enrichment

Reference Code: SUZZU

Schools Division of Calamba City Research Productivity: Basis for Research Agenda and Strategic Action Plan

Paulino Castro
Clariza Terones

Introduction

Research is important for an organization to survive and keep abreast of trends and changes in the educational landscape. To promote research productivity and to embrace the culture of research is the ultimate objective of this study. The Division of Calamba City recognizes the significant role research to address the culture of excellence. Thus, this study was an inquiry as to the current situation of research activities among School Heads and Master Teachers of this division. The result served as a basis in crafting the future direction as regards to the plans, programs, projects, and activities.

Methods

The study used quantitative and qualitative methods to gather and analyze data. Predominantly, this is descriptive research that utilized adopted survey questionnaire which constitutes the best practices vis-à-vis research productivity. Through simple random sampling, there were 51 Master Teachers and 48 School Heads answered in the survey and participated in the focused group discussion (FGD). The result, participants, assessment, and even the focus of interest of the study were limited to the Division of Calamba City.

Results

Based on the assessment, the three characteristics were rated as “evident”. This means that to some extent, the respondents manifest individual, leadership and institutional characteristics. However, some equally important indicators were deemed as “less evident”. Strategic Agenda and Action Plan were crafted to successfully promote research productivity and uphold research culture.

Discussions

The highlights of the study are the crafted Research agenda and Action Plan for the Division of Calamba City. Its salient features address the gaps identified as a result of the study. It integrates the DepEd thrusts and Region's research priorities to enhance basic education delivery of services focusing on quality, access, and governance.

Keywords: Research, Research Productivity, Research Culture

Reference Code: 5HGWJ

Teachers Professional Advancement; Its Impact to the Teaching Performance of Grade VII Mathematics Teachers in Selected Secondary Schools in Area 1 of Batangas

Rhea Magyaya

Introduction

Teachers are the best agents of change in our society. Through the knowledge, skills, and values they have imparted to their students, the youth in our country are transformed into individuals who are worthy of respect and admiration. Their expertise will cascade down to their students and will be manifested to their well-enhanced capabilities and degree of achievements in their academic endeavors. If teachers can engage in research collaborations and undertaking, then their research skill will be a response to the new policy on call from the Department of Education which encourages public school teachers to conduct rese

Methods

The study made use of the descriptive method of research. The Convenience sampling techniques were employed in this study. It was confined to thirty (30) Grade 7 Mathematics teachers, fifty (50) grade 7 students and ten (10) principals from selected high schools of Area 1 in Batangas. From ten (10) selected high schools, three teachers were selected for the study. The retrieval of the questionnaire was done right after the administration. The responses were evaluated and checked by the researcher on the spot then data were collated and tabulated.

Results

1) The majority of the students (age 12-13) and the teachers and principal (age 51 and above) are female. Moreover, the highest education of teachers and principals relying on a master's degree. 2) Most of the respondents have a good foundation with regards to their post-graduate studies, seminars attended, training attended and community development programs. 3) The teaching performance of the teachers is often observed as to content, competencies, and professionalism. 4) There is no significant difference to the assessment of the students and principals regarding the teaching performance of Mathematics teachers in terms o

Discussions

Department of Education should pursue the categorization of the teachers in allocating the merit system in their teacher's academic rank or level. Through this, teachers will be motivated to upgrade the aspect of continuing studies, seminars, training and high extent community development programs and services, research and scholarship grants. It results in the empowerment of good quality teaching performances in content, competencies, and professionalism.

Keywords: Professional advancement, Teaching performance, Quality education

Reference Code: OVV76

Teaching Letter Sounds Among Kindergarten Pupils in Panuca Elementary School

Karen Mercado

Introduction

Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols to construct or derive meaning. Reading is a means of language acquisition, communication, and sharing information and ideas. Like all languages, it is a complex interaction between the text and the reader which is shaped by the reader's prior knowledge, experiences, attitude, and language community which is culturally and socially situated.

Methods

The experimental method of research was employed in the present action research since its main objective was to determine the effectiveness of Instructional Video as a method in teaching among kindergarten pupils. The participants of the study were 65 kindergarten pupils in Panuca Elementary School for the school year 2018- 2019. Total sampling was divided into two groups- 33 pupils under the controlled group which was taught using the traditional way and the other 32 pupils under the experimental group which was taught using instructional video. Both groups performed well in their post-test.

Results

treatment. Thus, the Instructional Video of Letters and Letter Sound is an effective strategy to further improve pupils' performance. There were significant differences noted when pre and post-test results were compared after the experiment for the two groups of participants. In other words, positive improvements on pupils' performance were noted after the experiment. Instructional Video of Letters and Letter Sounds revealed to be an effective strategy which effects were noted as follows: Pupils' performance.

Discussions

Pupils can develop enthusiasm in learning the alphabet while increasing their mastery and retention of concepts being taught. Teachers' instructional delivery. Teachers can effectively deliver lessons among pupils while developing their creativity through the strategy. Instructional Video of Letters and Letter Sounds itself as a topic. Alphabet can regain its popularity among pupils because it can be enjoyable, interesting, engaging, and easier to understand. English classes will be very engaging which leads to a positive learning environment and it will always be a meaningful experience for the pupils. The action plan had identified the areas of concern to be addressed regarding the dissemination and utilization of Instructional Video of Letters and Letter Sounds strategy to improve pupil's performance.

Keywords: Letter and Letter Sounds, Video Presentation, Effectiveness

Reference Code: A18747

The Effect of Verbal Bullying In the Academic Performance of Pupils in Panuca Elementary School

Lilizeil Javier

Introduction

Verbal Bullying is one of the prohibited acts in R.A. 10627, Anti-Bullying Act of 2013. It is under the Rule number II section, 3 definitions of terms DepEd Order No. 55 series 2013. Bullying refers to any severe or repeated use by one or more students of a written, verbal, electronic expression, physical act or gesture, or any combination thereof. Bullying may be in a form of verbal and non-verbal expression, still, it affects the emotional, physical even psychological aspect of the child that distress mostly in their learning performance inside the classroom.

Methods

The research utilized a descriptive method. The main data gathering instrument used was the questionnaire. Thirty (30) pupils were the participants of the research who experienced verbal bullying. Other sources of this research were interview and class observation.

Results

The result rebuilds that: 1. The problems encountered by the pupils who were bullied verbally, were in the form of belittling, giving "alias" calling for their not real name, saying foul languages. 2. Also, the effects in the academic performance of the pupils in the classroom were identified pupils were emotionally and psychologically challenged that led to low-esteem, pupils tend to be absent in the class and not participating in given tasks. 3. The teacher needs to be vigilant in the different incidents in bullying, so information dissemination needs to spread properly the policy and programs for child protection.

Discussions

Based on the result and conclusion, it was recommended that the school administrator may strengthen Anti-Bullying Policy in schools, teachers may be watchful and vigilant in dealing with potential cases of bullying in and out of the classroom, and future researchers may deal with other forms of bullying in their respective schools.

Keywords: Verbal-Bullying, Bully, Performance, Foul Language

Reference Code: AII861

The Effectiveness of 10:30 Scheme In Teaching ICT among Grade 5 Pupils in Panuca Es

All Ben Butiong

Introduction

In the 21st century, the term technology is an important issue in many fields, including education. This is because technology has become a knowledge transfer highway in most countries. Technology integration nowadays has gone through innovations and transformed our societies that has changed the way people think work and live (Grabe, 2007) As part of these schools and other educational institutions which are supposed to prepare students to live in a "knowledge society" need to consider ICT integration in their curriculum (Gravefekr, Afshari and Amlah Salleh 2012)

Methods

The experimental method of the research was employed in the present action research since its main objective was to determine the effectiveness of 10:30 scheme as a strategy in teaching information communication and technology ICT among grade 5 pupils.

Results

Both groups performed well in their post-test. However, a higher increase in mean was evident among the experiment for the two groups of participants. In other words, positive improvements on pupils on ICT performance were noted after the experiment.

Discussions

The 10:30 scheme revealed to be an effective strategy which effects were noted as follows: Pupils ICT performance. The pupil can develop enthusiasm in learning ICT while increasing their mastery and retention of concepts being taught. Teachers instructional delivery. Teachers can effectively deliver lessons among pupils while developing their creativity through the strategy. ICT itself as the subject. ICT can regain its popularity among pupils because it can be enjoyable, interesting, engaging and easier to understand. ICT classes will be very engaging that leads to a positive learning environment and it will always be a meaningful

Keywords: 10:30 scheme, ICT, panuca es

Reference Code: A51824

The Effectiveness Of Reading In Tandem As Strategy In Increasing Reading Performance Among Grade Two Pupils In Panuca Elementary School

Heide Apasan

Introduction

This action research aims to assess the effectiveness of Reading in Tandem as a strategy in increasing the reading performance of grade 2 pupils in Panuca Elementary School SY 2018- 2019.

Methods

The experimental method of research was employed in the present action research since its main objective was to determine the effectiveness of Reading in Tandem as a strategy in increasing the reading performance of grade 2 pupils in Panuca Elementary School

Results

From the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: 1. Both groups performed well in their post-test. However, a higher increase in mean was evident among the experimental group which was under the treatment. Thus, Reading in Tandem is an effective strategy to further improve pupils' reading performance. 2. There were significant differences noted when pre and post-test results were compared after the experiment for the two groups of participants. In other words, positive improvements in pupils' reading performance were noted after the experiment. 3. Reading in Tandem revealed to be an effective strategy which effects were noted as follows: a. Pupils' reading performance. Pupils can develop enthusiasm for reading while increasing their mastery and retention of the text being read; b. Pupils reading comprehension. Through Reading in Tandem, pupils' reading comprehension is increased; c. Pupils reading ability is further developed through the strategy. It also increases pupils motivation to read. 4. The action plan had identified the areas of concern to be addressed regarding the dissemination and utilization of Reading in Tandem strategy to improve pupil's reading performance.

Discussions

Reading is defined as a cognitive process that involves decoding symbols to arrive at meaning. It is an active process of constructing meanings of words. Reading with a purpose helps the reader to direct information towards a goal and focuses their attention. Although the reasons for reading may vary, the primary purpose of reading is to understand the text. Reading is a thinking process. It allows the reader to use what he or she may already know, also called prior knowledge. During this processing of information, the reader uses strategies to understand what they are reading, uses themes to organize ideas, and uses textual clues to find the meanings of new words. Each of the three components of reading is equally important.

Keywords: tandem,reading

Reference Code: A91932

The Effects of Horne Method in Teaching Science in Grade IV Pupils of Jose Platon Memorial School. Sy 2017-2016

Iryne Lajo
Shiela Lalap

Introduction

The need to expose the Filipino youth to Science and Technology begins in basic education level. In the implementation of the K to 12 Curriculum, Science was started in Grade 3 and use mother tongue as a medium of instruction. Pupils can understand and express themselves easily using the native tongue. However, the result of the school periodical test in Grade IV reveals that the Science subject got the lowest score. Children show less interest in the subject since it is taught in English in Grade IV. The transition of the Mother to the English Language as a medium of instruction seemed a problem to the pupils. They are not yet capable of speaking, reading with comprehension and writing in English. To help address this problem the proponent conducted a study to improve the performance of Grade IV pupils using the HORNE method. The Horne method is one of the accepted strategies toward vocabulary development which focuses on spelling correctly, correct pronunciation, word definition, usage, and sentence construction, It is known and widely used in teaching English.

Methods

In this study, the researcher used a static group comparison design. In this design two already existing or intact groups, one receiving treatment (Method) while the other section does not receive treatment. The respondents are Grade IV pupils of JPMS. Section A and Section B, A is the Experimental group with 21 males and 27 females. Section B is the control Group with 22 males and 26 females, with the total number of 96 respondents.

Results

Horne Method is an effective intervention tool in improving the level of performance of pupils in English, Science and all subjects using English as a medium of instruction. This method may maximize the participation of pupils in class recitation, develop high self-esteem of the pupils in using English as a medium of instruction. It also arouses the interest of pupils and encourages the use of a dictionary for vocabulary development.

Discussions

In terms of instruction, the science program shifts from traditional methods of teaching to a more innovative and use digital exploration that emphasizes the enhancement of the students' critical thinking and scientific skills. After a series of test and analyzing all the results, the proponent finds out that Horne Method helps a lot in increasing the performance of the pupils not only in Science subject but in all Subject using the English language as a medium of instruction

Keywords: Horne Method, Mother Tongue, Static

Reference Code: FEBGM

The Extent of Preparedness of Selected Pre-Service Teachers in the Utilization and Preparation of Instructional Materials

Minariza Gillaco

Introduction

The Researcher, being a former Acting Program Director of the Arts and Sciences and Teacher Education of the City College of Calamba, a local college, intended to find out the performance of pre-service teachers in their practice teaching course, specifically, in utilizing and preparing instructional materials during the academic year 2016-2017. It determined the self-assessed extent of preparedness in the utilization and preparation of instructional materials. Specifically, the extent of preparedness was measured in terms of their knowledge, skills, and attitude. The pre-service performance was correlated with the assessment of instructional materials during their practice teaching.

Methods

The researcher used a descriptive method through a validated self-made 30 item questionnaire which is made up of three parts i.e. knowledge, skills and attitude each with 10 indicators to measure the preparedness of the pre-service teachers in utilizing and preparing instructional materials.

Results

As a result, the researcher found out that the perception of the pre-service teachers in their preparedness in utilizing and preparing instructional materials does not have any significant relationship to the grade given to them by their cooperating teacher during their practice teaching.

Discussions

It was concluded that though they are prepared there is still a felt need to provide intervention for the preparation of instructional materials. Further, the researcher recommended an action plan wherein the pre-service teachers could further increase their competence and develop their skills and attitudes on dealing with instructional materials, continuously put into practice the indicators of the preparedness of pre-service teachers. Further, it was recommended to update themselves on the use of appropriate instructional materials

Keywords: preparedness, instructional materials, pre-service teachers, practice teaching

Reference Code: TFIIP

The Impact of Mathematics Tutorial Session on the Test Results of Grade 7 Students At Matabungkay National High School

Michael Macalindong

Introduction

It is a teacher's primary task to ensure that learning takes place in a classroom. Failure in achieving the objectives of the everyday lesson should not end there but rather alternatives and various ways must be considered. Rendering extra time for tutorial sessions can be of great help in increasing the academic performance of the students in a particular subject. It can be a new avenue for them to clearly understand the concepts or ideas of a certain lesson they find difficult in the actual class.

Methods

The experimental method was used in this research. Two groups of Grade 7 students were used as variables. The first group of students had a quarterly grade of 79 and below in Mathematics and the other group got an 80 and above grades. The students under the first group underwent tutorial sessions after classes in the afternoon while the other group attends the regular class. Data from the Pre & Post Tests and Periodic Tests were gathered and treated through quantitative analysis and interpreted comprehensively.

Results

Students who underwent tutorial sessions showed positive transformation in terms of academic standing in Mathematics. It helps to strengthen the mastery of the basic concepts and correct some misconceptions on the subject. The numbers of least mastered competencies decreased as far as semestral diagnostic and quarter assessments are concerned. And also as an indicator of retention, these students learned to connect ideas from past lessons to the present in a less complicated way. They started to interact and perform in regular classes with confidence and minimal hesitation. Considering the result of the tutorial session.

Discussions

The outcome of this research demonstrates that reinforcements in the form of the tutorial can give a direct positive effect on elevating the academic performance of the students. This implies that tutorial sessions can be an alternate remediation program in order to attain the objective of the lesson. It is a matter of effort, time management and genuine concern for the learners to make this program effective.

Keywords: impact, tutorial sessions, students

Reference Code: GN35N

The Implementation of School -To- School Partnership Program with the Collaboration of Project Abrc (Activate Beginners' Reading Comprehension) Through Noontime Remedial Intervention of Jose Platon Memorial School and Maunong Elementary School.S.Y. 2017-2

Estrelita Llanto
Bernie Guevarra

Introduction

School-to-School Partnership Program concealed in the revised School-Based Management (SBM) underscores the principle of partnership and emphasizes the promotion of a culture of sharing. In pursuance of the Division Order No.92 series of 2016, the Division of Calamba City rolls out the program of School-to-School Partnership (SSP) which aims to motivate and encourage both elementary and secondary public schools within the division to improve their level of performance using helping one another.

To sustain the implementation of the School-to-School Partnership Program or SSP, Jose Platon Memorial School gained authority as the sponsoring Leader by reaching the Advanced Level in School-Based Management (SBM) in the last year's evaluation and managed to choose Maunong Elementary School as its partner school due to accessibility, familiarity, and availability of the teachers concerned.

Methods

Types of research used were descriptive-evaluative design. This study mainly deals with data collection, analysis, interviews, observations and validation of findings to formulate explanations and conclusions in improving teaching strategies.

Results

Based on the findings of the study it revealed that the level of performance of grade three pupils of both leader and partner school had been developed specifically their reading skills and could comprehend what they have read. The teaching strategies/methods applied in the intervention program to meet the learners' need was very effective.

Discussions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: The level of performance of grade three pupils of both leader and partner school in reading comprehension revealed that they developed their reading skills and could comprehend what they have read. When it comes to methods and practices employed by the teacher were very effective for the learners to develop a genuine love for reading. The teachers perceived that an intervention / reading program is great help to themselves and to their pupils. The implementation of the SSP program was very effective to attain common goals, address the learners' needs and develop the harmonious relation of the two schools and establish the spirit of sharing.

Keywords: partnership, culture of sharing, power of comprehension

Reference Code: MPNGH

The Instructional Supervision Program of Matabungkay National High School: The Ups And Downs of Mentoring

Crisanta Tolentino

Introduction

The mentoring program is an excellent strategy to enhance both the personal and professional qualities of a teacher. It is an invaluable tool for professional growth and development. The master teacher is a teacher who demonstrates excellence inside and outside of the classroom through consistent leadership (McClean: 2017). It is in this context that the researcher, a Master Teacher I decided to determine the perception of teachers of Matabungkay National High School of the mentoring program.

Methods

All the teachers of Matabungkay National High School were the respondents of this study. The researcher used the descriptive design in undertaking this study, with the researcher-made questionnaire as the main instrument. Informal interviews were done and the researcher's observation during the mentoring of other teachers. Confidentiality in the treatment of data gathered from this study was kept throughout its undertaking.

Results

The results found were as follows: 1). The teachers of Matabungkay National High School have a positive impression of the mentoring program, which will consequently help the mentors do their jobs of mentoring. 2) There had been problems that both the mentor and mentees have encountered in the course of the mentoring program like too much and overlapping tasks, broken schedule, miscommunication between mentor and mentees, and shortage of time of mentoring.3). Meetings, friendly chats, team building activities, one on one communication and through memoranda were the ways that both mentor and mentees handled problems.

Discussions

The teachers of Matabungkay National High School had a positive impression of the mentoring program although there had been problems that both the mentor and mentees have encountered. They mentioned that their mentors helped them in their problems in instructional competencies. Their mentoring knowledgeable, resourceful, supportive and good leaders.

Keywords: mentoring program, mentors, mentees

Reference Code: KW5F3

The Occurrence of Tardiness among Grade 1 Pupils in Panuca Es: Basis for an Intervention Plan

Arlene Ala

Introduction

Amongst other components of any organization, human beings are the most difficult to manage (Dafiaghori, 2011). This is manifested likewise in school particularly among students who habitually come late as scheduled which is termed as tardiness. Tardiness, as defined by Encarta (2009) is an instance of being late, especially for school or work, which is noted down as a misdemeanor. Breezes et al. (2010) as cited by Dafiaghori (2011) defined tardiness as being slow to act or slow to respond, thus not meeting up with proper or usual timing.

Methods

The descriptive design was used in the study to make an adequate interpretation of relevant data about the extent of student tardiness among Grade 1 Pupils in Panuca ES the descriptive design focused on explaining the extent, the causes, and means to prevent student tardiness. As stated by Aggarwal (2008), descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions and situations for description and interpretation.

Results

From the results of the study, the following findings are drawn: Most of the respondents were late only one (1) – five (5) times a year. The respondents find the first-period class difficult to get on time. The usual reasons why respondents get late are the following: distant home, sleeping late at night, waking up very late and traffic. And the common ways to prevent student tardiness are: waking up early, preparing things needed for school the night before, setting an alarm clock and finishing projects ahead of time.

Discussions

The respondents may try not to be tardy in school for it affects learning. The school administrators may consider adjusting the time of the first period classes. The students may do the following preventive measure to minimize and prevent tardiness. For future researchers, the same study may be conducted with different respondents and different settings to compare the results.

Keywords: Tardiness, Grade 1, Intervention

Reference Code: A99355

Thirty-Minute to Win It: A Literacy Scheme in Improving the Reading Comprehension of Short Stories by Grade 7 Learners at Santiago National High School

Annaliza Ramos

Introduction

After conducting the individual reading report, the researcher found out that many students come to Santiago National High School with underdeveloped reading, comprehension and vocabulary skills, and low motivation to read, thus, it is widely accepted that it could affect the academic performance of students. The researcher believes that administering additional time for reading comprehension instruction using short stories could be a way to cope up with those mentioned reading problem skills thus, the researchers would like to propose a literacy scheme called Thirty- Minute to Win It.

Methods

The respondents of the study were the 165 Grade, 7 students, at Santiago National High School during the school year 2016-2017. The descriptive research design was used with the self-constructed questionnaire and individual reading inventory and comprehension test report as its tool to seek the answer to the: a. reading comprehension level of short stories, and b. the problems encountered by the Grade 7 learners in understanding English short stories. The frequency and percentage were applied as a tool for assessment.

Results

According to the individual reading inventory and comprehension test report, 68 out of 165 students with the percentage of 41 passed the comprehension level, which means that 59% of the total population of grade 7 learners enrolled at Santiago National High School for the school year 2016-2017 has comprehension problems. Instead of this, the researcher's proposed literacy scheme to improve the reading comprehension of short stories in English by Grade 7 students was initialized with the given schedule of activities: oral reading, answering of the comprehension questions, and recording of results/ feedbacks.

Discussions

The Grade 7 learners of Santiago National High School needed further reading comprehension exercises, therefore, the proposed- thirty-minutes reading literacy scheme is a helpful tool in improving the reading comprehension skills of grade 7 learners since the main problem encountered was grasping the main idea of the text. It is recommended that the adviser of Grade 7 learners would use a checklist to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the literacy scheme.

Keywords: Individual Reading Inventory and Comprehension Test Report- DIRICT

Reference Code: MXJVB

Used Paper as an Alternative for Soil on Ornamental Plants

Menchie Pascua

Introduction

Despite the effort of every institution to lessen waste, a lot of waste contributors always emerge like schools. Paper is one of the waste problems especially in an institution like a school. The study will be a big help if push through and will be beneficial not only in schools but also in the community. Republic Act (RA) 9003 or the ecological solid waste Management Act of 2000 marked a big breakthrough for the environment since waste mismanagement has been a serious problem. The study was crafted in response to the looming waste paper problem in an institution like schools. Is there enough soil in the surroundings for pl

Methods

The researcher used the observation method of research. The sample ornamental plants were gathered based on the availability of the area and grew it on a used paper which has been shredded. Plants will then be observed for its survival.

Results

Based on the result of the research, used paper can be utilized as an alternative for the soil on ornamental plants. Sample ornamental plants survived and showed growth and development.

Discussions

As regards to the value, this study focused on the utilization of used papers as an alternative for soil on ornamental plants, which is a vital factor that will contribute on the lessening of waste; Furthermore, this study is original in such a way that the study used herein are first-hand data collected by the researcher. The study determined that used papers can be an alternative for soil for ornamental plants. The study will be a big help if push through and will be beneficial not only in schools but also in the community.

Keywords: Used paper

Reference Code: C9VT7

Working Relationship among Teaching and Non-Teaching Personnel: A Reality Check

Luzviminda Escuredo

Introduction

Teaching and non-teaching personnel employed in a school both play an important role in achieving the goals of the Department of Education. Several non-teaching personnel are employed in schools to meet the students' needs and complement teachers' professional roles and responsibilities. Working relationships between teachers and these personnel may take a different form depending upon individuals' roles and students' specific needs. Effective working relationships among teachers and non-teaching personnel are essential if students' best interests and the goals of education are met. I chose this research to determine how the teaching and non-teaching personnel relate with each other and what lived experiences do teaching and non-teaching personnel shared about their working relationship. It is timely because a lot of issues concerning the school personnel are at hand and sometimes it is tough to determine the course of action to apply to resolve it. This study recommends courses of action to address the issue.

Methods

A qualitative method was used for this study since it is appropriate when investigating a shared experience among a group of individuals worthy of examination and exploration.

Results

Based on the interview and observation the following findings were revealed: When the non-teaching personnel are not armed with sufficient knowledge or information needed to satisfy the inquiry of the teaching personnel it causes conflict. Also, when non-teaching personnel are inconsiderate of the needs of the teaching personnel aligned with teaching-learning situations it causes conflict. Conflict among the teaching and non-teaching staff has been developed because of poor communication and the need to clarify roles and responsibilities, ethical issues and other aspects of working relationships.

Discussions

The employee is the biggest asset of an organization and managing people is a tedious and challenging task. In most organizations, maintaining a healthy working relationship among the employees is a big challenge to the leader. In a school setting, teaching and non-teaching personnel are both significant members of the school. They both play a vital role in the organization and they have the same goal to share a commitment to meet students' diverse needs to the fullest extent possible, given the purposes of the education system, the functions and structure of the school, and the resources available. Building a rapport among the teaching and non-teaching personnel and good and healthy communication among them will ensure that maintaining conflict, misunderstanding and other related problems will be avoided. Finally, although, it is difficult sometimes for organizations to actively engage every employee, it has been reported that actively 'engaged' workforce performs better because they feel motivated and equally activated. Employees' active engagement increases their emotional bond to the organization and its goals.

Keywords: organization, communication, organization

Reference Code: R7IQ6

Assessment Of The Master In Business Administration (Mba) Program Of The Vedasto J. Samonte School Of Graduate Studies (Vjssgs) Of Northwestern University (Nwu)

Elsie Carmen

Introduction

The statutory requirements of regulating bodies are becoming more complex and the commitment is challenging because it allows one to have a clear and dynamic perspective of what is expected in the future. This study was conducted to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the graduate programs at Northwestern University.

Methods

Utilizing the Stufflebeam's Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) model along with formative and summative evaluation. The respondents of the study were the faculty and students of the MBA program who have been in the VJSSGS for at least three (3) trimesters while the alumni and their respective employers were chosen from the SY 2005-2006 to SY 2014-2015. There were two sets of questionnaires, the first set was for the students and the second set was for the alumni and their respective employers.

Results

The profile of the Master in Business Administration (MBA) student-respondents revealed that there is an equal number of males and females whose age ranges vary from 25 to 51 and the majority are single. The MBA students assessed all components as very good. Among the criteria in Context, it was revealed that the program goals reflect the mission of the university although there is a need to put more activities to realize the aim of the holistic development of students. As to the Input, the MBA students felt that the sequencing of courses has to be looked into while in the Process, the variety and suitability of instructional materials and curriculum materials used need to be given more attention. On the other hand, the faculty-respondents are dominated by females, young, married and has been teaching since 2005.

Discussions

The MBA faculty also rated all the components as very good: The faculty believes that the needs of the industry, faculty, and community are lacking and has to be strengthened. Moreover, it is observed that there is a need to review the qualification of MBA students particularly on admission criteria and the capability for graduate work and research. As to the Process, the MBA faculty perceives that the quality of instruction can be improved through the utilization of variety and suitability of instructional materials and curriculum support materials used, and more activities to develop research skills. The result of the summative evaluation or quality of output showed that they provided more opportunities like promotion and learned the rigors of management specifically in resolving issues/problems and conflicts in the workplace.

Keywords: Assessment, Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) model, Master in Business Administration (MBA), Summative Evaluation, Formative Evaluation

Reference Code: A60038

Towards An Organizational Development Based Competence and Change Management Practices in Gulod Senior High School, Batangas City Division

Paulina De Torres

Introduction

Development of Gulod Senior High School (GNHS) as a standalone technical-vocational education specialist for senior high school is achievable with the use of Organization Development (OD). Displacement of the vulnerability of TVE education under RA 10553 is also possible. TVE curriculum has strengths and opportunities that reduce vulnerability to external threats (TESDA, 2011).

GSHS TVE students need knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values for their competitiveness. They could be dispersed in both global and local markets as independent thinkers, doers, and leaders. Assessment of the effectiveness of the OD competence of GSHS school principals relative to change management practices was studied in this undertaking.

Methods

Development of Gulod Senior High School (GNHS) as a standalone technical-vocational education specialist for senior high school is achievable with the use of Organization Development (OD). Displacement of the vulnerability of TVE education under RA 10553 is also possible. TVE curriculum has strengths and opportunities that reduce vulnerability to external threats (TESDA, 2011).

Results

GSHS principal was very highly competent in applying OD concepts of organizational effectiveness and management from the top and high only in organization planning, involvement in the total system and planned intervention. All change management was practiced to a high extent. Organization planning was found related to change management practices except for other OD concepts. Teachers differed on the principal's OD effectiveness and change management practiced while the output proposed was found to enhance OD and change management practices.

Discussions

Findings imply developing OD competence among teachers, determining the school's position to adapt to changes, exercise other OD concepts for equal effects on organization and teachers training on OD and change management practices is needed.

Keywords: Technical-vocational education, standalone senior high school, OD effectiveness and change management practices

Reference Code: A9I8I1

Use of Audience Response System (ARS) In Response to the Needs of 21st Century Teachers in Selected Private Elementary Schools

Rowena Brown

Introduction

One of the characteristics of a 21st-century teacher is being concerned about learner-centered classroom and personalized instructions. Teachers must go global and stay connected with students using any form of Audience Response System like Ipad, tablet, smartboard and computer. However, studies found that there are some factors why only a few students participate in the discussion. The challenge for the teachers is to determine what instructional tool and how to engage and improve students' participation. This study was conducted to find out the uses of ARS and the problems encountered by the respondents.

Methods

Descriptive-Survey research was used in this study. A self-made survey questionnaire and interview were formulated and agreed upon by the respondents and researcher for gathering data. The population included 82 teachers and 146 students who were using different ARS from 5 selected elementary private schools in Cavite, Laguna, and NCR. For the treatment of data, frequency count, mean and percentage were used to answer the specific problems in this study.

Results

Most teachers used ARS to increase student participation, to make visual aid more realistic and fun and to maintain the interest of the students. These findings gathered through questionnaires and reinforced by the same findings through interviews. Both students and teachers respondents found the advantage of using it because it enhances students' participation, show immediate feedback accessible to all learners and does not cost much maintenance. However, it showed that most of the problems of both respondents were the slow internet connection and the lack of skills in using it.

Discussions

Schools administrators must consider the use of ARS in their respective schools with the high-speed connection of the internet considering that gadgets and devices are the 21st-century learners' needs. Teacher's staff and other students should be trained in manipulating the ARS used. This can be done by setting up a calendar of activities for the benefit of the users.

Keywords: Audience Response System and 21st century teachers

Reference Code: IOPBU

Aspirations of Teachers of the Diocese of Laoag Catholic Educational System (Dlces)

Eva Rose Alegar

Introduction

The study aimed to find out the aspirations of teachers of the Diocese of Laoag Catholic Educational System (DLCES) as to administrative leadership and support, professional development, socio-cultural development, socio-economic development, and spiritual development. There were fifteen (15) schools of the DLCES in Laoag City and Ilocos Norte.

Methods

The research made use of the descriptive method in conducting the study. A survey on the socio-demographic profile and aspirations of teachers of the DLCES was conducted. Data were obtained by using a questionnaire and unstructured interview and were analyzed using percentage, frequency, means, and Pearson-r correlation.

Results

Results revealed that the aspirations as to the socio-economic development of teachers very highly aspired. Other aspirations of teachers highly aspired in the areas of administrative leadership and support, professional development, socio-cultural development, and spiritual development. Also, the socio-demographic profile of the DLCES teachers is highly correlated to their aspirations.

Discussions

Based on the findings, and Aspirations Development Framework (ADF) was designed to help attain the aspirations of teachers of the DLCES.

Keywords: aspirations, DCLES

Reference Code: A57569

Stress and Other Experiences of Volunteering In Nursing: A Q Methodologic Study

Dave Prudence Tayag

Introduction

The concept of volunteerism is an act of giving time, energy and talent to an organization without monetary compensation. It is an admirable and noble duty (Palaypay, 2012) and brings out a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction. Also, it becomes an indispensable resource that has made a difference in both the public and private sectors (Caracciado, 2003). Consequently, the Volunteer Act of 2007 of the Philippine Constitution stipulates that organizations implementing volunteer programs must provide recognition and incentive packages like allowances and insurances for the volunteers. However, Dalog and Ong (2011) stated that this is not what is happening in the Philippines (Calonzo, 2011). Many hospitals are implementing nurse volunteerism in the guise of 'training programs' to defend training fees (Pacquiz, 2011 as cited in "Volunteer Nurse", 2011; Barcelo, 2011 as cited in Barawid, 2011; Dizon 2011) ranges from 3,000 to 7,000 pesos in exchange with six to eight months training ("Health Chief Orders", 2011).

Methods

Q methodology is used as a research design to explore the diversities of responses about the topic of the study. There were forty (40) nurse volunteers who were able to rank q-set with 42 statements using a 9-point scale ranging from -4 (mostly disagree) to +4 (mostly agree). The rankings made by the respondents were factors analyzed using Centroid and Varimax rotation.

Results

The distinguishing elements in each viewpoint are surprising and suggest that stress and other experiences in volunteering in nursing can be viewed in many possible ways. The views about the stress and other experiences of volunteering in nursing as a continued life of a student due to financial dependence to parents, that it brings both positive and negative experiences, that is it is optimistic and pessimistic viewed, that it leads to a sense of exploitation and opens a break to shift career are consistent with the different literature pertaining about the stress and other experiences of volunteering in nursing.

Discussion

This study disclosed six distinct perceptions regarding stress and other experiences of volunteering in nursing. Volunteering in nursing is the continued life of a student due to financial dependence on parents; it brings both positive and negative experiences, viewed with optimism and pessimism by the respondents, leads to a sense of exploitation and opens a break to shift careers.

Keywords: volunteerism, nursing, perspectives, experiences

Reference Code: A16275

Exploring Noun Bias versus Verb Bias among Preschool Children with Tagalog-Kapampangan Input

Jenifer Mangalus

Introduction

The study determined the existence of noun or verb bias among bilingual children speaking both Tagalog and Kapampangan. It sought to identify the first words learned and spoken by bilingual children at home and the number of nouns or verbs in the word production of bilingual children and their parents. It also tried to explain how code-switching of the language input by the parents or adults influences children's language production.

Methods

The data gathering involved parents' recall of the first words spoken by their children, interview and audio-recording of the conversation between parents/adults and children. The audio-recorded responses were transcribed and analyzed based on the data gathered. Frequency count of nouns and verbs and the number of code-switching during the entire conversations were used in the vocabulary measures of this study.

Results

Findings on the parental report of vocabulary showed that Tagalog-Kapampangan bilingual children produced a higher number of verbs than nouns during their early acquisition of language. Also, the number of verbs produced by children is higher than nouns in their audio-recorded conversation. In codeswitching, the study showed that parents preferred inter-sentential codeswitching than intra-sentential from which they elicited more verbs than nouns. Results on all the vocabulary measures in this study showed a verb bias among bilingual children speaking both Tagalog and Kapampangan.

Discussion

The results of the study indicate that the language input of parents played an important role in the word production of children. The more the parents or adults become lexically biased, the more the children were able to project the same bias. The study also implies the importance of identifying the first words being learned by children as it might determine their readiness in acquiring a language during their early years.

Keywords: language acquisition, bilingualism, codeswitching

Reference Code: A59359

Critical Thinking Skills of Students and Teaching Strategies of Mathematics Teachers

Emerzon Guillermo

Introduction

This study aimed to assess the critical thinking skills of students and selected Mathematics teaching strategies of teachers in the three public Junior High Schools of Paoay, Ilocos Norte: Paoay National High School, Paoay Lake National High School, and Malaguip Integrated School.

Methods

The research made use of the descriptive method in conducting this study. A survey on the critical thinking skills of the Grade 7 and 8 students and teaching strategies Mathematics teachers of Paoay was conducted. Data was obtained by using a questionnaire and an unstructured interview.

Results

Results revealed that creating is the most dominant critical thinking skill among the respondents. Likewise, public Junior High School learners have very good critical thinking skills in remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing and evaluating.

Discussions

On the other hand, the most commonly employed teaching strategy by the teacher is the lecture method. Also, teachers employed discussion methods, active learning methods, clicker use in classroom method, experiential method, cooperative/collaborative, experiential method, games/experiment/simulation method and problem-based learning method in developing critical thinking skills among its learners.

The problem-solving method integrated with other teaching strategies was the best method to develop the critical thinking skills of the students.

Based on the assessed critical thinking skills of the students and the teaching strategies of the Mathematics teachers, lesson examples were made for Mathematics 7 and Mathematics 8.

Keywords: Critical Thinking Skills, Teaching Strategies, Lesson Exemplars, Problem Solving

Reference Code: A05108

Count Them In! Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in a Diversified Workforce: A Transformative Mixed-Method Study

Edmon Sampana

Introduction

This study aimed to gather significant inputs from organizations in the context of hiring, retention, practical and policy strategy towards the formulation of hiring and retention action plans for PWDs.

Methods

The research design used is a mixed-method sequential transformative. Data were gathered through surveys, interviews and focused group discussions by using a validated tool and questionnaire. Purposive sampling method was utilized. Participants are in Central Luzon, Region III, who have first-hand engagement in the employment of PWDs. Ninety-eight organizations were consulted being represented by HR Officers and Managers. The study utilized SPSS in generating descriptive and correlational statistics. Qualitative data has undergone data analysis.

Results

The majority of the nature of work is in manufacturing, LGU, distribution, and selling, BPOs and manpower services. Type of disabilities of employed PWDs is orthopedic, deaf-mutes and visually impaired. Job titles for employed PWDs are office staff, massage therapists, admin clerks, CSRs, manufacturing personnel and production operators. Correlational results reveal a significant relationship between organizations with PWDs and nature of work environment, type of disabilities and job titles of employed PWDs. First, three hiring reasons ranked as "Disagree" were, rarely see PWDs applying for jobs, concerned about the extra time that co-workers will need to spend to assist workers with disabilities and can't ask about a job applicant's disability makes it hard to assess whether the person can do the job. The first three retention reasons ranked as "Disagree" were, concerned about attitudes of co-workers toward PWDs, can't ask about a worker's disability makes it hard to assess whether the person can do the job and worried about the cost. The first three practical strategies rated as "Somewhat helpful" were written guidelines for dealing with workers with a disability, more or better training on disability issues for supervisors and managers and a written company policy on non-discrimination. The first three policy strategies rated as "Somewhat helpful" were trial initial employment for PWDs, a government program to pay for or subsidize reasonable accommodations and salary subsidies.

Discussion

Other reasons for not hiring PWDs were lack of necessary skills and abilities amongst PWDs, less productivity and employers and employees are not well equipped in dealing with the needs of PWDs. For retention, failure to deal with the needs of PWDs, standards, and policies inside organizations are not inclusivity bound and lack of necessary skills and abilities to meet the demands of work. Other practical strategies were, series of enhancement programs for PWDs, guidelines, and policy regarding inclusivity and capability training for employers and employees concerning inclusivity. For policy strategies, ratification of existing non-discrimination law, mandatory workplace inclusion & accommodation for PWDs and partnership to formulate effective hiring and retention programs for PWDs. Summary of findings resulted in barriers and solutions in hiring and retention of PWDs. Barriers were lack of awareness, incompetency amongst PWDs, costly, lack of institutional inclusivity policy and loss of productivity. Solutions are financial support and subsidies, capability building, institutional inclusivity policy, partnership and improvement of the existing nondiscrimination law.

Keywords: Workplace Diversity, Persons with Disabilities, Inclusion and Accommodation, Equal Employment Opportunity

Reference Code: A78785

Level of Awareness in School's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs in Looc National High School, Nasugbu, Batangas

Alexandra Cloma
Demetrio Angga

Introduction

As a preparation of the disaster that might happen in the country, the Department of Education created the School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office which deals in the preparedness and fulfills the lack of awareness of every student to be prepared every time in any possible disaster that might happen in the school. The study identified the level of awareness in School's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs in Looc National High School and the suggested measures on how to improve it.

Methods

To achieve these purposes, survey questionnaires were prepared. A descriptive survey methodology was employed and simple random sampling was used. Then, the information obtained through questionnaires was analyzed using percentage and mean value.

Results

An annual plan focused on increasing the level of awareness in the school's disaster risk reduction and management programs in Looc National High School was prepared.

Discussions

The level of awareness of the respondents, based on the school's disaster risk reduction and management programs, concluded that the respondents are mostly aware in one of its implemented programs which are the earthquake drill but least aware in the Fire Prevention Drill.

Keywords: School's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs

Reference Code: ZJOQN

Phytochemical Analysis of Black Mulberry Tree (*Morus Nigra*)

Vemma Mae Guinto
Adonis Bautista

Introduction

All individuals have the right to health. This right means that everyone has the right to obtain the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, which includes access to all medical services and high-quality medicines (Contreras et.al.2018). However, the Philippines as a member of the third world economy is having difficulties in providing all these. The people are resorting to other means such as herbal medicines available. Also, there is limited research-based information on herbal medicines in the country. This study was conducted primarily to describe the Black Mulberry Tree that is grown in Pangasinan, Philippines; to identify the phytochemical constituents present on this tree; and, to describe the medicinal purposes of the phytochemical constituents of *Morus nigra*.

Methods

It made use of the Qualitative Method Design and Laboratory Method Analysis. The samples were collected and prepared in Alcala, Pangasinan. Plant samples were brought to the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City for identification and authentication. Plant materials were submitted to the Industrial Technology Development Institute at Bicutan, Taguig for phytochemical analysis.

Results

The *Morus nigra* is a dioecious tree and grows up to 6-9 m in height. It thrives in warm-temperate regions. Leaves are rough on upper surfaces and pubescent underneath, 7-12.5 cm long, often producing leaves with 1 or more lobes. The flowers appear in scaly clusters, female flowers ripening quickly into 1.3-2.5 cm blackberry-shaped fruits. Black Mulberry Tree can bear fruit six times a year and can start bearing fruit eight months after planting. It can easily be propagated by cuttings and pollination. In terms of phytochemical analysis, the roots and bark are abundant in triterpenes and lacks flavonoids. The bark is also abundant in saponins. The leaves have abundant sterols and the fruits are rich in flavonoids. The bark and roots of the tree could be used to create insect- repellent and anti-microbial solutions because of the abundance of triterpenes. The leaves can be used as anti-cancer and immunity booster since it has a lot of sterols. Flavonoids in fruits could be used as anti-oxidant and heart disease preventers.

Discussions

It is hereby recommended that Black Mulberry Tree be cultivated and be propagated on a larger scale because of its medicinal value. The phytochemical constituents must be isolated and proximate analysis must be performed.

Keywords: Black Mulberry, Herbal

Reference Code: A59052

Waste Analysis and Characterization Study in Br. Andrew Gonzalez Technical High School

Angelie Navarro
Rowena Carlos

Introduction

The Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, concerns with the solid waste management programs of the ecological wastes. This act encourages the institutions to provide programs for the solid waste management and gives penalties to the non-abiders, distributes incentives to the good practitioners, and encourages the utilization of funds for the betterment of the environment. The present study aimed to determine the status waste analysis of waste management of Br. Andrew Gonzalez Technical High School-San Juan, Apalit, Pampanga.

Methods

Materials used were weighing scale, trash containers, garbage bags, one ground cover or old tarpaulin, gloves, dust masks, disinfectant, and datasheet. Wastes were collected daily for three days from Br. Andrew Gonzalez Technical High School (BAGTECH). The collection areas were divided into four categories: Open grounds, Academic Buildings, Technical Vocational Shops, and the canteen during the fourth quarter of the school year 2016-2017 (March 7-9, 2017). All collected wastes were brought to the school dump area located at the side of the TVL shops which is an open area. The total weight was recorded using a weighing scale.

Results

Based on the average waste generated in the three-day sampling, it was found out that the leftovers (foods) have the highest generated waste with an average of 16.98 kg, followed by the pet bottles 7.07 kg, fruit peelings 6.13 kg, assorted papers 4.93 kg, straw, and assorted plastics 4.80 kg, leaves/plant parts 4.53kg, textile trimmings 1.5 kg, wet papers 0.77 kg, and the lowest in the plastic cup which is 0.50 kg. The disposal waste had the highest percentage composition (60%), followed by the diversion (37%) and the lowest is the recyclable (3%).

Discussion

The disposal wastes are leaves/plant parts; wet papers, leftovers (foods) and fruit peelings had the highest percentage composition (60%) and revealed that these are generated waste from the canteen. The second is the diversion (37%) which includes pet bottles, assorted papers, plastic cups and straw, and assorted plastics. These wastes are generated from the canteen, academic buildings, and open grounds. The lowest proportion is the recyclable (3%), the textile trimmings from the TVL shop specifically from the (Tailoring/Sewing shop).

Keywords: garbage, solid waste, waste analysis and characterization survey (WACS), material recovery facility (MRF)

Reference Code: A34637

Teacher Behavior and Pupil Performance in Heograpiya, Kasaysayan at Sibika

Dennis Ramirez

Introduction

The decline of the level of achievement in the classroom is one of the biggest problems in Philippine Education today. Poor learners are a pain in the neck of teachers. For their low performance, teachers are sometimes subjected to ridicule and humiliation, and even invectives. Of all the subjects in the curriculum, test results in the Social Studies have been among the lowest. The dearth of qualified teachers is another problem in the educational system today. The study of Fernandez (2008) revealed that Social Studies teachers in Philippine schools today are not adequately equipped to teach the subject.

Methods

The study made use of the descriptive-correlational method of research involving Grade VI HeKaSi teachers and pupils of Badoc District. Data on profile, pedagogical competence and classroom management competency of teachers as perceived by themselves and their administrators were gathered with the use of a questionnaire and the Teacher Behavior Instrument. Pupils' performance was indicated by the results of the periodical test given to the pupils during the first grading period. Data gathered were analyzed using frequency and percentage, mean. Pearson product-moment correlation and point biserial correlation coefficient.

Results

Results revealed that the majority of the respondents were middle-aged, females, married and holders of bachelor's degrees with MA units. The majority of the respondents had not attended any training related to HeKaSi. The teachers were competent in using varied strategies in teaching and in managing the classroom, while the pupils had a satisfactory level of achievement in HeKaSi. Among the profile characteristics, only civil status had a significant relationship to teaching behavior. The profile characteristics such as age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, monthly salary, position and number of training were not significantly related to pupils' performance. On the other hand, a significant relationship existed between teaching behavior and pupils' performance.

Discussions

There is a great need to improve the pedagogical competence of HeKaSi teachers. Teachers should be encouraged to attend training and seminars to upgrade their teaching competencies, especially in HeKaSi. Teachers who are non-majors in HeKaSi should be prioritized in attending seminars in HeKaSi to gain a better knowledge of the contents and strategies in teaching the subject. To do this, school administrators should give equal emphasis to HeKaSi as that given to other subjects.

Keywords: dennismastersthesis

Reference Code: A96972

Online Apparel Business in Metro Manila

Rubi Ana Saludario

Introduction

E-commerce is the newest business strategy in the 21st century. Business organizations can no longer survive in this generation without connecting itself to the Internet. The conventional strategy of producing, distributing, and selling goods and services has tremendously changed in recent years due to the advancement of technology. With the advent of the Internet, people around the world can already communicate rapidly that led to the emergence of globalization. With globalization, business organizations have to catch up with the latest trends in advertising their products. Consequently, new marketing techniques have been formulated by experts to maximize the potential of the Internet in the increase in the profitability and productivity of businesses. Eventually, a new business strategy has emerged, which is called e-commerce.

Methods

The contemporary period has been propelled by Internet technology and the phenomenon of globalization. These factors have drastically changed many aspects of society particularly the way people transact in business. Specifically, the Internet has transformed the mode of buying and selling goods online. Consequently, online shopping has become the latest trend in consumer behavior, which is the focus of this study investigated Customer Satisfaction in Online Apparel in Metro Manila

Results

A survey questionnaire was distributed to a total of 334 respondents who were selected randomly from three online companies namely Lovehumbly Shop, Shopper's Hub, and Yoonie Shop that sell apparel products in Metro Manila. The results revealed that most respondents are satisfied with the purchasing apparel products online because of design and style, neat appearance, durability, affordability of the price, perfect combination of colors, the reputability of the brand names, and high quality of the apparel.

Discussions

In terms of the online platform, most respondents are satisfied with the manner of delivery, websites feature, discounts and other promotional techniques, and speed of delivery of services. On the contrary, hidden charges and sizes of the apparel have received the lowest ratings from the respondents. Recommendations were made to improve the said issues of the respondents.

Keywords: customer satisfaction, online shopping , online transaction

Reference Code: A94866

Region I - Northwestern University

- September 21, 2019

Feasibility Study of Lay and Bare Waxing Salon

Eric Parilla

Introduction

The beauty industry is booming here in the Philippines. Consumers driven by social media trends have led to the evolution of the concept of grooming and beauty for both males and females. The growth potential of beauty salons depends on a variety of factors including demographics, population growth, and latest beauty techniques. In particular, the "anti-hair" movement isn't a recent phenomenon. There is a proliferation of waxing salons as evidenced by an increased number of franchises over the past three years.

Methods

The researcher did foot traffic and did survey 200 mall-goers to find the feasibility of putting up a waxing salon in the vicinity. The researcher was in the mall from 10:00 to 8:00 P.M. for one week from Monday-Sunday.

Results

Based on the survey that the researchers conducted, it is seen that the majority of the market for the waxing salon industry is composed of females with 87% while males accounted for 13%. In terms of social classes, the survey indicates that the current market mainly belongs to Class BC with 68%. The survey results also show that most of the customers for the waxing services are between 16-24 years old accounting for 49% of the total respondents composed of the millennials and the young professionals. 23% of the market for waxing services also belongs to the age group of 25-34 years old which consists of the working class.

According to the survey conducted, sixty-six percent of the respondents said that they are going to the waxing salon. They can pay off some services. Although many residents are going to the waxing salon, the survey indicated that 50% only spend 100-200 pesos.

Discussions

Since the target market of waxing salons are female, age 15-39 years old and who belongs to class B and C, this is the basis of the market demand. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority in its 2010 survey, Ilocos Norte has a total population of 568,017. Of this number, 93,588 belong to the age group of 15-39 years old and who are female. Of this 93,588 population, 25% belong to the bracketed income of class B and C or a total of 23,397 people. According to a survey conducted, 63% are availing of waxing services. Thus, the computation of: $23,397 \text{ people} \times 63\% = 14,740$. Moreover, of this number, 19% knows of Lay Bare or is familiar with the services of the Salon. Therefore, $14,740 \times 19\% = 2800$. Furthermore, according to the survey, 80% are willing to try the services of Lay Bare Waxing Salon. Thus, $2800 \times 80\% = 2240$ persons.

Keywords: Feasibility study

Reference Code: A34137

The Advent of Growth of Multi-Retail Companies in Ilocos Norte: A Build up Program

Mary Jean Tumamao

Introduction

This study sought to determine the lived experiences of Salesmen in Ilocos Norte. Specifically, this study sought to determine the experiences of salespeople in their specific fields in the advent of the growth of multi-retail companies in Ilocos Norte as to (1) Key accounts, (2) Public markets, and (3) Sari-sari stores.

Methods

It made use of a qualitative method of research to capture the lived experiences of salespeople. Purposive sampling was used in choosing the nine (9) key informants who participated in this study. The interview was conducted with the selected key informants through purposive sampling. The interview was transcribed and translated into English from the local language. There were nine (9) key informants namely; three salesmen from the Key accounts, three salesmen from the public market accounts and three salesmen from the sari-sari store accounts.

Results

Based on the foregoing findings, experiences of salespeople in the advent of the growth of multi-retail companies in Ilocos Norte were segmented into two parts which are the positive and negative experiences. Salespeople's positive experiences are the stimulating or driving factors for them to stay in the market to face intense competition, however, their negative or difficult experiences make them bend in the sales field and one of the factors that affect them is the coming or expanding of these multi-retail companies in Ilocos Norte.

Discussions

All of the salespeople interviewed were experiencing both positive and negative experiences in sales. The study recommends a buildup program that will help the salespeople in Ilocos Norte to overcome the challenges in the sales field. Based from the recommendation a proposed buildup program is drawn specifically concentrate on the concerns of the area namely; (1) Safety and Protection, (2) Employees benefits, (3) Empowering salespeople, (4) Marketing Activities, (5) Commissions/incentives, (6) Awareness Board and (7) Recreational Activities. The goal of the buildup program is to benefit both the company and the employees of the Distributor companies in Ilocos Norte.

Keywords: Key Words: Salesman, Distributor, Multi-retail companies, Sales, Challenges

Reference Code: AII323

Implementation of Tulungan SA Purok in Manaoag

Merlita Tabonda

Introduction

The main objective of this study was to determine the status of implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok of Manaoag, Pangasinan. The descriptive method of research was used. The respondents were 17 teachers of the seventeen public elementary schools of Manaoag and 52 barangay council officials of the 26 barangays of Manaoag a total of 69 respondents during the CY 2014. The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency counts or percentages, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

Methods

The majority of the respondents belong to the age bracket of 50-60 years of age, males, married, college degree holders and had an income of 20,001 and above. The status of implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok project by the respondents along with zero waste management, clean and green, community learning center, health and nutrition, and environmental concerns had an overall weighted mean that ranges from 2.60 to 3.33 with an overall average weighted mean of 2.94. There's no significant difference between the respondents' status of implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok across their profile variables. There are no significant relationships between the respondents' status of implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok and their profile variables.

Results

The respondents widely vary in their profile variables and in certain instances their variations are in extreme cases and are a distinctively male-dominated group of respondents with a family income that is above the poverty line determined by PSA. The "Moderately Attained" status of implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok improved to fully attained the goals and objectives of the community development program. The respondents' are comparable in their status of implementation when compared across their profile variables. The respondents' status implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok is not affected by their profile variables.

Discussions

The teachers and barangay council officials should work together to fully implement the goals and objectives of the Tulungan sa Purok program. The teachers and barangay council officials should aspire for excellent performance in the implementation of the Tulungan sa Purok by being adaptive, innovative and transformative. More carefully selected variables should further be identified, specifically those that are strong indicators that can cause or positively affect teachers and barangay council official status of implementation of a community development project such as the Tulungan sa Purok.

Keywords: Tulungan sa purok, status of implementation, zero waste management, clean and green, leadership competencies, community development

Reference Code: A00665

Rehabilitation Program of Drug Surrenderees in San Nicolas

Winston Flores

Introduction

Rehabilitation alone can't help the drug user or pusher to change, the best solution is to reach them with effective fact-based drug education. Teens and young adults who know the facts about drugs are much less likely to start using them. The municipality of San Nicolas is not new to this very alarming scenario. For the past years, before the implementation of the Oplan Double Barrel and Operations Tokhang, drug personalities have been arrested left and right. They are speaking of a high level of crime rate concerning violating RA 9165 or the Dangerous Drug Act of 2002 here in San Nicolas, thus, when the Operation Tokhang have been implemented nationwide, numbers of drug dependents and personalities surrendered. This study assessed the drug surrenderees as to (a) sex, age, educational attainment, occupation, (b) the different rehabilitation programs and (c) drug-related crimes committed by them.

Methods

The study used a descriptive method of research. The study was conducted at San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte. A document review was conducted. Data gathered was analyzed using frequency, percentage, and ranking.

Results

Results of the study showed that the majority of the drug surrenderees are male, of legal age, and attained a high school level. Findings of the study revealed that in crimes against the person, homicide was mostly committed, however, in crimes against property, the majority of the respondent committed theft. Violation of RA 9165 of the Dangerous Act of 2000 has the highest number involved and it made a significant record. The result of the study also revealed that regular monitoring for the drug surrenderees through community services is the most appropriate tool in the rehabilitation program of drug surrenderees.

Discussions

San Nicolas Rehabilitation Program "SN Healing Time", has been in one way or the other an effective measure to help drug surrenderees because it will not only help them attain full recovery but also they will benefit through employment and other opportunities to make their lives better and well-fulfilled person.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Drug Surrenderees, Oplan Tokhang, Oplan Double Barrel

Reference Code: A05913

Stress Factors of Police Officers in Badoc, Batac, Bangui, Laoag, and Paoay

Jesusa Candaroma

Introduction

This study aimed to know the level of stress factors and their responses to the coping mechanisms to the chosen municipalities. It includes the municipality of Dingras, Marcos, Banna and Nueva Era Ilocos Norte. It specifically sought to answer the profile of the respondents and types of police stressors as to general work stressors, family stressors, gender stressors, and organizational stressors and they also sought to answer the coping mechanisms.

Methods

It made used a descriptive method of research. This study involves 80 respondents in which 20 respondents (police officers) in each municipality. The researchers used a questionnaire to gather data and unstructured interviews.

Results

The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the respondents are male. It was also found out that the respondents of Dingras, Marcos, Banna and Nueva Era agreed on the police stress factors such as general work stressors, family stressors, gender stressors, and organizational stressors. The study further showed also that the respondents of Dingras, Marcos, Banna and Nueva Era agreed on the coping mechanisms for stress.

Discussions

The recommendations were drawn for purposes of utilization of this research. A physical fitness workout focused on building strength and aerobic fitness. Law enforcement shall conduct a stress management session later in the day focused upon reducing stress. Law enforcement shall come up to be more active and avoid stress to become more efficient in their responsibilities.

Keywords: stressor, Emotion-Focused Coping , Felt stress ,

Reference Code: A41936

The Nature and Victimization of Investment Fraud

Jonah Badua

Introduction

The problem of investment frauds became widespread thus victimization also increases. However minimal attention is being given to this issue and sometimes being ignored. In the Philippines, there was also massive fraudulence in society as experienced by victims. Consequently, investment fraud became widespread in the province of Ilocos Norte based on published news reports however reporting to proper authority is very few. Research has been made on investment fraud in other countries however there is a scarcity of research that examines the specific surroundings of investment fraud and much less attention has been paid to the consequences of victimization in the local setting. This study investigated the reasons why victims fall into investment fraud, the effects of investment fraud victimization and their coping mechanisms.

Methods

A qualitative research design was used particularly on phenomenology. Twelve (12) victims were selected using snowball sampling. The study was conducted at Laoag City, Batac City and the municipality of San Nicolas. Data were gathered through the conduct of In-Depth Interview (IDI) using an interview guide. Before the interview proper, the researcher gave a brief overview of the study and obtained the consent of the participants and thoroughly explained. Voluntary participation was observed. Each participant was interviewed twice. The participants were named using a screen name or pseudonyms. Ethical considerations were observed in all the stages.

Results

The victims fall into investment fraud because of their desire to increase income, scarcity in life, persuasion, trust and confidence, the profile of the victims and recklessness. The effects of investment fraud victimization were financial losses, feeling of betrayal, frustrations, depressions, vigilance, and powerlessness, impairment of relationship and loss of appetite. The victims did not only suffer a single effect but all of these effects were experienced by them. Their victimization instills a sense of vigilance to them. The victims cope up by observing openness, hopefulness, courageousness, and self-help.

Discussions

Investment fraud victimization is associated with personal motivations and character which is detrimental to one's life. Strengthening the capability of law enforcement agencies is in dire need to respond with the complexities of investment fraud operations. Intensify information drive campaign on investment fraud.

Keywords: nature, victimization, investment fraud

Reference Code: A44547

Dental Health Knowledge and Practices among School Children

Mary Jane Ching

Introduction

Dental health problems are very common among the children which are attributed to their failure to perform the right way of caring for their teeth. A "healthy smile" means a lot more today than simply having white, straight teeth. Oral health is directly related to general health. Oral hygiene is the practice of keeping the mouth and teeth clean to prevent dental problems, most commonly dental caries, gingivitis, and bad breath. Findings show that poor oral hygiene, (such as gum disease) is strongly linked to numerous disorders including heart attack, stroke, diabetes and systemic disease (ADA 2000). In the Philippines, the main oral health problems are dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal disease (gum disease). These two oral diseases are so widespread that 92 percent of our people are suffering from tooth decay and 78 percent have gum disease. These diseases outrank the top Philippine illness picture of acute respiratory infection and gastrointestinal diseases. This does not mention yet, crooked teeth, mal-relation of the jaws, cancer of the oral cavity and others. No community in the Philippines is free from dental diseases (DOH 2007).

Methods

The descriptive research design was used in the study using statistical tools like frequency counts and percentages, weighted mean, t-test, ANNOVA, and Pearson Correlation.

Results

Based on the findings of the study, the respondents are young in their early adolescent stage, taking up their basic education, enrolled in public schools, perceived to have a normal health status and most belonged to the lower socio-economic status with parents who did not pursue a higher level of learning. The respondents knew facts on the care of their teeth but seldom visit the Dentist for further management of dental caries. However, they were slightly aware of the use of other alternative ways used to treat dental problems.

Discussions

The respondent's perception of their knowledge and practices is not affected by their profile variables. Their profile variables have no relationship with their dental health knowledge and practices. The proposed program is prepared to enhance further dental health knowledge and practices among the pupils.

Keywords: Dental Health, Dental knowledge and practices

Reference Code: A24661

Behavioral Response of Senior High School Student with Disengaged Parent

Irene Miguel

Introduction

This study aimed to identify the behavioral responses and coping mechanisms of senior high school students with disengaged parents, using five dimensions- intrapersonal, interpersonal, stress management, adaptability, and general mood.

Methods

The research made use of the descriptive method in conducting this study. Two sets of forms-the Bar-On Emotional Intelligence Inventory Form and Adolescent Coping Orientation for Problem Experiences (ACOPE)-were used to identify their behavioral responses and coping mechanisms. Data obtained were further validated using an unstructured interview.

Results

Results revealed that behavioral responses of senior high school students in the five dimensions, their intrapersonal behavioral responses were in a very low range. This means that most of them have underdeveloped self-awareness and are unable to express their feelings. For their interpersonal dimension, the majority of the respondents are in the range of low to markedly low, this means they have a minimal capacity in terms of understanding and being able to appreciate the feelings of others. Likewise, with stress management, respondents have a high percentage obtained in the ranges of low to markedly low, which signifies that respondents are unable to manage their emotions. As to their adaptability, a high percentage within the same range from low to markedly low was noted, which means that most of the students have not yet developed their flexibility and managing changes. Lastly, in the general mood, most of the students need to improve their positive outlooks in their lives so that they can cope better in difficult situations. As regards the coping mechanisms of the respondents to difficulties caused by the absence of their parents, some have a positive outlook in their lives and realize the sacrifices of their parents, while others have a high risk of telling lies to their parents because they are not around to guide them.

Discussions

The counseling intervention plan was made using the results gathered and were subsequently validated by experts. They offered some suggestions to improve the plan. After incorporating the suggestions the plan was rated valid as an intervention to improve the behavior of students with disengaged parents.

Keywords: behavior

Reference Code: A60179

Factors Confronting the Students-At-Risk of Dropping out (Sardo): Basis for School-Initiated Dropout Prevention/Intervention Program

Jonalyn Jara

Introduction

This study sought to determine the factors that confronted the Students-at-Risk of Dropping Out (SARDO) from the three public secondary schools in Paoay, Ilocos Norte: Paoay National High School, Paoay Lake National High School, and Malaguip Integrated School during the school year 2015-2016 as a basis for a school-initiated dropout prevention/intervention program. The factors that affected the performance of the SARDOs were classified according to domestic/family-related, individual-related, school-related, geographic/environmental and financial-related factors.

Methods

This is descriptive research which made use of a survey questionnaire and an unstructured interview to gather the needed data. The said survey questionnaire was administered to the three groups of respondents: the former advisers of the SARDOs, the SARDOs themselves and their parents. The survey questionnaire was patterned after the DepEd School Form 2 (SF 2). Modifications were made by the researcher to tailor to the purpose of this study. Frequency, percentage and rank distribution were used for the interpretation and analysis of the gathered data. The factors considered in choosing the SARDOs were the existence of failing grades in any subject in any grading period as the researcher believes that poor academic performance signals a problem confronting the student. These students were also found to be frequently absent from their classes based on their adviser's records.

Results

The dominant reason why students may be at-risk for dropping out under domestic/family-related factors is "broken family". This is very closely related to the next prevalent reason "under the care of foster parents/or guardians". Under the individual-factors, the most alarming risk factors are "truancy, tardiness, absenteeism and cutting class". On school-related factors, "too difficult school works" is the most pressing concern while "distance of the home to school" surfaced under geographic/environmental factors. Under financial factors, "low family income" and "not enough allowance" prevailed with very close results.

Discussions

The overall findings revealed that the greatest factors were truancy, tardiness, absenteeism and cutting class. Through the unstructured interview, it was shown that students get absent due to various reasons like the need to help their parents earn a living for the family or due to financial constraints, peer influence as well as lack of interest in school.

Keywords: SARDOs, Dropout Prevention/Intervention Program

Reference Code: A92484

Improvement Plan to Enhance the Performance of Housekeeping National Certificate (NC) II Trainees in Community-Based Training

Reylan Aguete

Introduction

This research study formulated an improvement plan to enhance the performance of the Housekeeping National Certificate II trainees in community-based training.

Methods

The Research and Development method of research was employed using a survey questionnaire to gather data from the 100 housekeeping NC II trainees in community-based training in the four Technical Vocational Institutions (TVIs) in Ilocos Norte. The data gathered were analyzed and interpreted using frequency, percentage, mean, rank and weighted mean

Results

Results indicated that the three most prevailing reasons why the trainees took up the housekeeping NC II training were: the training venue is too near to the residence; for employment/to get the job; and for skills upgrading/enhancement.

The trainees are very prepared on the different units of competency of Housekeeping NC II such as Provide valet/butler service, provide housekeeping to guests, clean public areas, and laundry linen and guest clothes. The problems encountered were moderately serious. The problem "Not enough module for each trainee" was the most common problem which was closely followed by the problem "Very shy to speak during oral activities" while they did not have any problem with the trainers' mastery of the different competencies. The content validity of the Improvement Plan was assessed as very good which means that the improvement plan was very acceptable. Also, the overall assessment of the improvement plan was very promising. The validators of the improvement plan also said that the plan covers necessary and essential skills to enhance trainees' competence in Housekeeping NC II, the quality of the plan is good and it is highly recommended for implementation.

Discussions

The study concluded that the Housekeeping NC II trainees in community-based training are very prepared for the different units of competencies. However, they still have some weaknesses hence, the need for an improvement plan to enhance their performance in the different areas of concern. Based on the findings and conclusions drawn the following were recommended: the Provincial Office of TESDA – Ilocos Norte to disseminate the results of the study to the TVIs which offer training in community-based Housekeeping NC II to improve their services in conducting the said qualification; that the different community-based trainers to adopt the Improvement Plan to enhance the performance of Housekeeping NC II trainees.

Keywords: Improvement Plan

Reference Code: A32751

Indigenous Games for Teaching Physical Fitness in the Junior High Schools

John Sinang

Introduction

This study aimed at the documentation and validation of indigenous games for teaching physical fitness skills based on the prescribed physical education curriculum in the Junior High Schools. Specifically, it determined the: 1) indigenous games that can be used to develop physical fitness skills, 2) physical fitness skills that are developed in the indigenous games, 3) teaching material that can be developed in teaching indigenous games and 4) validity of the teaching material in terms of objectives, content, activities, resources needed, assessment procedures, and instructional characteristics.

Methods

The study used the research and development methodology which involved the following stages in the R and D cycle: planning stage, development stage, and validation stage.

Results

All MAPEH teachers in the DepEd schools division of Ilocos Norte, an education program supervisor in MAPEH, a headteacher in MAPEH and sports coordinator, as well as MAPEH teacher of MMSU-CTE, served as respondents of this research. The researcher used a survey questionnaire to determine the profile of the respondents, the checklist to determine the physical fitness skills developed in each of the indigenous games and content validation rating scale. An interview guide was also used to gather basic information about the history of the games in the locality. Frequency count and means were used in quantifying the panel of experts' evaluation of the objectives, content, activities, resources needed, assessment procedures and instructional characteristics of each game.

Discussions

The physical education teachers and school administrators should consider the materials as a teaching device and as a ready reference for in-service seminars and workshops with a focus on physical skills development. The MAPEH teachers should document or develop teaching materials on the content of physical education to help students enhance their mastery of physical education concepts and skills. The games should be tried out on a wide scale and its effectiveness is analyzed. If this promotes the achievement of learners and relieves the teacher from the more time-consuming tasks that indigenous teaching material can readily accomplish, their prospects are bright for improving the quality of physical education in the country. The MAPEH teachers should work for the revival of other indigenous Pinoy games, materialized in this study because this is one aspect of our culture that we should be proud of.

Keywords: Indigenous Games, Physical Fitness

Reference Code: A85I92

Reading Intervention Program in the Mother Tongue for Primary Pupils

Evalyn Castro

Introduction

The Department of Education had identified one of the major goals, to make every Filipino child a successful reader at his appropriate level by the end of Grade three but Phil-IRI tests resulted in most struggling readers. This study conducted to propose a Mother Tongue Based (MTB) Reading Intervention Program using the Constructivist Theory for primary pupils.

Methods

The Research and Development/R and D Methodology (research-based development) was used with major steps in the R and D cycle followed in developing the MTB Reading Intervention Program: 1) Preliminary Stage-Planning Phase; 2) Research Adoption Stage-Survey Phase and 3) Development and Validation Stage-Development Phase and Validation Phase.

Results

The results revealed that no existing MTB Reading Intervention Program in the primary grades, MTB reading materials were adequate: 87.5% to the pupils and 62% to the teachers have their own. It was noted, 95% have available MTB Reading materials but only 52% constructed their own. The levels of use of most of the teachers fell at Level 1-Orientation with 60%, Level III-Mechanical Use 25%, Level IVB-Refinement 7.5%, Level V-Integration 2.5% and Level VI-Renewal 2.5%. The stages of Concern were varied: 60% of them still at Stage 0-Orientation 60%, some at Stage 3-Management 25% followed by Stage 5-Collaborating 7.5%, Stage 2-Personal 2.5% and Stage 6-Refocusing 2.5%. The results revealed the general lack of teachers' knowledge and awareness concern about innovation and strong personal concerns on its impact.

Discussions

The steps followed: 1. a survey in determining the levels of availability and adequacy of MTB reading materials, pupils' reading difficulties and activities provided by teachers to address them, 2. the stages of concern and levels of use of these materials using the Concerns-Based Adoption Model (CBAM), and 3. determine the content validity of the program in terms of the conceptual framework, objectives, activities, instructional materials, time frame, personnel involved, budget, monitoring, and evaluation. Based on the results, a reading intervention program was proposed to remedy the pupils reading deficiencies anchored on the Theory of Constructivism and CBAM Model. It emphasized the need to function, the desire to interact in the environment simply to exercise one's mind to cognitive development. It was found Very Highly Satisfactory as to objectives, components, activities, budget, time frame, personnel involved, monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Mother Tongue Based (MTB) Reading Intervention Program, Concerns-Based Adoption Mode (CBAM), Theory of Constructivism

Reference Code: A14293

Virtual Reality Goggle in Teaching Technology and Livelihood Education

Crisanta Dumla

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Virtual Reality Goggle in the performance of Junior High School students in TLE in San Nicolas National High School. This study focused on the use of the said gadget in classroom discussions that helped explain the concepts in TLE, specifically in Damili Making (Pottery).

Methods

This research made use of the descriptive-experimental research design using pretest – post-test with no control group method. The study was conducted in San Nicolas National High School, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte for the school year 2018 – 2019.

Results

It was found out that the level of performance of the learners has significantly improved after the use of virtual reality goggles. Among primary problems are limited funds for the procurement of ICT equipment and multimedia devices to be used on the subject, no regulation for the teachers as well the learners on the use of the ICT equipment and other multimedia devices and no provision for the maintenance of the different ICT facilities and multimedia devices, insufficient ICT and multimedia resources on the TLE subject and lack of teacher's knowledge on the use of ICT equipment and multimedia devices.

Discussions

The use of the Virtual Reality Goggle in the teaching-learning process in Junior High School is effective in increasing the level of performance of the learners in the production of the family medal, in terms of the quality, workmanship, speed and work habit in accomplishing the task given to them in their TLE subject.

Keywords: effectiveness, virtual reality goggle, performance

Reference Code: A35131

A Metamorphosis of a Coastal School Community amidst Adversities: An Autoethnography

Rowena Quiambao

Introduction

I am a leader – I was born and made! When God gave me the beautiful gift of life, I believed that He also gave the wonderful gift of leadership. Since my childhood, people around me regarded me as a born leader. The situations and the communities where I was sent to lead made me a leader. This study describes my journey as a leader and elucidates my experiences in leading and transforming Tarik Suliman High School (TSHS), a secondary school in a fishing village in a coastal area in Masantol, Pampanga. The tales of pains and gains during my five-year stewardship of TSHS are worth sharing and retelling.

Methods

As I share my story and my journey of self as a school leader, I have applied autoethnography which has recently become a popular form of qualitative research. It is a genre of writing that displays multiple layers of consciousness, connecting the personal to the cultural. Through autobiographical narratives, I was able to explore my experiences as a leader that may have contributed to the transformation of the school and community.

Results

By summarizing the narratives and accounts of experiences as well as the reflections, a model for educational leadership was drawn out for other school managers to try to apply. In the model that emerges from this research, the principal is the driver for school and community development and this originates from the leader's educational foundation and the formation and personal philosophies in life. This is also facilitated by the culture of collaboration and partnership the leader establishes across the school community. The model proves the equations good leadership is equal to school improvement and culture of partnership is equal to a culture of excellence.

Discussions

The leader's principles and philosophies in life as influenced by his family and school significantly affect his perception and principle of leadership. These principles and philosophies result in different leadership metaphors – symbolizing how a leader should live and act in his mission ground. The leader does not only confine his tasks with leading – he goes beyond managing and leading. He inspires, forms and transforms. This is the call of the school and the community and the leader's yes to this call determines the difference, change, and transformation he can make which results in student development and school improvement. It is, therefore, the PRINCIPAL who is the force behind the transformation.

Keywords: Autoethnography, Metamorphosis, COASTAL SCHOOL COMMUNITY

Reference Code: A48258

Preparedness on Natural Disasters on Schools Facing West Philippine Sea

Maria Teresa Acar

Introduction

This study aimed to determine the level of knowledge and preparedness of Grade IV, Grade V and Grade VI pupils in schools of Badoc and Currimao Districts facing the West Philippine Sea.

Methods

A questionnaire was administered to determine the level of knowledge and the level of preparedness of the pupils of Pangil Elementary School, Wilbur C. Go Elementary School, Maglaoi Elementary School, Gabut Elementary School, Pagsanahan Elementary School, and La Virgen Milagrosa Elementary School.

Results

Results showed that most of the pupils belong to the poor and very poor levels of knowledge. The pupils were also found to have a low level of preparedness on natural disasters that may happen in their school and community. Sixty-two pupils out of 312 are not at all prepared.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the researcher prepared Strategic Intervention Material which was evaluated by master teachers using the standard criteria contained in Enclosure No. 2 of DepEd Memorandum No. 225, s. 2009. The results of the evaluation yielded a content validity ratio of 1.0 which makes the SIM essential. The Strategic Intervention Material is recommended as a supplementary learning material in teaching disaster preparedness among pupils.

Keywords: Knowledge, Preparedness, SIM

Reference Code: A08405

Achievement Motivation, Work Attitudes, and Performance of Master Teachers: Bases for the Development of Capability Enhancement Program

Jhon Rey Ortal

Introduction

Research and studies on the work environment have been made to see its effect on the performances of teachers. Conversely, very few have been conducted among master teachers. To determine the factors that motivate them to become performing master teachers as well as improving their work attitudes and performance, some ways of getting feedback and comments necessary to constant appraisal have to be initiated. The success of pupils in achieving goals depends on the effectiveness of teachers particularly the master teachers. Thus, the present researcher decided to undertake this study to determine the level of achievement motivation, work attitudes and performance of public elementary school master teachers. Moreover, the result of this study served as a basis for the preparation of a capability enhancement program for master teachers.

Methods

The study employed the research and development (R and D) methodology in the development and validation of the Capability Enhancement Program for Master Teachers. The research and development methodology is fundamentally a process intended to develop and validate educational output so that this can be utilized and extended over a wide area.

Results

The public elementary school master teachers are middle-aged, predominantly female, married, bachelors' degree holders and relatively young in their present position as master teachers agreed that they have a high level of achievement motivation; have favorable cognitive attitudes, favorable affective work values and have wholesome behavioral work attitudes. The teachers got the highest rating in their performance evaluation in terms of the pupils' academic achievement and obtain their lowest rating in terms of the provision of technical assistance to other teachers of the teaching staff. The teachers have a low level of performance in the following plus factors included in the criteria: conduct of action research; design evaluation and monitoring program; publications; and involvement as lecturer or consultant.

Discussions

Based on the results, intervention strategies were formulated and a Capability Enhancement Program (CEP) was prepared, validated and proposed to further strengthen the knowledge and skills of the master teachers. The CEP is valid as revealed by the highly satisfactory ratings given by the panel of validators. Hence, it can be utilized to further improve the performance of public elementary school master teachers.

Keywords: Capability Enhancement Program

Reference Code: A82392

Commitment and Competencies from Rpms of Public Junior High School Teachers: A Correlational Study

Angel Bryan Ocampo

Introduction

The Department of Education (DepEd) commits itself in providing its teachers the opportunities to align their performance to have a meaningful contribution to the accomplishment of the agency's Vision and Mission. Hence, DepEd has implemented a Results-Based Performance Management System (RPMS) that measures the performance and behaviors of teachers with regards to individual Key Result Areas, and objectives towards overall department goals.

Methods

The study utilized descriptive-correlation design. Two variables—the commitment and competencies of teacher-respondents were correlated with one another. Public junior high school teachers I - III constituted the population of the study thus 348 out of 502 served as respondents. The data gathered and obtained were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted with the use of statistical treatments such as frequency, percentage, weighted mean, regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results

Findings revealed that competencies of teachers such as 'innovation and 'self-management' are the key component among teachers for their commitment to the teaching profession. It can be deduced that the view for teaching as a 'vocation' rather than a mere 'profession' is slowly changing among teacher respondents. This is evident as teachers manifested a low rating for service orientation.

Discussions

Professional Development of junior high school teachers appears to be one of the prominent areas among teachers' commitment categories to be given utmost importance. In the light of above-mentioned conclusions, it can be suggested that since the majority of junior high school teachers are young with few years of teaching experience, intensive pedagogical training must be carried out for them to perform their teaching functions effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: Teachers, Results-Based Performance Management System (RPMS), Commitment and Competencies, Continuing Professional Development (CPD), Philippines

Reference Code: A71429

The Missing Piece of Me: Lived Experiences of Total Abdominal Hysterectomy with Bilateral Salphingo - Oophorectomy (TAHBSO), For Reproductive Health Care Program

Ariel James Cabulagan

Introduction

Reproductive health, as a human right, is a broad area that encompasses many interrelated challenges and problems. Complemented by feedback from clients in health care, these prompted the conceptualization of this research which aims to explore the lived experiences of total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salphingo-oophorectomy (TAHBSO) clients.

Methods

This study is a Qualitative Research guided by the Phenomenological Approach. Data collection was done from February up to May 2019. With the aid of the detailed Colaizzi's steps of data analysis, substantial findings were drawn from the in-depth interviews with the eight (8) clients operated with TAHBSO within the years 2016 up to 2018 who served as informants.

Results

Four (4) major themes were ascertained in this study: (1) The Beginning: Indication for a Surgical Intervention and Pre-Operative Apprehension; (2) Post-Operative Recovery: Challenges and Activities; (3) Facing the New Me: Lifetime Post-Operative Physiologic Changes in TAHBSO Clients; and (4) Moving On, Moving Forward: Coping Strategies and Practices to Achieve Optimum Level of Functioning after TAHBSO. The struggles of clients who were operated with total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (TAHBSO) is immeasurable. They are living a very challenging life that is beyond comprehension and justification. The physical, emotional, behavioral, social, and spiritual aspects of their lives are being affected. However, it is an innate nature of an individual to adapt and to adopt, to fight or to flight, to any circumstance. They had several coping strategies that were practically applied to facilitate their effective and efficient adaptation. The totality of an individual, as in the case of these clients, is the result of the combined impacts of the interventions from her internal and external environments.

Discussions

While there are similarities and differences as to their experiences and responses, it can be taken from this study that every individual is unique needing health care services that are distinct from the other. The reproductive health services being rendered by health professionals should be individualized in nature. Grounded by the themes emerged in this study, recommendations for the nursing practice, education, and research, policy implementation were developed. This was the basis for the proposal of a reproductive health care program for TAHBSO clients. It was validated by experts as Very Satisfactory and is considered valid.

Keywords: TAHBSO, Reproductive Health, Phenomenology, Nursing Research, MCN Research, Maternal Health, Woman, Missing Piece, Hysterectomy, Health Care, Unique

Reference Code: A18973

Leadership Style of Clinical Instructors towards the Clinical Performance of Nursing Students in the College Of Our Lady of Mount Carmel

Arlene Carlos

Introduction

The world of Nursing is becoming complex. Clinical Instructors play an important role in preparing nursing students who are adept at coping with the growing body of nursing knowledge. Clinical Instructors as nurse educators are considered to be nurse leaders. As an educator, it is expected to deliver as an efficient and effective teaching-learning process to students utilizing the democratic approach so that students can express their ideas as well as their concerns.

The researcher is interested in finding out the leadership style practices of Clinical Instructors with the hope of strengthening the areas of weaknesses and to be an instrument of change to enhance the leadership skills of academic and clinical nursing educators responsible for developing the next generation nurses.

Methods

The researcher employed a descriptive research design. It is most appropriate since the study determined the leadership style practices of clinical instructors of College of Our lady of Mount Carmel and its implication to a fourth-year nursing students' performance in giving nursing care. A descriptive research design is a non-experimental design that involves studying a population based on the data gathered from a sample drawn. This type of design generally serves the purpose of describing the characteristics, opinions, attitudes or behaviors they currently exist in the population (Brink, Wood,2001).

Results

The study revealed the profile of the respondents as follows: 1. The largest group of the CI respondents who participated in the study belongs to 35 - 39 years and 50 and above years of age. The majorities of the CI are female and are married and had completed their Master's degree in Nursing and have been in the academy for 1-4 years. 2. The nursing students who participated in the study belonged to 20 - 24 years of age. Most of them are female and single.

Discussion

Based on the salient findings of the study the following conclusion was drawn: 1. There is no significant difference between the perception of the two groups of respondents as to the leadership style of the CI in terms of Permissive style, democratic style and autocratic style of leadership. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted. 2. There is no significant difference between perceptions of the two groups of respondents as to the students' level of performance in terms of assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords: Clinical Instructors, Leadership Style, Nursing Students

Reference Code: A05095

Mathematics National Achievement Test and Teaching Attributes Of Secondary Math Teachers in Laoag City

Jeannette Rose Llacuna

Introduction

This descriptive study assessed the performance of students in Mathematics in the National Achievement Test and the teaching attributes of secondary Math teachers in Laoag City. The study confined itself to public secondary schools in Laoag City, namely: Ilocos Norte National High School (INNHS), Ilocos Norte College of Arts and Trade (INCAT), Ilocos Norte Regional School of Fisheries (INRSF), Caaaoacan High School, (CHS), Gabu National High School (GNHS), and Balatong Integrated School (BIS). All teachers including permanent and contractual handling Math subjects in public secondary schools in Laoag City served as respondents.

Methods

Data were gathered through the use of a survey questionnaire and were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Performance in Mathematics is based on the mean percentage score (MPS) obtained in the National Achievement Test from SY 2007-2008 to SY 2014-2015. The study's output is an action plan, validated by experts in the field of secondary mathematics education.

Results

Findings showed that almost all the public secondary schools in Laoag City performed low in Mathematics, as evidenced by the average mean percentage scores which are below average. Almost all of the mathematics teachers were qualified and experienced; they frequently used other teaching aids other than the textbooks and exercises books. The students felt that the subject is useful in their lives for their careers however, they felt that mathematics is difficult to them, hence obscuring the significance of the subject.

Discussions

Exercises books and textbooks were mostly used while interactive methods such as discussion/lecture, drill and practice and problem-solving were frequently practiced in public secondary schools in Laoag City. Other factors such as students' poor comprehension, tardiness, absenteeism, and cutting of classes, family situations/problems, financial problem, conflict among the students habitual computer/online games, and reduced instructional time caused by too many school activities and unavoidable calamities such as storms, might were contributory to the below-average MPS of students in Mathematics in the National Achievement Test.

Keywords: achievement test, teaching attributes

Reference Code: A14939

Star Polynomial of Special Graphs, Their Sums, and Compositions

Noel Lahip

Introduction

The idea of graph polynomials is a growing field of research in graph theory and has proved successful in its application particularly in dynamic research in the graph. In Algebraic Graph Theory, graph polynomials give information about graphs and their properties. They are studied extensively because of their wide range of applications in chemistry. Several graph polynomials are defined to represent a graph. This paper focused on star polynomials, which are defined using star graphs. Stars are described as the only connected graphs in which at most one vertex has degree greater than one. In the field of mathematics “star” is used in numerous ways. A star denoted by S_k is the complete bipartite graph $K_{1, k}$: a tree with one internal node and k leaves (but, no internal nodes and $k + 1$ leaves when $k \leq 1$). This study will present the association of some special graphs, their sums, and compositions to their star polynomial representations.

Methods

This study used a theoretical research design. Specifically, the mathematical investigation was used to obtain results or information concerning the updates and status of the phenomena in describing the presented special graphs. It focused on the star polynomial of joins and compositions of special graphs, such as paths, cycles, complete graphs, wheels, the sum of paths, and composition of paths.

Results

The following are the salient findings of the study:

1. Let m and n be an integer of order $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 2$. Then

$$S(P_m + P_n, x) = [n(m+1) + (m-2)]x^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n [(m-2)(n+2C_i) + 2((n+1C_i)) + (n-2)((m+2C_i)) + 2((m+1C_i))]x^{(i+1)}$$

2. Let m and n be an integer of order $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 2$. Then

$$S(P_m [P_n], x) = [(m-1)n^2 + m(n-1)]x^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n [(m-2)(n-2)((2(n+1)C_i)) + 2(m-2)((2n+1C_i)) + 2(n-2)((n+2C_i)) + 4((n+1C_i))]x^{(i+1)}$$

Discussions

In formulating star polynomial of special graphs, the researcher used concepts of algebra, combinatorial mathematics and graph theory to obtain star polynomial of G , denoted by $S(G, x)$ and the order of maximum induced star denoted by $\zeta(G)$. The order of the maximum induced star subgraphs denoted by $\zeta(P_m + P_n)$ is equal to the number of vertices incident to the vertex-center plus one. The order of the maximum induced star subgraph is $\zeta(P_2 [P_n]) = 2n$ when $n=2$ and $n+3$ when $n \geq 3$. The $\zeta(P_3 [P_n])$ is $3n$ when $n=2$ and $2n+3$ when $n \geq 3$. The $\zeta(P_4 [P_n])$, $\zeta(P_5 [P_n])$ and $\zeta(P_6 [P_n])$ are also $3n$ when $n=2$ and $2n+3$ when $n \geq 3$.

Keywords: induced star subgraph, star polynomial, sums and compositions of graphs

Reference Code: A77402

Teacher-Student Relationship, Anxiety and Self-Efficacy as Predictors of Mathematics Performance

Roshelle Alvarado

Introduction

Good academic performance is very important not only to students and their parents but also to institutions of learning, educators and any progressive community. For a college mathematics instructor, it is a must to foster excellent mathematics literacy for students. In this regard, the researcher intends to explore and investigate the interrelationship of teacher-student influence, anxiety, and self-efficacy in the mathematical achievement of college students.

Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive correlation design was used to describe the correlation of teacher-student relationship, anxiety, and self-efficacy constructs as predictors of mathematics performance. There different types of tests were employed namely: Correlates of Student-Teacher Assessment Scale (CSTAS), Math Anxiety Survey (MAS), and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES).

Results

Based on the results of the study, respondents order to determine the convergence of Anxiety Test and Self – Efficacy measure to Correlates of Student-Teacher Assessment Scale (CSTAS). The researcher utilized a descriptive correlation form of statistical analysis and to find the best predictor of mathematics performance. Consequently, the study yielded the following: there is no significant relationship in the Correlates of Student-Teacher Assessment Scale, and Anxiety Test facets: Anxiety, Emotional and Physical, and Social factor to the Academic Performance of the students. However, the Self-Efficacy measure garnered a probability value of ($p < .02$) significantly lower than the sig. value of ($p < .05$). Therefore, self – efficacy is the best predictor of mathematics performance, of the students.

Discussion

The results denote the needed strategies and materials to be used by the teachers should be planned not only focusing on skills or competencies but also self-efficacy. They should also determine a student's perception of teacher-student relationship, anxiety, and self-efficacy to understand the students' educational needs. Moreover, teachers should enhance students' perception of self-efficacy as it has been proven to be the best predictor of students' performance.

Keywords: Teacher-Student Relationship, Anxiety and Self-Efficacy

Reference Code: A56588

Discovering the Needs Of Out Of School Youth as Social Responsibility

Reynaldo Cruz

Introduction

This ethnography research study focused on Out of School Youth (OSY) in the municipality of Baliwag in the province of Bulacan. In a deeper sense, this study wanted to determine the needs of out of school youth through the programs given by the three social institutions: education, government, and religion, using observation and participation of the researcher during his immersion.

Methods

This research study utilized pure qualitative research methodology in which the researcher did observation and participation in the life of the five out of school youth participants during his immersion. The researcher is the primary instrument in this study.

Results

The three social institutions, education, government, and religion, did not discover the needs of the five subject participants on the account that the programs they had were for the poor and/or the youth in general. This was not understood by the participants as they were not properly informed of the programs nor was they encouraged to avail of the programs, yet the OSY did not inquire about what assistance they could avail.

Discussion

The lack of education among the parents of the five participants was the reason why they were not able to provide the satisfactory basic needs of their children such as food, clothing, shelter, and education. They also lack skills in disciplining their children. Their children were being tolerated for their wrongdoings. These out of school youths have the potential that could be developed if only they would be given the chance.

Keywords: out of school youth, social responsibility

Reference Code: A93232

Maternal Age and Pregnancy Outcome: A Springboard for Healthy Reproductive Guide

Dolly Chriz Castro

Introduction

This study sought to determine pregnancy outcomes among different age groups. Specifically, it determined the pregnancy complications as to abruptio placenta, anemia, anhydramnios, eclampsia, fetal death, gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, HELLP, congenital anomalies, oligohydramnios, PES, placenta previa, pre-eclampsia, PROM, polyhydramnios, and ruptured uterus; obstetric outcome as to age of gestation, mode of delivery and birth weight. It further determined if pregnancy outcome is different among the different age groups.

Methods

The study used descriptive research design to characterize the pregnancy outcome of the different maternal age groups, specifically, adolescent, young adult and middle age. Data on pregnancy outcomes were gathered through document review of the obstetric records available at the Gov. Roque B. Ablan Sr. Memorial Hospital. It used total enumeration of women who delivered at the Gov. Roque B. Ablan Sr. Memorial Hospital from June 1, 2011, to May 31, 2012, and were categorized according to age groups – 148 were adolescent (< 18 years old), 1442 were young adult (19-34 years old) and 177 were middle age (> 35 years old). The data were tabulated and analyzed using frequency and percentage for each variable. A comparative analysis was made to determine what pregnancy outcomes were predominant in each age group. Further, the chi-square test was used to determine whether maternal age is independent of pregnancy outcome.

Results

Results showed that adolescent mothers have a higher risk for anemia and placenta previa compared to young adult and middle age mothers. Those belonging to the age bracket young adult have a higher risk for gestational diabetes, oligohydramnios, pre-eclampsia, polyhydramnios, and ruptured uterus compared to the two age groups. Middle age mothers are at higher risk for abruptio placenta, eclampsia, fetal death, gestational hypertension, congenital anomalies, PES, PROM, compared to the adolescent and young adult groups. As to the age of gestation, the study found that more middle-aged mothers had preterm delivery while more adolescent mothers had post-term delivery. Higher incidence of cesarean section in middle age mothers was found while adolescent mothers had a higher incidence of low birth weight.

Discussions

A significant relationship was found between the age of mother and pregnancy complications. On the other hand, there was no significant relationship found between age and obstetric outcome.

Keywords: Maternal age, Pregnancy outcome

Reference Code: A287II

Body Shaming and Its Effect to the Academic Performance of Grade 6 Pupils of Pacifico O. Aquino Elementary School

Jeanet Allado

Introduction

The human body is the main physical part of a person. It serves as the archetype of how unique human beings, among other living things ever existed. The uniqueness and beauty of its form captured the awakening of different perception of the minds through what the eyes can see, that gradually became the main catalyst of the human body and the ever-changing society. Body shaming is one of the biggest problems in this generation of teenagers; next to bullying that in some cases causes a serious situation. Society doesn't just find humor in degrading a woman's body; they also find humor in degrading a man's body. Body shaming has become a problem for both genders. The researchers observed problems regarding the effects of body shaming on the academic performance of pupils which they chose to be the main purpose of the study that is to be conducted. The researchers also aimed to find out the possible solutions to lessen the cases of body shaming.

Methods

Several methods propose explanations about how body shaming came up and its effects on people suffering from it. This study used causal-comparative or quasi-experimental. This method was chosen for the reason that it attempts to determine the cause and effect relationships among variables. It can identify the independent variable but not manipulated by the experimenter, and it can measure the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Results

Pupils who participated in our research perceived that already heard of body shaming. Some of them experienced being body shamed and know someone except themselves who experienced being body shamed. They believed that body shaming can affect the academic performance of pupils but they were confident that body shaming can be solved. Most of the respondents coincided that the most prominent effect that body shaming can cause students in separating themselves from everyone. Pupils corresponded that the students, teachers, parents/family, and the school administration can contribute to lessening the cases of body shaming. The use of different forms of media in a positive way can add up to the possible solutions in decreasing the cases of body shaming. Proper perspective including the right way of thinking about the physical attributes of a person and not going with the norms of the society towards ideal body image can add up to making the cases of body shaming decrease.

Discussions

Based on the findings of the study, most of the pupils of Pacifico O. Aquino Elementary School are aware of the existence of body shaming in the said institution, its effects to the academic performance and the possible solutions that the pupils, teachers, parents/family, and the school administration can do to lessen its cases. Moreover, the environment can largely contribute to body shaming and also the proper use of different media platforms and the right perspective can add up to the possible solutions to lessen the cases and effects of body shaming.

Keywords: Body Shaming, Depression, Puberty Stage, Academic Performance

Reference Code: A63474

Region III - DepEd SDO Pampanga - September 26, 2019

Learning Styles of Grade 9 Students Using Dynamic Visualization Activities in Selected Topics in Biology

Baby Jane Magcalas

Introduction

The main thrust of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the use of dynamic visualization on the learning styles of the Grade 9 Junior High School students in selected topics in Biology for the School Year 2015-2016. Specifically, the study sought answers to the following questions; (1) What are the topics included in using dynamic visualization in teaching Biology? (2) What behavioral pattern of students are discovered using dynamic visualization in teaching selected topics in Biology? (3) What are the preferred learning patterns of students using dynamic visualization in teaching selected topics in Biology? (4) How acceptable is the use of dynamic visualization activities in terms of the following indicators: (4.1) objective; (4.2) content; (4.3) language & format; and (4.4) activities complete questions? For the specific discussion inside the dynamic visualization, activities are the following: Respiratory System, Heredity, Biodiversity, and Ecosystem. These are part of the lessons of Grade 9 in the K-12 Curriculum Guide for Science.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was utilized in this study. In determining the behavioral pattern of the students, Scoring Rubrics used based on the presented activities instead of the said topics. Questionnaires were administered to 82 student-respondents to gather the desired data determining the learning patterns of students; the study used and modified the instrument of the Vermunt Inventory Learning Style (ILS). As well in determining the acceptability of the use of dynamic visualization activities, questionnaires were also administered and evaluated by the six Grade 9 teachers in Apalit.

Results

The following are the recommendations given such as all teachers are encourage focusing on using variety of dynamic visualization activities of the students no matter how tedious is the task of checking their work, continuous modification of these dynamic visualization activities are encourage to keep abreast with the current innovations, especially now that the policy guidelines on classroom assessment of K-12 Basic Education Program was revised (DepEd Order no. 8, s. 2015), giving focus on the three components: Written Work, Performance Tasks, and Quarterly Assessment.

Discussions

It is recommended to further studies on the learning styles of the students to address the needs of the respondents to enhance and improve their learning.

Keywords: learning styles, dynamic visualization activities

Reference Code: A08713

Strategies for Dengue Awareness of Community Health and Safety

Maan Gayle Del Pilar

Introduction

The level of community awareness on dengue health and safety is commonly reciprocated to the preventive measures that the residents practice at their households and the local community. Thus, the main thrust of the study is to determine various strategies that will uplift the community level of awareness on dengue and eventually, use their learning to observe more systematic and effective means of preventing and controlling the disease.

Methods

This study used the descriptive method of research. An adapted and modified survey questionnaire was used to assess the respondents' level of awareness about the topic (knowledge on causes, symptoms, transmission, prevention, management, and attitudes toward dengue), prevention practices, and the sources of information related to dengue.

Results

From the research problem and answers to the questions posited in the survey interview the major findings can be summarized as follows: (1.) The majority of the respondents develop awareness about dengue through TV/radio. Some of them considered health workers, health centers, hospitals, neighbors, brochures, newspapers, social media and dengue patients as their sources of information related to dengue., (2.) most of the heads of the family of Barangay San Juan, San Vicente, and Sampaloc have good to excellent knowledge on dengue cause, symptoms, and transmission and prevention, management, and attitudes toward dengue.,

Discussions

(3.) The respondents already observed practices that prevent dengue. The use of insecticides is the most familiar preventive measure among the people in the community. Others rely on the use of screen windows, bed nets, mosquito coils, fans, and professional pest control to keep their families safe from human-vector contacts. (4.) the different strategies of K.A.G.A.T sa Dengue were designed and implemented to promote dengue awareness for the community health and safety. The FGD, distribution of brochure, posting of infographics and exhibit were the strategies for the community-based information drive in the community others were conducted to clean the breeding places of the vector mosquitoes and to promote the use of mosquito repellents as alternative means of preventing dengue. The wide implementation of the activities was observed in the community, involving the school, the LGU's and the residents from the barangays.

Keywords: Dengue, Community, Awareness

Reference Code: A21938

Teacher's Adaptation and Coping Strategies in Teaching Biology Subject: Basis for the Development of Improvised Materials

Mary Joy Salas

Introduction

The teaching of biology is very important because the biological concept helps in improving the quality of life. Knowledge of biology helps in solving many social problems relating to health, poverty, food shortage, and crop production and environmental conservation. Resources are a big issue in teaching, especially in science. Students will learn best if they are actively engaged and if their activities are closely linked to understanding important biological concepts. Hands-on activities and experimentation can give students an understanding of the concept for the particular lesson in biology. This study wants to describe the different biology materials available in the eight high schools of San Luis District, Division of Pampanga. Through the inventory materials gathered, this study dealt with the adaptation and coping strategies of biology teachers in using instructional resources in teaching biology.

Methods

This study used a mixed-method of research involving quantitative and qualitative approaches. This method of research is evaluative in its nature and is conducted through a survey. The technique aims to analyze the existing condition for evaluation. This uses questionnaires, interviews and document analysis.

Results

The study made an inventory of the biology materials used in grade 7. After the inventory of materials gathered, the study comes up to the survey questionnaires and interviews with the biology 7 teachers. The result of the study showed that (1) the Majority of the Biology grade 7 teachers in San Luis District, Division of Pampanga are new in the public services, most of them are in the middle age ranging to 30-40 years old, most of them are married. They didn't get enough seminars and training because they are newly hired in public school. (2) Most of the high schools in San Luis District have insufficient laboratory materials, and (3) Most of the teachers do not improvised materials to be used in the activity or experiment.

Discussions

The result of the study demonstrates that there is a need for the following recommendation: (1) The department of education must provide materials like books, modules and laboratory apparatus, and equipment in teaching especially in science for public schools to enhance the teaching and learning process. (2) Conduct more training and seminars for the teachers especially in improvising laboratory materials. (3) Resource allocation for science education should be improved. (4) Recognize the use of improvised microscopes made in this study.

Keywords: improvised materials, strategies, coping mechanism

Reference Code: A16159

Microcontroller-Based Home Automation

Jennifer Del Amen

Introduction

Abstract Today, automation is playing an important role in human life. Home automation allows people to control household appliances like light, door, fan, air conditioning unit, etc. It also provides home security and emergency system to be activated. Home automation not only refers to reducing human efforts but also, energy efficiency and time-saving.

Methods

The main objective of home automation is to help people, especially those who are handicapped and old-aged people which will enable them to control home appliances and alert them in critical situations. This research project puts forward the design of a microcontroller-based home automation system using smart devices. The sensors are connected and integrated into the mainboard and communication is established between the mainboard and smart gadget. The device with low cost and scalable to less modification to the core is very important. It presents the design and implementation of an automation system that can monitor home appliances via the smart gadget. Microcontroller-based Home Automation is a research project that requires a lot of effort and understanding to develop. With the help of the developed microcontroller-based home automation system, homeowners and residents would be able to manage their time efficiently and they can save extra effort and energy that they can exert in some other important tasks at home. The system enables us to save time. This application can also be used to measure room temperature and humidity, detect a gas leak, smoke, and motion with some minor additional hardware.

Results

In this research project, a novel architecture for low cost and flexible home monitoring using a smart gadget is developed and implemented. By implementing a microcontroller-based home automation system, the homeowner or resident would be able to monitor what happens inside the house. This enables us to save energy and invest the time saved in other important tasks and responsibilities.

Discussions

This application can also be used to measure room temperature and humidity, detect a gas leak, smoke, and motion with some minor additional hardware.

Keywords: microcontroller, automation system, sensors

Reference Code: A53720

Plant Species in Mount Balungao: Status and Conservation Practices

Laurence Agsalud

Introduction

This study aimed to identify the presence of plant species (classification, nature, and status), conservation practices implemented to protect plant species and the problems that threaten the abundance of plant species in Mount Balungao which is located along with the town of Balungao, Pangasinan, South-Eastern part of the Pangasinan, Philippines.

Methods

This study utilized a combination of quantitative and descriptive survey design. The ocular survey was conducted to collect samples from the mountain with the help of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources and with the technical assistance of the City Environment and Natural Resources in identifying the collected plant samples. Residents of Barangay San Andres, Balungao, Pangasinan, and workers in Balungao Hot Spring Resort were asked to answer the survey questionnaire on conservation practices implemented and the problems that threaten the abundance of plant species in the mountain.

Results

Results show that among the 50 identified plant species in the mountain, trees are the most abundant with a frequency of 18 and a percentage of 36 within the sampled areas. Forty-three or 86% were identified as endemic species in Mount Balungao. Most of the identified plant species in the mountain were dominant with 31 or 62%. It is also found out that the conservation practices implemented that are highly practice were: Use of contours e.g. buffer strips, farming & Strip cropping (51 or 45.1%), reduce rill, wind erosion and sedimentation (43 or 38.1%), enhance wildlife pollinator and beneficial habitat (47 or 41.6%), improve seeding rates and dates (39 or 34.5%), manage tree plantations (41 or 36.3%) and Reforestation activities (40 or 35.4%). With regards to a problem that threatens the abundance of plant species in the mountain, results show that scope of problems with an average weighted mean of 2.45 was restricted, the severity of problems with an average weighted mean of 2.35 was moderate, and the Eminence of problems with an average weighted mean of 2.61 was moderate.

Discussions

Most of the plants in Mount Balungao are trees, endemic and abundant. The conservation practices implemented were highly practiced. The problems that threaten the abundance of plant species in terms of scope were restricted; severity was moderate, and eminence was moderate. There is a significant correlation between the Conservation Practices Implemented and the Problems that Threaten the Abundance of Plant Species.

Keywords: Plant Species, Status, Conservation Practices

Reference Code: A43572

Injecting Humor in Teaching Literature

Lorna Latigar

Introduction

This study described the respondents' performance in literary comprehension when exposed to teaching with and without humor. Furthermore, it looked into the students' perceptions of humor in learning and its relationship to their performance in literary comprehension.

Methods

The descriptive-correlational research design was used in this study; the descriptive part determined the respondents' performance in literary comprehension when exposed to teaching with and without a sense of humor; the correlation part tested if the respondents' literary comprehension performance was affected by their perceptions of humor in learning. One section of Grade 10 students was selected through random sampling from among the 5 sections. All 36 students from the said section were taken in as respondents. Data gathering instruments were of kinds: questionnaire on the perceived impact of teachers' sense of humor in classroom learning and four researcher-made test questionnaire based on the four lessons in the respondents' literature class.

Results

Data revealed that teachers who injected a sense of humor in teaching did not affect the performance of the students in the class. However, the perception of the respondents in teaching with humor and without humor and the level of performance of the respondents when exposed to teaching with humor and without humor had a moderately significant relationship.

Discussions

Based on the results of the study, it implies that: 1) Students perceive that the students understand the subject matter well when the teacher has a sense of humor. 2) The literary comprehension of the student-respondents exposed to teaching with humor is higher than that of the respondents exposed to teaching without humor. 3) There is no significant difference in the literary comprehension of the respondents exposed to teaching with humor and those exposed to teaching without humor. 4) There is a moderately significant relationship between the respondents' perception and literary comprehension when exposed to teaching with humor and without humor. 5) The respondents' perception of the impact of humor on classroom learning moderately affected their literary comprehension performance.

Keywords: perception, sense of humor, literary comprehension

Reference Code: A71640

Writing Errors of Grade Nine Students: Basis for Sentence Writing Module

Jhonathan Ulit

Introduction

DepEd Order no. 39 series 2012 on Policy Guidelines on Addressing Learning Gaps and Implementing a Reading and Writing Program in Secondary Schools states that the results of the pre-assessment or diagnostic test indicate the areas of strength and development that should be the basis for designing appropriate intervention programs, i.e., whether for enrichment or remediation. Therefore, conducting remediation or intervention could help learners in their writing difficulty. About this, the studies of Cabansag (2013), Hussen (2015), Gustino and Magno (2012), and Catabay (2016) just focused on assessing the writing errors of the students. They did not consider remediation or intervention on the writing difficulties they found out. To fill the gap on these researches, this present study would like to develop a learning module as an intervention to elevate the students' level and minimize their writing errors (Al-Buainain, 2007) that will be based on the actual writing samples of students' sentence writing problems which is a primary instrument to utilize in identifying writing difficulties (Afrin, 2016).

Methods

This study determined the sentence writing errors of the grade nine students at Dolores National High School, Magalang, Pampanga, Philippines. Seventy grade nine students served as the respondents of the study. The holistic sentence rubric, California Education Language and Development Test (CELDT), was used in analyzing the written sentences of the respondents. The statistical tools such as mean, frequency and ranking, and T-Test Independent Variable were used.

Results

The findings revealed that both in pretest and posttest, capitalization was the most persistent sentence error in the mechanical category and wrong word choice in the structural category. However, the use of prepositions was the most persistent error under the grammatical category for pretest only since the tense/form of verb became the most persistent error in the posttest. The grade nine students' level of writing performance in pretest fell from emerging communication to basic communication in the posttest after the conducted intervention.

Discussions

The respondents' most persistent sentence error in pretest in each category had a highly significant difference to their most persistent sentence error in the posttest. It also revealed that the respondents' scores in the pretest had a highly significant difference to their scores in the posttest. The sentence writing module was strongly agreed upon by the validators with an overall mean of 4.65.

Keywords: writing errors, grade nine students, sentence writing module

Reference Code: A01337

“Brigada Eskwela as a Community-Based Program: Basis for the Enhancement of the School Work Plan”

Grace Santos

Introduction

This study was conducted to evaluate the Brigada Eskwela as a Community Based Program to enhance the school work plan. The research utilized the descriptive research using the purposive sampling technique. Analysis of the findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the assessment of the respondents of Brigada Eskwela is a community-based program in terms of its objectives and activities/projects when they are grouped according to their position in the school. Also, results showed that there was no significant difference in the assessment of the impact of Brigada Eskwela in the community as an image to key players is concerned as they are grouped according to the position. However, there is a significant difference in the assessment of the impact of Brigada Eskwela in the community as a values promoter as they are grouped according to the position. Further, the results of the study presented that there were three main problems in the implementation of the Brigada Eskwela: a. There are very few volunteers; b. There is a lack of support from private institutions/persons; and c. There is a lack of support from the Local Government Unit. The following recommendations were offered based on the results: a. The school must find ways on how all parents/guardians and pupils are encouraged to participate actively in the Brigada Eskwela such as extensive awareness campaign and marketing activities; b. The school must tap private institutions and persons within the community.

Methods

Descriptive research using the purposive sampling technique.

Results

Results showed that there was no significant difference in the assessment of the impact of Brigada Eskwela in the community as an image to key players is concerned as they are grouped according to the position. However, there is a significant difference in the assessment of the impact of Brigada Eskwela in the community as a values promoter as they are grouped according to the position.

Discussions

The Brigada Eskwela is a countrywide activity initiated by the Department of Education in support of the schools to be ready and prepared in June for the start of the school year. The program aims to encourage parents, teachers, barangay officials, and other private entities to offer monetary, materials and render services in cleaning classrooms and school grounds including doing some minimal repairs, repaint walls and other parts of the classroom to make them favorable to learning.

Keywords: brigada eskwela

Reference Code: A60853

“Reading Comprehension and Language Attitude on the Mother Tongue Use of Kapampangan Students”

James Henson

Introduction

This study aimed to examine the relationship between reading comprehension and language attitude on the mother tongue use of the respondents. The respondents of the study are grade 9 students who considered pure Kapampangan because of the ethnicity of their parents are both Kapampangan. Moreover, the respondents are students from Pulung Santol High School Annex 1, Porac, Pampanga in the S.Y. 2015-2016.

Methods

The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire that was adapted. Some modifications and revisions had been done for precision and appropriateness of the instrument. The collected data were treated and analyzed with the help of the statistician.

Results

The study showed that there are more female language learners than males. The age of the respondents, out of 125 45.6% of them aged 14 years old. Also, the majority of them used Kapampangan at school and with their peers which notably ideal because the respondents had a high preference for the use of Mother Tongue. Moreso, the study showed the respondents have a very strong positive attitude on the use of the mother tongue and they are generally aware of the importance of Kapampangan Language and there is very little negative response about the use of mother tongue.

Discussions

The recommendation is that students should keep a positive attitude on the language and encourage peers to speak the language to preserve and enrich it. For teachers, they should integrate and use Kapampangan literature in contextualization and localization of the lessons and do not penalize the students in speaking the language. Lastly, the school administration must have programs upholding enriching the Kapampangan Language.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Language Attitude, Mother Tongue

Reference Code: A86714

A Correlation of Nutritional Status and Physical Fitness of Athletes

Noel Dominado

Introduction

This study was conducted to determine the possible relationship between nutritional status and physical fitness of athletes.

Methods

To achieve the study, the sequential explanatory (mixed method) research design was used. Fifty – four athletes from cluster I from the Division of Pampanga who competed in the Pampanga Sports Division Athletic Meet (PASDAM) in School Year 2016-2017 served as respondents of the study.

Results

The nutritional status of the athletes manifests a case of overweight, obese, and underweight. Results revealed that the athletes' physical fitness test show above normal muscular strength, high flexibility, and proficient muscular strength.

Discussions

However, some are unfit in terms of reaction time, power, and speed. Nutritional status is significantly related to flexibility, muscular strength, agility, coordination, muscular endurance, and agility. Based on the findings, it is suggested that the schools in the Division of Pampanga, which commonly administer nutritional status tests, are prime sites for identifying high-risk student-athletes. This study calls for development of effective preventive strategies for all unfit athletes who are at high risk for being underweight, obese, and overweight. Coaches and trainers should design and implement training programs for improving health and skills-related fitness of the athletes' and perform their assessment according to the situation of athletes' fitness level, and the coaches and trainer should design programs that will enhance the training of athlete's health and skill-related fitness.

Keywords: Correlation; Nutritional Status; Physical Fitness; Athletes

Reference Code: A8I025

A Mixed-Method Evaluation of the Spiral Science Curriculum of the Junior High School: Perspective towards Curriculum Enhancement

Aureen Icban

Introduction

This study dealt to evaluate the effectiveness of the Spiral Science Curriculum implementation in the Junior High School in the Division of Pampanga in aid of curriculum enhancement. It described the professional qualifications of the Science teachers. It also includes how do they perceived the level of effectiveness of the spiral curriculum in terms of (1) attainment of curriculum objectives, (2) instructional materials, (3) curricular activities, and (4) pedagogical practices; the common problems encountered and their coping measures; the significant insights and observations and the curriculum enhancement that may be proposed to further improve the implementation.

Methods

The study utilized the Sequential Explanatory Mixed Method Design (SE-MMD). ES-MMD is defined as a theoretically supported model of inquiry combining a qualitative and quantitative model of research so that evidence may be mixed and knowledge is increased in a more significant manner. The design was used for the breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

Results

Based on the results, the Spiral Science Curriculum on whole was rated regarding the following indicators: curriculum objectives, instructional materials, curricular activities, and pedagogical strategies. Nonetheless, problems were brought to fore regarding the adequacy of laboratory apparatus and facilities. The implementation of the spiral science curriculum is beset with issues and problem particularly those that relate physical infrastructures, teachers' training, and instructional materials. These problems need to address to ensure a helpful science program implementation in the Division. Then and only then can we expect significant improvements in the science education of students in the Division.

Discussions

The implementation of the spiral science curriculum is beset with issues and problems particularly those that relate to physical infrastructures, teachers' training, and instructional materials. These problems need to be addressed to ensure an effective science program implementation in the Division. The concerned school administrators of the Junior High School continue to explore strategic solutions to the problems identified by the teachers.

Keywords: mixed method evaluation, spiral science curriculum, curriculum enhancement

Reference Code: A12770

A Tracer Study on the Four Career Exits of Technical Vocational Livelihood (Tvl) Graduates in Camba High School during the SY. 2017-2018

Honeylet Chavez

Introduction

The Department of Education's vision under its new curriculum which is the K to 12 Program is "Senior High School (SHS) graduates will become full-fledged contributors to social development and nation-building through deciding on what to continue on the four exits after graduation- employment, entrepreneurship, higher education, or middle-level skills development.", it is considered necessary to track down the status of the first alumni of Camba Senior High School (CSHS) on their career path after graduation.

Methods

A survey questionnaire as a data-gathering tool was used. The questionnaire was distributed to the 100 graduates under the first batch of TVL Track in Camba Senior High School. The researcher administered the survey through e-mail to the respondents who were not capable of answering in-person. The statistical treatment of data used in this study was through the percentile method and frequency.

Results

Out of the 83 TVL graduates from the strands of Home Economics (HE), Industrial Arts (IA), and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) who participated in the survey, 55 % from them are currently employed in the different industries, while 29 % are pursuing higher education, the 10 % are practicing the Middle-level Skills Development or also known as TESDA courses, the 2 % is in the field of business (entrepreneurship), and the 4 % are unemployed or housekeepers. Graduates had different reasons in choosing what career path to take right after graduating from Senior High School. It was traced that the majority of them considered personal reasons in selecting their present career status while some of them because of financial matter and few accepted their parental and social recommendations. The TVL skills that the graduates found relevant to their chosen career were communication skill as soft skill and cooking skill as a hard skill.

Discussions

The results demonstrate that the first TVL graduates of Camba High School were job and higher education ready as they were hired in different industries and were admitted to colleges/universities. However, there should be a reinforcement of entrepreneurial skills in the learning process to strengthen the young entrepreneur spirit of the graduates. Lifelong skills were acquired by the graduates. They must not focus on one career exit because they can enter other opportunities like being working students or entrepreneurs while studying as long as they want and if such a situation is possible.

Keywords: Career exits

Reference Code: A28204

Academic Stress and Behavioral Problems among Public High School Students

Angelito Manalstas

Introduction

This study was conducted to determine the effect of academic stress on behavioral problems of high school students in Candaba, Pampanga. Specifically, it described the profile, the levels of academic stress and behavioral problems of selected 604 public high school student respondents in Candaba, Pampanga.

Methods

This study employed a descriptive-quantitative type of research.

Results

Findings showed that the ages of the students ranged from 12 to 21 with a mean of 14.57 and a standard deviation of 1.37. The majority of the respondents are females. Results likewise showed that student respondents occasionally encountered academic stress. Respondents agreed that they have behavioral problems that caused absenteeism, drop-out, and failing grades. Moreover, it was found out that highly significant differences existed between the behavioral problems of students and gender. Furthermore, academic stress in terms of attitudes toward school, family pressure and teacher pressure significantly affects the behavioral problems of high school students' respondents. Academic stress in terms of fear of failure and peer pressure was found not significant determinants of students' behavioral problems.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were derived: The profile of the students in terms of age is significant affects the school behavioral problems in terms of violation of school rules and regulations and absenteeism. However, respondents' profile in terms of gender has no significant effect on their behavioral problems. The level of academic stress in terms of gender has no significant effect on their behavioral problems. The level of academic stress of students significantly affects their school behavioral problems in terms of violation of school rules and regulations, absenteeism, drop-out, and failing grade.

Keywords: Academic Stress, Behavioral Problems

Reference Code: A69493

Assessment of Grammatical Competence: Basis on the Construction of Teaching Tools in Filipino

Melanie Ayson

Introduction

Ang kakulangan ng pundasyon sa gramatikal ng mga mag-aaral sa ikawalong baitang ang naging batayan ng mananaliksik upang simulan ang pag-aaral na ito. Layon ng pag-aaral na ito na maghanda ng modyul na tutugon sa kahinaan ng mga naturang mag-aaral sa Angeles City National High School.

Methods

Dahil dito, naghanda ang mananaliksik ng modyul na magpapaunlad at magpapalawak sa kasanayang gramatikal ng mga respondente. Gumamit ng Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test sa pagproseso at pag-interpret ng mga datos. Natukoy ang kasanayang gramatikal ng mga mag-aaral gamit ang paraang deskriptibo-analitiko na makatutulong nang malaki sa mga mag-aaral, guro o kapwa guro, at maging sa ibang mananaliksik.

Results

Gayunpaman, kung paghahambingin ang resulta ng pre at post test, mas marami pa ring kompetensi ang natukoy na hindi tanggapin ang HO na nangangahulugang may pagbabago sa kasanayang gramatikal ng mga mag-aaral sa kanilang pre at post test.

Discussions

Natuklasan sa naturang pag-aaral na mas marami ang mga kompetencies nahihiapan ang mga mag-aaral batay sa sarbey na isinagawa ng mananaliksik sa tatlong bihasang guro sa Filipino. Samantala, ang interpretasyo ng mga nakuhang marka mula sa pre at post test ay failed o bumagsak pa rin ang mga mag-aaral sa mga kompetencies kumplemento/pokus ng pantiwa, kaantasan ng pang-uri, uri ng pangungusap, panuring na ginagamit sa modipikasyon ng pangungusap, paggamit ng mga kataga o ingklitik, at pangungusap na walang paksa.

Keywords: modyul, kasanayang gramatikal, pagtataya

Reference Code: A55045

Attitudes and Performance towards Inquiry – Based Approach and Visual – Spatial Based Instruction Of Grade 6 Pupils of San Pablo Elementary School

Dennis Guevarra

Jinky Guevarra

Introduction

Philippine Science education advocates the implementation of the inquiry-based approach. However, it has limitations such as student's lack of investigation techniques and background knowledge, and inability to manage extended activities. The implementation of the visual-spatial based instruction allows teachers to create a variance in the type of lessons taught while maintaining the importance of the content which made learners more engaged while they were learning. Both of these instructional strategies are proven to be effective, however, inadequate studies have been published to test the effects of combined inquiry-based approach and visual-spatial based instruction. With this background in mind, the researchers aimed to assess pupils' performance and attitudes toward inquiry-based approach and visual-spatial based instruction.

Methods

A quasi-experimental design was utilized to gather data from 39 pupil-participants who were divided for the three teaching strategies: inquiry-based approach; visual-spatial based instruction; and combined inquiry-based approach and visual-spatial based instruction taught by the same teacher. The researcher administered the multiple intelligence survey, visual-spatial identifier, pre-test, post-test to measure the pupils' performance on the three strategies and a questionnaire to gather pupils' attitudes toward Science. The pre-test and post-test scores were analyzed using t-test and ANOVA.

Results

The findings of the study revealed that most learners have bodily-kinesthetic intelligence, visual-spatial intelligence, and interpersonal intelligence, while the visual-spatial learners were classified into different categories. The least-learned competency from the first quarter of Science 6 was enumerating the techniques in separating mixtures. The three groups of pupil-participants have the same level of conceptual understanding before the treatment, while the combined inquiry-based approach and visual-spatial based instruction group attained higher test-scores in the post-test prompting the greatest improvement in the pupils' performance. Pupil-participants also showed positive attitudes toward Science.

Discussions

All three teaching strategies enhanced the pupils' performance after the treatment based on the results of the pre-test and post-scores of each group, while the combined inquiry-based approach and visual-spatial based instruction exhibited the best result in the pupil's performance regardless of intelligence.

Keywords: inquiry-based instruction, visual-spatial intelligence, performance

Reference Code: A03371

Blended Learning in Enhancing English Language Skills

Rhoda Palacio

Introduction

One important aspect in which the use of computers has become a landmark of modernity and sophistication in using computers in language learning and teaching. In the Philippines, where English is the second language and the medium of instruction in teaching various subjects in school, the advent of the Internet and its attendant technology open hosts of options to improve one's English skills. These options involve interacting with others online--communicating to learn about other cultures, have fun, and to learn English at the same time. The researcher believes that this study on blended learning plays a big role in enhancing English language skills.

Methods

RESEARCH DESIGN: The study used a mixed-method of research--experimental and qualitative. The researcher conducted experimental research with pre-test and post-test design. **DATA GATHERING TECHNIQUES:** The needed data of this study were gathered using the descriptive-correlational method through a survey questionnaire. **SAMPLING PROCEDURE :** The researcher utilized total enumeration in selecting the respondents for this study. All the respondents have the available resources to undergo blended learning. **DATA ANALYSIS SCHEME:** The data gathered were tallied, analyzed, and interpreted. Various statistical tools such as mean, paired-samples t-test, and linear regression were employed in the analysis of the data. For the qualitative part, the students' insights and reflections were presented in repertory grids, analyzed, and interpreted.

Results

The results of the pretest and post-test show that there is a significant difference in the improvement of English language skills of the students through blended learning. The students perceive blended learning to be advantageous but there are certain limitations to it. The students agree that blended learning can still be improved. The school should adopt blended learning in all subjects and provide the necessary equipment and training to teachers and students. Slow internet connectivity, technical problems, and other websites hinder students from learning.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: Of all the blended learning constructs, only the advantages of using blended learning has a significant relationship on the students' English language skills. Henceforth, all the other constructs of blended learning have no significant relationship to the students' English language skills.

Keywords: online learning, face-to-face learning, blended learning

Reference Code: A84442

Brain Dominance Profile and Leadership Styles of Basic Education Administrators

Analyn Aquino

Introduction

People have diverse thinking styles preferences. Recognition of this difference in preferences is very important in the success of an organization. Discovering one's thinking preferences and adapting change for improvement is key to increase the effectiveness of a leader. Changing one's mindset is arduous. Sometimes, it is even considered impossible. But change is exactly what people and organizations need. Organizations will not survive in this highly competitive world unless they learn to embrace change and adapt to current trends to stay on the line. Diversity in thinking style should be taken into account so that administrators can effectively lead and manage schools. Leaders should take the different thinking styles of their subordinates into consideration and design a curriculum incorporating a full spectrum of approaches and perspectives for learning opportunities. They can easily learn to expand their repertoire of behavior and to act outside their preferred styles by discovering one's thinking preferences.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey was used. It sought to develop collective profiling of the brain dominance and leadership style of school administrators that may serve as a guide to cultivating whole-brain thinking. Moreover, it aimed to generate a theory associated with brain dominance with the kind of leadership style to identify the strong preferences in a particular quadrant of the brain. Respondents consisted of 30 principals from different public elementary schools. Gathered data underwent statistical treatment using frequency and percentage distribution. Qualitative data were content analyzed for purposes of generating theory.

Results

Administrators vary in terms of their thinking preferences and the four quadrants of their brains. There was some sharing of individual patterns from each respondent but there was no equal distribution of the preferred thinking preferences. They lean more connection towards quadrant C and exhibit a transformational leadership style.

Discussions

Administrators have diverse thinking style preferences. Some quadrants of their brain were not strengthened. The thinking preferences on their brain dominance have concentrated on some of their brain quadrants. Right and left upper quadrants are not optimized and need to be developed to make their leadership style more effective. They lean on transformational leadership. Some applied aspects of transactional style. Brain dominance of administrators influences their leadership styles.

Keywords: Dominance, preferences, leadership

Reference Code: A93563

Classified Nomenclature Cards and Wall Charts as an Effective Tool in Promoting Students' Performance

Dhalia Guinto

Introduction

The taxonomy provides a basic understanding of the components of biodiversity which is necessary for efficient decision – making about conservation and sustainable use (Sunderland, 2012). Yet most of the students dislike taxonomy and feel bored not knowing why they have to study. Identifying and classifying things requiring memory is a challenge for them. Thus, to prove the use of Classified Nomenclature cards (CNC) and Wall Charts in taxonomy, the proposed research envisions the effectiveness of the teacher made Classified Nomenclature Cards and Wall Charts on the academic performance of the students.

Methods

It utilized the quasi-experimental which includes pre and post-tests design with the control group. The control group used the conventional method which pertained to the Inquiry-based in teaching Science through the use of activities in the Learner's Material while the experimental group used the Inquiry-based through the Classified Nomenclature Cards and wall charts. The respondents were the Grade 8 students at Rodolfo V. Feliciano Memorial High School. In treating the significant difference of scores, a t-test at a 1 % level of significance was used.

Results

Findings revealed that the control group obtained a mean of 7.66 while the experimental group obtained a mean of 8.40 in the pretest scores. This means that there is no significant difference in the pretest scores of the control group using the conventional method and the experimental group using the wall charts and CNC. The students in the two groups were on the same level of understanding the taxonomy before the treatments. Moreover, the posttest scores showed that the experimental group obtained a higher mean of 21. 6 than the control group with a mean of 19.4. This means that using the CNC and wall charts yielded higher scores in the posttest compared to the conventional methods.

Discussions

This signifies that respondents who were exposed to the CNC and Wall Charts performed better than the participants who received conventional method instruction using the activities in the LM. Therefore, the localized and contextualized CNC and wall charts are considered more effective than using the Learner's Material alone.

Keywords: Classified nomenclature cards, wall charts, academic performance

Reference Code: A9662I

Cognitive Development Levels and Learning Styles: Problem Solving Ability Indicators

Marites Turla

Introduction

Education plays a very important role in imparting to the youth and gives opportunities for complete development of their competencies and potentials, especially in Science and Mathematics. It is an undeniable fact that the primary concern in our educational system is the development of the cognitive and affective domain.

This study needs to determine the relationship of cognitive development levels and learning styles to the problem-solving ability of the students.

Methods

The study used the descriptive survey method of research to describe the cognitive development levels and learning styles and its influence to problem-solving ability of Grade 7 students, the researcher used quantitative data in which the result of the cognitive development levels and learning styles test and result of abstract reasoning and numerical ability test of students were used as bases in evaluating students' problem-solving ability in mathematics. The Grade 7 students of selected high schools in Candaba, Pampanga during the S.Y. 2014-2015 as the respondents in this study.

Results

The cognitive development levels of the respondents in solving mathematical problems in terms of knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation was described as satisfactory. Meanwhile, a convergent learning style was found the most dominant among the student respondents. The performance of the respondents in solving mathematical problems in terms of abstract reasoning and numerical ability was described as average.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were derived: There is a significant relationship between cognitive development levels of the students and their problem-solving ability in mathematics in terms of abstract reasoning. However, there is no significant relationship between cognitive development levels of the students and their problem-solving ability in mathematics in terms of numerical ability. There is a significant relationship between the learning styles of the students and their problem-solving ability in mathematics in terms of abstract reasoning. However, there is no significant relationship between students' learning styles and their problem-solving ability in mathematics in terms of numerical ability.

Keywords: Cognitive Development, Learning Styles, Problem Solving Ability

Reference Code: A23434

Competency-Based Training in Teaching Technical Vocational Education

Filipinas Pangilinan

Introduction

The study looked into the effectiveness of Competency-Based Training in the Technical Vocational Education for improving the performance and self-efficacy of Grade 8 students in their Beauty Care Services specialization.

Methods

The qualitative and experimental method was adopted in this study. There are 48 respondents grouped in Set A and Set B based on the teaching approach used the Conventional Teaching Approach and Competency-Based Training Approach

Results

The findings of the study revealed that the CBT approach produced higher students' performance and self-efficacy. Students' performance under the CBT approach was 86.65 while that of the Conventional Teaching Approach was only 80.03. Likewise, the students in the CBT group gained higher self-efficacy than those in the Conventional Teaching Approach

Discussions

Students performed better using the CBT approach as described as very satisfactory and had higher self-efficacy results closer to 130, which was the perfect score. The technical-vocational school must demand the use of the CBT approach in teaching TVE specialization. TVE teachers must undergo training in TM 1 and review the importance of CBT so they can able to apply to their class.

Keywords: Competency-Based Training(CBT), Conventional Teaching, Technical Vocational Education

Reference Code: A27891

Computer Literacy of Public Secondary School Teachers in Candaba: Its Implications to Science

Mary Grace Mangalinao

Introduction

Science is one of the subjects inclined with the use of modern technology such as computers. Thus, the variation in computer literacy among science teachers can somehow be a subject for discussion. Although government programs were initiated to upgrade computer skills, the fact still exists that some educators are stuck-up to the traditional methods of teaching. It is for this reason that this study was conducted to find out the extent of computer literacy of public secondary school teachers in Candaba and determine its implications for science instruction.

Methods

A mixed-method was used in this study. The descriptive method was used in gathering relevant information on the status of computer literacy of the science teacher respondents. School heads were likewise surveyed to determine the competency of their science teachers. The experimental method, on the other hand, was conducted to analyze the implications of computer literacy to science instruction as reflected in the results of the experimental students' pretest and post-test using the traditional and computer-aided methods of instruction.

Results

Results revealed that the majority of the science teachers in Candaba still use traditional methods in teaching. It also showed that the teacher respondents lack training in computers. As regards the extent of computer literacy, the science teacher respondents were verbally described as "very proficient" in MS Word but are "moderately proficient" in the use of MS Excel and MS Powerpoint. Data gathered likewise proved that students' performance in the Regional Achievement Test is verbally described as "below average" and therefore needs improvement. Results also indicated a highly significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores using traditional and computer-aided instruction. This study then disclosed that science teacher respondents' computer literacy is highly and significantly correlated with their teaching competency.

Discussions

Based on the results of this study, computer literacy has a significant impact on science instruction. In this sense, traditional science teachers should deviate from the view that computer technology is just an "add-on" to the educational process. Each educator must be aware that computers now play a vital role in upgrading classroom instruction. Hence, science teachers should design more creative means in teaching the subject such as exposing students to the modern methods of instruction.

Keywords: Computer Literacy, Science Instruction

Reference Code: A62151

Contextualization of Earth and Life Science Lessons: Implications to Science Education

Rollie Villegas

Introduction

Teaching and learning by contextual approach is an instructional innovation that was developed at the turn of the 21st century. Contextual means something related to the local environment, such as home, community, or workplace; contextualizing means creating a connection between the lessons taught in the classroom and what is happening in the real world outside. In this approach, the students are given an "experience" on the lesson, not just pure thinking and imagination while seated in the classroom. Thus, students are expected to easily relate to the lesson, understand it better, and remember it more.

Methods

An experimental research design was utilized. The design included both pre-test and post-test data gathering on two samples to make it an independent sample design. The experimental group infused Contextual Teaching and Learning while the traditional method for the control group. Before the application of Contextual Teaching and Learning a pre-observation was conducted for both groups with the same checklist questionnaire. The pre-observation served as baseline data. After the application of Contextual Teaching and Learning the post-observation was conducted to both experimental and control groups with the same instrument used during the pre-observation. The results of the post-observation served as the end line of the data.

Results

They are sometimes interested during the opening of the class, respond to topic enthusiastically, follow the teacher's instruction, pay attention to the teacher's explanation, respond to the teacher's questions, actively present the results of group discussion in front of the class, and do the speaking task. They are always interested during the opening of the class, respond to topic enthusiastically, follow the teacher's instruction, pay attention to the teacher's explanation, respond to the teacher's questions, follow teacher's modeling enthusiastically, actively present the results of group discussion in front of the class, involved in doing what have been learned, and do the speaking task.

Discussions

The result of the study implies that there is a need for the teacher to apply Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) in teaching Earth and Life Science to improve students' interaction and involvement. This may be applied in the curriculum of teacher's education to formally train teachers of Earth and Life Science the rudiments of Contextual Teaching and Learning on how to integrate into the school curriculum for learning.

Keywords: context, teaching, learning

Reference Code: A90174

Cooperative Game Learning Instruction: An Approach to Increasing the Academic Achievement of the Grade 7 Learners in TLE

Ruvie Ann Pallasigui

Introduction

Teachers develop students' knowledge and capability by motivating the learners to engage in some learning enhancement activities. This approach was being implemented in the teaching-learning process, yet encounters learning gaps. In the department of Technology and Livelihood, Education learners find difficulties in acquiring effective learning. With this, the researcher was motivated to conduct a study on the application of cooperative game learning instruction which focused on the exposure of students in the different game-based learning activities to improve the academic achievement of grade 7 students in TLE during the school year 2016 - 2017. This type of teaching approach also aimed to train the learners in developing social skills in terms of dealing with his group mates during the collaborative learning task.

Methods

An experimental method of research was utilized in the study. In collecting the data, a researcher-made assessment tool was used by the researcher to determine the level of academic achievement of Grade 7 students in TLE.

Results

Findings revealed that the control group has lower academic achievement levels in TLE after their exposure to the traditional method than the experimental group. The experimental group has outstanding academic achievement levels in TLE after their exposure to Cooperative Game Learning Instruction. Further, there is a significant difference in the level of academic achievement of grade 7 students in TLE between the control and experimental group before and after conducting the study. In the foregoing results, the hypothesis is accepted. In teaching TLE subject, Cooperative Game Learning Instruction is more effective than the traditional approach.

Discussions

Cooperative Game Learning Instruction is a teaching approach that promotes collaborative skills development and prepares the students to become productive citizens of the country. It was observed that learners are more interested in the class discussion when teachers integrate fun and exciting game-based - learning activities. With this learners must be exposed to cooperative game learning instruction especially in TLE classes to increase academic achievement in the subject.

Keywords: Cooperative Game Learning, Academic Achievement, Technology and Livelihood Education

Reference Code: A23257

Decodable Texts with Practice Exercises for Learners with Decoding Difficulties in English

Edwina Manalastas

Introduction

The study endeavored to prepare decodable texts with practice exercises to help learners familiarize themselves with decoding English words by providing engaging activities for individual use or small group tasks.

Methods

Using the decoding assessment tool, 30 grade-2 pupils were assessed in their decoding difficulties. The result revealed the least mastered decoding skills which have served as the lesson focus of the decodable texts with practice exercises. The decodable texts with practice exercises are anchored on the principles of Connectionist, Analogy models, picture-word associations and decodable text.

Results

In content validation, the rated layout and principles criteria got a perfect score, verbally described as Excellent and interpreted as no revision needed; although the criterion on language got the lowest score, it was still described as Excellent and therefore not needing revision. Pilot testing among 10 grade 2 pupils as target users showed that they liked the decodable texts because of the shortness of connected sentences, picture-word association, and illustration, engaging play-based activities, and clarity of directions.

Discussions

For future research, it is recommended to determine the effectiveness of said materials on the decoding skills of learners.

Keywords: decoding, decoding difficulties, decodable text

Reference Code: A34507

Development and Evaluation of Computer-Based Lectures in Kinematics

Vangie Paras

Introduction

Instructional materials play an important role in the teaching and learning process. They aid teachers in transmitting knowledge, skills, and attitude to achieve desired to learn outcomes especially on areas found difficult by students. To ensure that the instructional materials attend to the needs of students and meet the standards, the materials must be subjected to evaluation. However few studies have been done on this aspect. In this study, the researcher developed a computer-based lecture in kinematics and subjected it to evaluation by science teachers and students and test its effectiveness to students.

Methods

The descriptive-experimental method of research was employed in this study to determine the evaluation of the developed Computer-Based Lecture in Kinematics. One hundred students and ten Physics teachers responded to needs assessment analysis. The ten Physics teachers and thirty-eight students also evaluated the developed instructional material using the adapted evaluation sheet for instructional materials. Pre-test and post-test were administered to the experimental and control group to test the effectiveness of the material.

Results

Findings of the study revealed that the top four most difficult topics in Kinematics as perceived by students and teachers respondents included the Projectile Motion with a mean of 3.37, Falling Bodies with a mean 2.99, Circular Motion with a mean of 2.97, and Graphing Motion with a mean of 2.91. The lectures were highly recommended for obtaining a grand mean of 3.70. The evaluation of the students and teachers on the computer-based lectures in kinematics do not differ significantly in terms of Goal Centered Criteria, Learner-Centered Criteria, Learning-Centered Criteria, Content Centered Criteria, and Presentation. The pre-test scores of experimental and control groups do not differ significantly, while pre-test vs post-test of the experimental and control groups was found to be significantly different. Moreover, post-test vs post-test of experimental and control group was also found highly significant in favor of the experimental group.

Discussions

Based on the findings of this research, the use of computer-based lectures as instructional material in teaching the four areas of difficulty in kinematics is recommended and found effective in improving students' achievement in kinematics.

Keywords: kinematics, computer based lectures, evaluation

Reference Code: A22549

Development and Validation of Learning Modules in Drrr for Senior High School

Martee Gozun

Introduction

Research and Development allow any field of industry especially in the field of education for further innovations, introduction, improvements of outputs and scientific processes. K-12 Curriculum arises in the field of education to make every Filipino learner become globally competent and equipped enough to face the world in and outside the country. Part of this change, an additional 2 years was added to the curriculum and named it Senior High School. At the beginning of the program, administrators, teachers, and even students are not mentally and emotionally ready to face the new trends. As the years go by, the program was implemented and some of its strengths and weaknesses were revealed through time and experiences by the curriculum implementer. One of its weaknesses is the lack of Learning Guides and Modules especially for DRRR which is necessary in today's world condition full of disasters. That's why the researcher came up to develop a learning module in DRRR.

Methods

This study is classified as a Research and Development project in which the term "product" refers to the self-learning modules. The study used an experimental design to introduce the new learning module in Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction to senior high school. It used to compare the effectiveness of a self-learning module in DRRR with a class without the module and a class with the module. The module underwent validation of experts and users. The researcher used pretest-posttest control group design in answering the hypothesis and validation by users.

Results

In the development and validation of the module using the appropriate instrument and statistical treatment applied for every data presented, the research came up with 1. The developed module was aligned with the curriculum guide promulgated by the Department of Education for their learning competencies; 2. The developed modules were highly acceptable based on experts' evaluation in their relevance of the content, Adequacy of scope and appropriateness of teaching procedure. ; 3. The developed module on the Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction was effective since the experimental group (with module) got a higher learning gain (the difference between pretest and post-test) compared to the control group (without module).

Discussions

The results of this study clearly show that the developed modules are tools for increasing students' academic performance. This study may be adopted by other teachers in the field to improve their teaching methodology.

Keywords: Research, Validation, Development

Reference Code: A78192

Difficulties in Academic Writing of Grade 11 Students: Basis for a Proposed Learner's Module

Rosette Anne Marientes

Introduction

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 11 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.

Methods

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.

Results

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.

Discussions

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

Reference Code: A10525

Effectiveness of the Remedial Reading Program Using Spiral Progression Approach towards Addressing the Reading Difficulties of Grade 2 Pupils in Arayat East District

Rachel Balajadia

Introduction

Remedial instruction using a spiral progression approach is undeniably crucial and should function effectively to serve its ultimate purpose of helping students address their needs towards reading difficulties and close the learning gap to substantially perform better in the regular class instructions. This noble aim motivated the researcher to explore this research which is envisioned to help the students at risk in reading.

Methods

The study used quantitative research using Pre-experimental Design specifically. It focused on the effectiveness of the remedial reading program using the spiral progression approach in the reading performance of the Grade 2 pupils of Arayat East District, Arayat Pampanga. This study used the One-Group Pretest-Posttest Study design steps wherein the design includes the pretest-treatment-posttest. Pretest compromised to determine the baseline scores. After the identification of the baseline score, the next step was the implementation of the treatment which was the intervention of the remedial reading program using the spiral progression approach. Then, the post-test was administered to determine the outcome of the intervention.

Results

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.

Discussions

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

Reference Code: A78773

English Proficiency of Public Elementary School Teachers in Region III

Delapaz Waje

Introduction

The improvement of the English language instruction remains a priority concern of the country, especially now that we are currently experiencing an erosion of the English language among our students and professionals. To address this situation, appropriate measure is needed, one of these is through research.

Methods

This study determined the profile and the proficiency of the respondents in English in Region III based on the result of the 50-item test along the area of Subject-Verb Agreement, Logical Arrangement of Sentences, Reading Comprehension, Using Context Clues and Word Association/relationship; Phrase (s) related to the keyword and between word pairs. Furthermore, the test result was tested using the chi-square test to determine whether there was a significant difference between the scores obtained by the teachers in the different divisions.

Results

The Results of the analysis showed that the respondents were between 21 to 65 years old with a mean age of 38.60 years. The majority (152 or 72.38%) were females and married (166 or 79.05%). Two-thirds (69 or 32.86%) of the respondents were masters' degree holders and all the 210 English teachers were eligible. The Teachers had been teaching for at least 14.12 years, especially English. Revealed further in the findings was the fact that the respondents were assigned to intra and extracurricular activities and participated in varied competitions that made them earned awards and winning in contests aside from being demonstrators of English lessons or as a judge in different competitions. With regards to the 50-item test, the result showed that the respondents in the different divisions were competent in all items. Furthermore, the result of the test showed no significant difference in the test scores obtained by the teachers from the different divisions.

Discussions

Since the teachers were proven proficient at least on the basic aspects of the English language required to teach in the elementary level, still there is a need for DepEd to come up with more regular contest, training specifically in the national level and test to encourage or spur the teachers to improve their proficiency and their best to teach pupils. However, the tools to be used in the test should undergo an item analysis to make it more reliable. Research conducted should be directed to pinpoint where the declining proficiency in English of elementary school pupils lies because if the teachers are proficient then the problem might be due to pupil factors or to school factors.

Keywords: english proficiency, Language Instruction, Reading Comprehension

Reference Code: A74364

Enhancing Mathematics Learning Of the Under Achiever High School Students of Mangga High School through the Each-One-Assist-One Program

Rolando Chavez

Introduction

Creating a student-centered learning environment is the responsibility of teachers. This helps promote learning among learners. Presenting a group strategy that makes the learners feel comfortable working with their peers will allow them to learn. Doing collaborative learning makes the learning of Mathematics a challenging subject to learn. Unfortunately, it can be observed that many students have developed a fear or dislike for mathematics as a subject. Many students view it as a subject that is difficult and that led them to fail continually further and further behind their classmates and peers. Students of Mangga High School are not exempted from encountering math problems. As such, the Mathematics teacher of Mangga High School, in his effort to help the underachiever-students improve their mathematics performance has thought of initiating intervention activities that would assess the problem and to find a solution to the issue, the Each-One-Assist-One program.

Methods

Quasi-Experimental research was used in this study. Respondents of the study were the 9 Grade 7 mathematics under-achiever students in Mangga High School. It determined the effectiveness of using Each-One-Assists-One strategy in teaching underachiever students. It used downloaded intervention materials for intervention. All data were collected, verified, analyzed, and interpreted according to the variables under study.

Results

Results of the study showed that Mangga High School had nine (9) Grade 7 students who were identified as under-achievers and got a grade below 75% during the first grading period. The under-achiever students were consistently getting low scores in all lessons before they were exposed to the Each-One-Assist-One program. However, they were getting good scores after undergoing the program. Further, the study revealed that there exists a significant relationship between the results of the pre-tests and post-tests with a t-value of -10.22 and marked difference of 8.11 in the mean results using a 0.05 level of significance. There was a marked relationship that existed between the variables with an R-value of 0.64.

Discussions

It was recommended that students should be further encouraged to participate in the school's intervention program – the Each-One-Assist-One. Mathematics teachers should continue to find ways to help all students improve their performance, come up with more instructional materials that can be utilized by the learners to understand the lessons, encourage not only the students to be involved in the conduct of the intervention program. School administrators should think of a long term plan to address the needs of all types of learners and to deliver the best instruction.

Keywords: learning strategy, intervention program, performance

Reference Code: A98552

Facebook as a Social Media Platform for Second Language Learning

Luisito Nanquil

Introduction

This study aimed to describe and analyze the role of Facebook in helping learners learn a second language. It also explores some problems that may affect second language acquisition. The study makes use of a qualitative method. In choosing the (ten) participants, the researcher uses purposive sampling to consider their characteristics which are directly linked to Facebook. The participants are tertiary students from a private higher education institution in Manila. This study covers the academic year 2014-2015.

Methods

The researcher intentionally designs a questionnaire with four essay-type questions. The essay questions help to explore the existing variables and to provide a clearer picture of the phenomenon.

Results

The study reveals that students acquire information and ideas in English when they use Facebook. These ideas/information are grammar, vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, and news. About the problem in using Facebook, the participants claim that poor spelling, faulty grammar, senseless/misleading information and erroneous punctuation marks confuse their minds when they use the social network site. They believe, as revealed by the data, that interesting articles/stories and correct information should be posted on Facebook because those things can help them acquire knowledge and concepts that can improve their English language facility.

Discussions

It is recommended that professors and language educators provide educational materials that may motivate students to further their knowledge and skill in English. Users of Facebook should only post and share correct pieces of information. According to Boyd and Ellison (2007), social network sites are web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. Facebook (launched in 2004) is a social networking website. Users can create profiles, upload videos and photos, send messages, and keep in touch with friends and family. Currently, it is available in at least 70 languages. Descriptive research records events that are described, interpreted, analyzed, and compared (Lauer, 2006).

Keywords: Facebook, social media, second language learning, textual analysis, communication

Reference Code: A48545

**Factors Influencing the Attitude toward Mathematics of High School Students in Cluster Vi,
Division Of Pampanga**

Cyrell Galang

Introduction

This study dealt with the factors influencing the attitude toward Mathematics of high school students in Cluster VI, Division of Pampanga for the school Year 2015-2016. Also, it showed the assessment of the respondents as to their attitudes toward Mathematics. Moreover, the assessment of the students with the problems they encountered in learning the subject and the possible solutions to their problem and difficulties were presented in this work.

Methods

The researcher utilized a descriptive correlational type of research. This study adopted the Fenemama-Sherman Mathematics Attitude and a researcher-made questionnaire to assess the attitude of the respondents toward the subject and to identify the problems, difficulties and possible solutions that high school students encountered in dealing with Mathematics. All data gathered were treated with the use of frequency distribution, weighted mean, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Scheffe Test and Pearson r coefficient of correlation.

Results

The study revealed that the attitude of high school students toward Mathematics is uncertain. On the factors that influence their attitudes toward Mathematics, it was found out that there was no significant difference when it comes to their beliefs, the method of instructions, and the instructional materials used by Mathematics teachers. Also, the usual problems and difficulties that students encountered in learning Math were difficulties in sequencing multiple steps in word problems and difficulties of students can be solved if teachers will strengthen the foundation of teaching the basics in helping students be interested and have a positive attitude toward Mathematics.

Discussions

Maximum efforts should be given by Mathematics teachers to improve the students' attitude towards Mathematics. Teach first the importance of incorporating Mathematics in the students' life for them to embrace and love the subject.

Keywords: Attitude towards Mathematics, Influence, Factors

Reference Code: A67069

ICT-Based Instruction in Enhancing Pupils' Academic Performance in Teaching Elementary Mathematics Vi

Lowie Lupos

Introduction

The prime duties of being a classroom teacher include consideration of the welfare of the pupils & always observe individual indifferences and be part of the pupils' day to day learning experiences in the educational process of the educational system. Based on observation regarding pupils' behavior, the majority of them are irresponsible in performing academic responsibilities, particularly in Mathematics. This study aims to enhance the academic performance of the pupils and eradicate the number of non-numerates using ICT-based instruction as an effective teaching strategy.

Methods

The study made use of an experimental type of action research which employed a survey questionnaire, pre-test & post-test design supported by unstructured interview to determine the perception of the respondents on the use of ICT-based instruction in which 28 Gr. VI-1 pupils who served as independent variables and 28 Gr. VI-2 pupils who served as the dependent variable of the study subject for the proposed intervention.

Results

The findings show pupil-respondents have strong agreement with regards to their perception of the use of ICT-based instruction. There is a significant difference between the numeracy skills of the participants before and after the proposed intervention. In line with the implication or impact of ICT-based after the proposed intervention, pupil respondents strongly agree that ICT-based instruction improved their academic performance in Mathematics. The researcher found out that ICT-based teaching strategy was more likely an answer to the deteriorating pupils' academic performance because ICT brings a lot of positive reinforcement and motivation towards the teaching-learning process.

Discussions

The results reveal that ICT-based instruction should be integrated into all learning areas to enhance pupils' academic performance. ICT-based instruction should be adopted by all teachers in their teaching because this will arouse their interest and it is an effective strategy to achieve a high level of proficiency in all learning areas and considered determining factor in eradicating the number of non-numerates among Grade VI learners. Conduct more intensive hands-on training on the use of ICT-based instruction to strengthen the skills on the use of ICT-base to achieve high-level proficiency. Internet connection for every school should be provided to further develop online searching skills. School heads should support ICT-based implementation programs for the benefit of teachers and learners.

Keywords: ICT-based Instruction, Teaching strategy, Academic Performance

Reference Code: A65264

Implementation of Alternative Learning System - Accreditation and Equivalency among Public Secondary Schools in Pampanga: Basis for Strategic Plan of Action

Janet Lingad

Introduction

Alternative Learning System (ALS), as one of the programs of DepEd, is mandated by law. It is equally important with formal education because it serves as the equalizer of educational opportunities. Individuals who were not able to enjoy their right to basic education, for whatever reason, will have an equal chance to complete it through ALS. In the effort of the researcher to find empirical studies about ALS-A&E, it was alarming to learn that limited studies were undertaken on the impact of the program. Baseline data to trace the passers as input to determine the effectiveness of the program was difficult to establish. Concrete data to support the claim that the program was implemented within the established objectives is a predicament.

Methods

The researcher employed a descriptive evaluation method of research. The main instrument used was a validated questionnaire. Data were processed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results

Results showed that the ALS-A&E implementers in the Division of Pampanga are parallel to the learning system in the Philippines that offers a concrete opportunity to the existing formal education. Its goals and objectives are associated with the directive of the Department of Education that of giving access to those people in a mode that fits their distinct conditions and needs. Overall, full implementation of the ALS program was recorded, but still, there are specific indicators that need distinct attention to further improve the effectiveness of Alternative Learning System programs.

Discussions

The issues and problems confronting the implementation of the ALS program if not given proper attention could lead to the decline of quality education in the Alternative Learning System. The proposed action plan is empirical-based and therefore can suit the actual needs and problems that surfaced in the study.

Keywords: Alternative Learning System A&E, Strategic Plan of Action

Reference Code: A53271

Improving Students' Sentence Writing Skill through Scaffolding Approach Module

Jhonathan Ulit

Introduction

DepEd. Order no. 39 series 2012 on Policy Guidelines on Addressing Learning Gaps and Implementing a Reading and Writing Program in Secondary Schools states that the results of the pre-assessment or diagnostic the test indicates the areas of strength and development that should be the basis for designing appropriate intervention programs, i.e., whether for enrichment or remediation. Therefore, conducting intervention could help learners in their writing difficulty. About this, the studies of Cabansag (2013), Hussen (2015), Gustino and Magno (2012), and Catabay (2016) just focused on assessing the writing errors of the students. They did not consider an intervention on the writing difficulties they found out. To fill the gap on these researches, this present study would like to develop a learning module as an intervention to elevate the students' level and minimize their writing errors (Al-Buainain, 2007) that will be based on the actual writing samples of students' sentence writing problems which is a primary instrument to utilize in identifying writing difficulties (Afrin, 2016).

Methods

This study determined the sentence writing errors and performance of the grade nine students at Dolores National High School, Magalang, and Pampanga, Philippines. Seventy grade nine students served as the respondents of the study. The holistic sentence rubric, California Education Language and Development Test (CELDT), was used in analyzing the written sentences of the respondents. The statistical tools such as mean, frequency and ranking, and T-Test Independent Variable were used.

Results

The findings revealed that both in pretest and post-test, capitalization was the most persistent sentence error in the mechanical category and wrong word choice in the structural category. However, the use of preposition was the most persistent error under the grammatical category for pretest only since the tense/form of verb became the most persistent error in the post-test. The grade nine students' level of writing performance in pretest fell from emerging communication to basic communication in the post-test after the conducted intervention.

Discussions

The respondents' most persistent sentence error in pretest in each category had a highly significant difference to their most persistent sentence error in the posttest. It also revealed that the respondents' scores in the pretest had a highly significant difference to their scores in the posttest. The sentence writing module was strongly agreed upon by the validators with an overall mean of 4.65.

Keywords: sentence writing, scaffolding approach

Reference Code: A23585

Mathematics Anxiety, Academic Performance, and Sex of the Students

Richelle Landayan

Introduction

Mathematics anxiety in many ways can easily be defined and described. It is the negative feeling that the individual experiences when confronted with situations that involve mathematical problems. The incidence of math anxiety among students continues to increase over the years. Studies showed that highly math-anxious individuals choose courses and career paths that require little math and avoid those which require a lot of mathematical manipulation (Ashcraft & Krause, 2007; Ashcraft, Krause & Hopko, 2007). This increasing avoidance of students on activities involving math must be given emphasis. Dealing with the day-to-day activities in life requires knowledge of mathematical manipulations and computations. In this matter, a study was conducted to find out students' mathematics anxiety and its relationship to their performance in math.

Methods

This study is a descriptive type of study as it tried to describe the relationship between the students' mathematics anxiety and their academic performance. Also, the study tried to investigate if students' mathematics anxiety differed significantly as to their sex and grade level.

Results

The findings of the study revealed that mathematics anxiety experienced by the respondents does not affect their academic performance in math. Also, the study shows that sex is not a determining factor of mathematics anxiety while grade level is found to be a determining factor of the respondent's mathematics anxiety wherein as the respondent's advances in their schooling, the anxiety level they experience increases. Results also reveal that teachers, parents, and students should work hand-in-hand in reducing the anxiety level of the students. Also, the application and practice of mathematics in real situations help in alleviating the anxiety level. Also, a positive outlook and attitude towards mathematics must be exercised by the teachers, parents, and students. Further studies applying situated learning is recommended in this study.

Discussions

A closer look at the results of this study must be taken into consideration. Since this study was only limited to one school and that the math anxiety scale-covered only 14 items. Thus, a wider area of respondents is recommended for future researchers in the field. More comprehensive instruments in assessing students' anxiety levels and assessing their academic performance are further encouraged.

Keywords: mathematics anxiety, academic performance, sex, grade level, strategies

Reference Code: A52831

Paternal Involvement in Selected Schools in Bagac District Bataan

Jense Gatdula

Introduction

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 - respondent's 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 based on their profile.

Methods

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.

Results

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 - assessments 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.

Discussions

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

Reference Code: A43782

Keywords: Prognostic Effect of Teachers' Pedagogical Approaches and Ingenious Schemes on Students' Performance in Science

Jeanie Padilla

Introduction

Considering the nature of Science activities, the teacher decidedly influences the character-building of the students under his care. Teaching through example is more powerful than teaching through precept. Hence, the professional preparation, behavior, and effects of the teacher must be beyond reproach. The researcher, a teacher of Science, was deeply motivated to undertake this study with the ardent hope that some kind of objective data about the teachers handling Science is valuable data and information which will serve as a vital source to strengthen the implementation of the program, hence, this study.

Methods

The participants of the study were Grade Seven students of Camba High School, Arayat, Division of Pampanga during the school year 2018-2019. Inputs are students' valuation of their teachers' ingenious schemes and pedagogical approaches along with emotional development, social development, intellectual development, and meeting individual needs. Variables for correlation were gender and academic performance in Science. The descriptive method of research was employed using checklists, observations, and interviews to gather data. Statistical treatment of data was confined to the frequency count, percentage distribution, mean weighted average, and the analysis of variance [ANOVA].

Results

The majority of the students are receptive to their teachers' extensive utilization of pedagogical approaches in terms of meeting individual differences, enhancement of students' emotional development, the advancement of social skills, and the intensification of intellectual development. It shows that the majority of the students are appreciative of their teachers' ingenious schemes and students across gender differ in their valuation on the extensiveness of their teachers' pedagogical approaches in terms of enhancing emotional development and advancing social skills where female students tend to be more receptive on these two measures.

Discussions

The students' academic learning performance in Science is diverse. It implies that the teachers as perceived by the students are highly capable to be creative; thus, they have the makings to be artistic, imaginative, ingenious, inventive, original, and productive. Furthermore, it revealed that female students tend to be more receptive to their teachers' pedagogical approaches that focused on students' the enhancement of emotional development and the advancement of social skills.

Keywords: prognostic effect, teachers' pedagogical approaches, and ingenious schemes

Reference Code: A55856

Remedial Reading Classes among Grade 7 Non-Readers in the Division of Pampanga: Basis for Intensive Reading Instruction

Chariz David

Introduction

In the Division of Pampanga, Grade 7 students have been undergoing reading diagnostic tests during enrollment and once they are classified as a non-reader, they will be the subjects for intervention. These learners needed careful attention in addressing their reading gaps to make them improve and eventually become part of the independent readers. The foregoing observations and personal experiences motivated the researcher to delve further into how other public secondary schools facilitate remedial reading classes, paying close attention to the different variables which are expected to help in addressing the reading difficulties of Grade 7 non-readers.

Methods

This study focused on the respondents' demographic profiles, the available school reading facilities, prevalence of remedial reading classes, types of remedial reading classes, their facilitation of remedial reading classes, the techniques and strategies, and the materials used in teaching reading. Frequency distribution, percentage distribution, weighted mean, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and T-test have been used in this study.

Results

Findings reveal that there is a significant difference in the techniques and strategies used by the respondents in teaching reading when grouped according to profile thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference in the materials used by the respondents in teaching reading when they were grouped according to these four variables: sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, and seminars attended relevant to reading thus the null hypothesis is rejected. There is no significant difference in the materials used by the respondents in teaching reading when they were grouped according to age and length of service thus, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Discussions

Every teacher dreams that every student may acquire all the knowledge, skills, and understanding in overcoming the challenges of life and especially be able to meet the global demands. The teaching of reading is one of the keys to making knowledge in learning the concepts in different learning areas. The teachers at the foundational level should pay a lot of attention in making each student capable to read and comprehend because once a student who cannot read and comprehend enters high school, he will have a hard time understanding all the lessons that the secondary school teachers will be teaching him. He will start to lose his confidence, be depressed or worse, end up withdrawing from school.

Keywords: Remedial Reading Classes, Non-readers, Teaching Reading

Reference Code: A59633

Self-Acknowledge Task and Psychological Constructs Towards Service: Predictors of Teachers' Performance

Runilo Sanguyo

Introduction

The researcher endeavored to look into the evaluations of teachers' self-acknowledged task and psychological constructs toward service and correlated to selected profile variables and teachers' performance. Data and information can provide valuable insights to the participants as well as the school administrators. Results obtained can serve as baseline information to enhance the efficiency, dedication, and commitment of the teachers.

Methods

The respondents were the 300 teachers regularly employed in public secondary schools in the District of Candaba, Division of Pampanga during School Year 2017-2018. The four hypotheses were tested: "The five measures of psychological constructs towards service are not interrelated", "teachers do not differ in their evaluations of their psychological constructs towards service across age, gender, civil status, and length of experience in the workplace", "teachers' self-acknowledged task is not significantly related to the teachers performance" and "the five measures of psychological constructs towards service are not predictors of teachers performance". The descriptive method was employed in this study.

Results

The mean weighted average was employed to arrive at a verbal description of each of the items in the checklist. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation, analysis of variance, and multiple linear regression were utilized in the study. Based on the findings, the following conclusion was arrived at: The five measures of psychological construct towards service along commitment, competency, acceptance, collaboration and facility to serve; the teachers across age sex, and civil status do not differ in their psychological constructs towards service along commitment, competency, acceptance, collaboration, and facility to serve; the teachers across length of experience differ in commitment and in facility to serve were teachers who been in teaching for 14 to 20 years tend to look at themselves as more competent.

Discussions

Teachers' self-acknowledged task is significantly related to the teachers' performance; the five measures of teachers' psychological constructs towards service are predictors of the teachers' performance. 41.1 % of the variation in the teachers' performance can be explained by the five areas of teachers' psychological constructs towards service.

Keywords: self-acknowledge task, psychological constructs facility to serve, commitment to serve, commitment, acceptance, collaboration, competency, teachers performance

Reference Code: A45664

Students' Attitude towards Gender Issues and Sexuality: Input to a Primer on Gender Equality

Jan Ryan Malang

Introduction

Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, and building good governance. Gender equality, formerly limited to equal rights and responsibilities between men and women, now extends to lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgenders. This issue is becoming evident in the field of education since students have been raising concerns about this matter. Thus, this research has been conducted to describe students' attitudes towards gender and sexuality.

Methods

This study employed a quantitative descriptive design, with 100 randomly selected junior high school and senior high school students. A survey questionnaire was used to determine and compare any significant difference between their attitude towards gender equality, issues, and sexuality. Inferential and descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, frequency distribution, and Pearson r) were used to analyze the gathered data.

Results

Results showed there is no significant difference between the attitude towards gender equality, issues, and sexuality of the junior high school and senior high school respondents and the results showed that both groups mostly agree that there is equality between LGBT and heterosexuals in terms of gender equality, issues, and sexuality.

Discussions

Consequently, most of the respondents agree that there is an equal treatment between the LGBT people and heterosexuals in terms of opportunities in education and employment, interacting with different people, and having a positive outlook towards issues regarding same-sex marriage and discrimination.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Issues, and Sexuality, LGBT, Heterosexual.

Reference Code: A35900

Teachers' Profile and Instructional Difficulties, Adequacy of Teaching Materials and Students' Performance in English

Jocelyn Aronce

Introduction

Amidst the changes in the world of education, the effectiveness and efficiency of the teacher are at stake. For whatever happened to a student, whether he passed or failed, it is said to be a teacher factor. This is one of the reasons why the study was conducted. The purpose of this is to identify the factors affecting the students' academic achievement, specifically in English. The study can be a help for English teachers to improve their teaching competencies.

The study was conducted to find the relationship between teachers' profile and instructional difficulties, and the adequacy of teaching materials to students' academic performance in English in the seven public secondary schools of Candaba, Pampanga during the school year 2011-2012.

Methods

This study described the demographic profile and the instructional difficulties encountered by the 27 English teacher respondents. Likewise, it determined the adequacy of teaching materials in English. The students' academic performance in the aforementioned subject was also described.

Results

Results showed that significant relationships existed between the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of educational attainment, training, and seminars attended and students' achievement in English. Out of four areas on instructional difficulties, only difficulties in lesson planning did form a significant relationship with the academic achievement of the students in English. Adequacy of general reference materials and audio-visual materials did form a significant relationship with the students' academic performance in the said learning area.

Discussions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were derived: 1. There is a significant relationship between the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of educational attainment and training and seminars attended and students' achievement in English. 2. There is no significant relationship between the instructional difficulties encountered by the teachers and the students' performance in English. 3. There is a significant relationship between the adequacy of teaching materials and the students' academic achievement in English.

Keywords: Students' Academic Achievement in English

Reference Code: A41164

Teaching Genetics in the Public Secondary Schools in Cluster III, Division of Pampanga

Donna Marie Bautista

Introduction

Genetics is an area of biology that is organized in methodology and understanding and has multiple levels of difficulty that can make teaching a challenge. It is considered the most disliked topic in Biology among high school students because it is difficult and abstract. Studies have mentioned the growing importance of Genetics and its ever-widening influence within our lives was pointed out. Learning Genetics, however, is characterized by learning difficulties and misconceptions. It is a challenging task for every Biology teacher to make learning genetics interesting, easy and enjoyable for their students. There is a need to look deeper into how teachers encourage and challenge their students to become interested in genetics and provide some guidelines in improving genetic teaching especially to those teachers who find difficulty in teaching the subject especially to Non-biology major teachers, these reasons prompted the researcher to conduct this study.

Methods

The study made use of the descriptive method of research using a questionnaire as the main instrument and an unstructured interview for verification. The data gathered were organized, tallied, tabulated and subjected to statistical treatment utilizing frequency counts, percentage, ranking, weighted mean, T-test, F-test and Scheffe's test.

Results

Science teachers used a concrete and practical application to motivate their students in learning such abstract subjects and frequently use a variety of teaching methods to engage students in the learning process and help them develop critical thinking skills and frequently use learner-centered approaches in teaching genetics. Respondents utilize a wide selection of techniques and are nontraditional in terms of instructional materials in teaching genetics. Results indicate that Science teachers are employing a variety of ways to assess to find out if their students attained the lesson objectives. The majority of the respondents find the topic "Replication, Transcription, and Translation", "Genetic Mutation" and "Genetic coding" difficult.

Discussions

Science teachers must provide opportunities for students to connect with the complexity of lesson in a variety of meaningful ways by using the concrete and practical application, interactive activities, experiments, engaging assessments, and other active learning strategies that are more learner-centered, that promote interaction among students to help individual students become clear about their understanding.

Keywords: Teaching Genetics

Reference Code: A12843

Teaching through Problem Solving: Effects on Students' Critical Thinking and Self Efficacy

Anne Rose Malit

Introduction

The study was conducted to determine the effects of teaching through problem-solving on students' critical thinking and self-efficacy. The critical thinking test was prepared as pre-test and post-test, while the self-efficacy questionnaire was adopted from Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1995).

Methods

Quasi-experimental research was utilized to meet the objectives of the study. The two learning groups were composed of two heterogeneous classes. Class A was the group under the TCL strategy and class B was the group under the TTPS strategy. This method is designed to determine the effects of two methods on the student's critical thinking and self-efficacy.

Results

The findings of the study showed that before the experiment, the TCL group obtained critical thinking of apprentice while the TTPS group had critical thinking of novice. Both groups had a moderately high self-efficacy at that time.

Discussions

After the experiment, the two groups improved in their critical thinking while the self-efficacy decreased. However, the TCL group showed better critical thinking than the TTPS group. No significant difference was found on the self-efficacy of the participants between the TCL group and the TTPS group.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Self-efficacy, Teaching Through Problem Solving

Reference Code: A87686

The Effectiveness of Adopting PhET Interactive Simulation-Based Activities in Improving the Academic Performance of Grade 7 Students in Science

Reymond Mallari
Gerllyn Lumanog

Introduction

With the rapid change and development of science and technology of today's world, new methods and techniques are used to meet the interests and demands of the 21st-century learners. There are problems encountered in teaching science that requires exploration in learning. The technological advancements and increasing availability of computers and related equipment such as LCD projectors and LED televisions led to the increasing use of simulation-based software physics programs. In this study, PhET Colorado was the software used by the researchers because it can be run online or downloaded for free and research-based. It is also highly interactive, animated, user-friendly, and creates a game-like environment for the students.

Methods

A quasi-experimental design was utilized in the study. The sample consisted of 83 seventh grade students from the Einstein and Aristotle sections out of the eight sections in Grade 7 level of Sta. Maria High School. The standardized test formulated by the Division of Pampanga was the instrument used to measure the academic performance of the respondents. Of the groups in the study, the experimental group was taught using PhET Interactive Simulation-Based Activities, while the control group was taught using the traditional teaching method.

Results

The results revealed that the academic performance (pre-test) of the control group ($M=13.28$) is slightly higher compared with an experimental group ($M=14.26$), but there is no significant difference between their academic performances ($t=1.99$, $p>.05$). After the implementation, the academic performance of the control group increased from ($M=14.26$ to $M=22.65$). However, considering the remarkable increase in the academic performance of the experimental group from ($M=13.28$ to $M=26.23$). Likewise, statistical results showed that there is a significant difference between the academic performances of the two groups as reflected in their post-test ($t=2.0$, $p<.05$).

Discussions

It was reflected in the study that there is a significant improvement in the academic performance of students after using the PhET interactive simulation-based activities. It was also evident that students were very active, highly motivated, and challenged while doing interactive activities in class. It can be concluded and recommended that the integration of PhET interactive simulation-based activities significantly affects the academic performance of Grade 7 students in Science.

Keywords: PhET Interactive Simulation-based Activities, Academic Performance, Science

Reference Code: A95755

The Effects of Using E-Tablet in the Academic Performance of Grade 10 Students in Science

Irma Dabu

Introduction

Science is one of the complex subjects in the curriculum because scientific inquiry can be learned by the students' first-hand experiences by which scientific knowledge is gained. And teachers are expected to utilize all possible means including ICT in education, a useful tool where the immediate consequences can be observed to make the students master all the competencies. Data of the school magnified an 8.69 point gap between the target and the actual MPS. This study highlighted the effectiveness of using tablets in addition to laboratory experiments and activities in improving the academic performance of Grade 10 students in Science.

Methods

The researcher adopted a quasi-experimental design to identify a comparison group that is as similar as possible to the experimental group in terms of baseline characteristics. A cluster sampling method was utilized in the study where a total of 88 learners served as the control and experimental group. They both took up standardized pre-test at the start and post-test at the end of the third and fourth grading period. Descriptive statistics, statistical analysis, SPSS, Mean, SD, MPS and T-test were employed to measure the significant difference between the two groups to ensure valid and reliable interpretation of results.

Results

Based on the computed mean and standard deviation of the controlled group which is 14.70 and 3.37, for the experimental group 31.74 and 3.72 indicated that the computed $T > \text{Critical } T$ is less than 0.05 where the null hypothesis is rejected. Likewise, the computed T value of 29.35 is greater than the critical T value of 1.99 which means that H_0 is rejected. Also, the computed P -value of 0.00 is less than 0.05 and the null hypothesis is rejected. Through the use of their average grades and Software, the p -value has resulted in 0.00 which is less than the level of significance of 0.05, where the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, it is specified that there is a significant difference between the academic performance of Grade 10 students before and after the intervention.

Discussions

The utilization of technology like tablets benefits the learner as they are motivated and eager to come in class. The repeated exposure to words and discussions about the difficult and unfamiliar terminology in Science using the tablet, students understand easier the concepts taught. Supported by current research, the intervention used in this study is simple and that even novice teachers may successfully execute this method to optimize learning.

Keywords: Effectiveness, E-tablet, Academic Performance

Reference Code: A82889

The Entrepreneurial Training of Dressmaking and Tailoring Students in Pampanga

Marilyn De Jesus

Introduction

The study dealt with the entrepreneurial skills training of the dressmaking and tailoring students of Bro. Andrew Gonzalez Technical High School and Senior High School in Apalit (Stand Alone I). It presented the competency level of the students in terms of knowledge, skills, and attitudes. The entrepreneurial engagement in dressmaking and tailoring, entrepreneurial training and enterprising behavior of the respondents are presented in the study.

Methods

The study adopted a mixed method of research design that utilized both quantitative and qualitative data collection, techniques and analysis procedures. The respondents of the study are purposively selected by the researcher from the Dressmaking and Tailoring students of Brother Andrew Gonzalez Technical High School and Senior High School in Apalit Stand Alone I S.Y. 2019-2020. Frequency, Percentage and Weighted Mean are utilized as the statistical tool to quantities gathered data regarding the students' entrepreneurial skills training and entrepreneurial activities in dressmaking and tailoring. To test the significant relationship between entrepreneurial skills training and the development of enterprising behavior, the Pearson Correlation is used.

Results

The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the entrepreneurial skills training and the development of enterprising behavior of the students in dressmaking and tailoring. The study concluded that the students have great entrepreneurial skills training and very good enterprising behavior. It was recommended that Dressmaking and Tailoring teachers should require the students to be engaged in entrepreneurial activities to open their minds to the entrepreneurial mindset and benefits. Additionally, students should be required to obtain a National Certificate II in dressmaking and tailoring for skills competitiveness. Further studies should also be conducted in a larger population where different schools in Apalit with dressmaking subjects can respond to.

Discussions

The respondents who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities consisted of 62.75 percent. Only 11.76 percent of the respondents are NC II Holders. Based on the competency level of the students in dressmaking and tailoring, the knowledge was Very Satisfactory. The skills competency level was Competent and the attitude was Very Satisfactory. The Entrepreneurial Skills Training of the students is Very Satisfactory and the students are engaged in the construction of shorts, blouse, skirt, polo, pants, and costumes.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Skills Training, Enterprising behavior, Entrepreneurial Engagement, Dressmaking and Tailoring

Reference Code: A13693

The Impact Of Parental Involvement On The Academic Achievements Of The Grade Four Pupils In Selected Public Elementary Schools In The District Of Minalin, Pampanga

Rachelle Ladrillo

Introduction

Times have changed in education, and it is high time that the educational institution should consider parents as partners in the educational process. Parent involvement in children's learning at school and home is a key component of school reforms. A child's education begins at home and certainly, the home's powerful influence does not end when school begins. Education takes part in molding the future of every child. This is an understatement. It shares big in the pie of the child's development, so to speak. That is why the government is serious in promoting the right of every individual to quality education, regardless, of sex, age, creed, socio-economic status, physical and mental condition, racial or ethnic origin, political or other affiliation (Batas Pambansa 232).

Methods

The study utilized the descriptive method of research. The researcher employed the data gathering instrument such as survey questionnaire, unstructured interview and documentary materials to yield data and information needed. The one hundred twenty (120) grade four pupils served as the participants in the study. Data gathered were organized, tallied, tabulated and interpreted based through the statistical tool such as frequency, percentage, mean and chi-square test.

Results

Results revealed that there is a significant relationship between the parent's involvement and academic achievements. It predicted that pupils whose parents are involved in their education tend to have better academic performance. Parents have a strong influence on the child's academic achievement. Parental involvement contributes to better academic performance.

Discussions

Findings showed that a collaborative effort between the school and the home creates an improved academic performance of the grade four pupils. Parents should continuously encourage their children to do well in school since education is a contributing factor for a better tomorrow. Parental involvement has a great impact on the academic achievements of the pupils, and it has to be given focus by the learning institution, school personnel, and parent-teacher association.

Keywords: parental involvement, academic achievement

Reference Code: A98134

The Use of Daily Automated Follow-Up Text (Daftext) To Improve Attendance of Grade 7 & 8 Students of Gatiawin High School

Louie Yambao

Introduction

An average of 13.04 percent of students commit truancy every day in Grade 7 alone specifically during the afternoon much worse during Friday. An average of two (2) days absent per week by some students is very alarming shown on the attendance sheets of teachers. Two days, if multiplied out by four weeks and by ten months, is eighty (80) days. That's about four months of schooling out of ten months. This study aimed to improve the attendance of Grade 7 and Grade 8 students of Gatiawin High School through the use of Daily Automated Follow-up Text (DAFTEXT).

Methods

The Quasi-experimental design of the research was used in the study which involved selecting groups, upon which a variable is tested, without any random pre-selection processes. The Trend Line Analysis (technical analysis) design of the research was also used in the study. In this study, the absences of Grade 7 and 8 students from the beginning of the school year until the last month were analyzed. Daily Automated Follow-up Text as the identified strategy/intervention was used to decrease if not eradicates the absenteeism of Grade 7 and 8 students.

Results

Based on the findings of the study, 1) The use of text messages as a means of following up students' non-appearance in school is an effective way for parents to increase awareness about the truancy of their children. 2) In accordance, consistent and regular sending of a follow-up text message/letter has a significant effect on improving the attendance of students. 3) Daily Automated Follow-Up Text (DAFTEXT) as the intervention to address the increasing absenteeism of students is an effective strategy with an average success rate of 65%.

Discussions

Since the use of "Daily Automated Follow-Up Text" (DAFTEXT) has improved the attendance of students in Grade 7 and 8 with an average success rate of 65%, it is further recommended that it would be used also in another grade level and even in other schools to improve the achievement rates in School Achievement Test (SAT) in particular and National Achievement Test (NAT) in general. On a wide scale, an electronic system database could be developed that will automatically send text messages to parents informing them truancy of their children. It is highly recommended also that other means of communication such as social media, e-mails, and phone calls are utilized to follow-up students and study their efficacy in improving students' attendance.

Keywords: absenteeism achievement automated

Reference Code: A08350

Use of Computer Simulation in Teaching Science

Jigo Torres

Introduction

This study was conducted to test if computer simulation could be an effective technique in teaching Science of the grade four pupils during the School Year 2016-2017. The respondents were 64 grade four pupils who were equally divided into two groups. The quasi-experimental design of the research was used in this study. The control group was exposed using the inquiry-based approach while the experimental group received treatment. Pretest and posttest were administered in this study. Data were statistically treated and analyzed using frequency counts, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and t-test.

Methods

The quasi-experimental method of research was used in this study.

Results

Results of the study revealed the following: the pupil-respondents in each group were congruently distributed based on their first and second quarter grades; the performances of the pupils were assessed through their scores; both groups performed better in the post-test after being exposed to the two methods of teaching, and pupil-respondents can learn and perform better in the inquiry-based approach and computer-simulated method.

Discussions

The use of computer simulation is an effective technique to capture the interest of the pupils. On the other hand, the inquiry-based approach remains to be an effective tool in imparting knowledge to pupils. Thus, the two methods are both effective techniques in teaching Science.

Keywords: computer simulation, inquiry-based approach, pre-test, post-test, performances

Reference Code: A45685

Usefulness of E-Classroom in the Academic Performance of the Students

Aina Cortez
Aloysius Valerio

Introduction

The E-classroom is one of the several forms of the educational environment. It is "the same time, the same place" in the same way that the traditional classroom, rather than replacing face-to-face contact, it supplements it by empowering the students and instructors with the additional resources of the computer media. Teachers should use ICT, not only to aid traditional teaching styles or increase productivity but also to integrate it into student-centered classroom activities to promote learning (Tezci, 2011). In other words, teachers must be more creative and productive in using ICT to create a more engaging and rewarding learning environment (Birch & Irvine 2009; Honan 2008). Thus, the researcher sought to determine the usefulness of the E-classroom in the academic performance of the grade 10 students of Andres M. Luciano High School, Magalang, Pampanga.

Methods

The descriptive method was used in the study to seek further data to ascertain normal or typical conditions. The statistical tools used were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and average rank. Pearson-r was used to see the significant relationship among variables.

Results

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age and sex has no variance significance on the usefulness of e-classroom; in terms of ICT skills and knowledge acquired, the respondents used ICT frequently in communication, the application software used for learning, most of the respondents used presentation software, the e-classroom used constantly in English subject as they approach proficiency in their academics; there is no significant relationship between the profiles of the respondents to the usefulness of e-classroom; there is a negligible and insignificant relationship between the usefulness of e-classroom to the academic performance of the students.

Discussions

Results showed the perceptions of the students in terms of the frequency of the usefulness of e-classroom in learning. All areas obtained a descriptive rating "Sometimes". This means that teachers need to use other software applications in ICT to make more attractive and more effective lessons. According to Tezci (2011), teachers should learn from a student-centered perspective on how ICT can be integrated into classroom activities to promote student learning. It was revealed the use of ICT helped the respondents in their schoolwork and showed that the suggested software application is Computer Programming.

Keywords: Information and Communications Technology (ICT); DepEd E-classroom; Usefulness

Reference Code: A24245

Cyberbullying As Experienced By Grade VI Learners

Roena Roselle Aquino

Introduction

Cyberbullying occurs when somebody utilizes social media to offend, hurt or humiliate others by posting and commenting stuff on the Internet. School teachers and counselors have obtained and reported cyberbullying incidents. Foreign and local studies revealed that it is associated with emotional and psychological issues. School-based interventions have been introduced but there are still acts of cyberbullying. Thus, this study sought ways to help DepEd's Vision and Mission in finding appropriate interventions to help serve its stakeholders and to promote a conducive learning environment for all the pupils.

Methods

This research is a case study under qualitative research. The scope of this study was Manuel L. Quezon Elementary School. Purposive sampling was used. Hence, the participants were 5 pupils who experienced cyberbullying, 5 parents of the pupils who have experienced cyberbullying, 5 teacher-advisers and 1 guidance counselor who have received reports of cyberbullying from their pupils. The interview was used in gathering the data. Thus, there were recordings and transcriptions. Coding and thematic approach were used to interpret the data. Every effort was carefully taken into consideration. Furthermore, written consents were sought before conducting interviews.

Results

Cyberbullying occurs in many forms. Cyberbullying negatively affects the pupils' performance, relationship, and behavior. Cyberbullying experiences cause the pupils to lose interest in studying, to think of cutting themselves, to bully other pupils and to isolate themselves from others. Parents, teacher-advisers and guidance counselors advise the pupils not to bully others and limit/prohibit the use of social media. Parents keep guiding their children in using social media after they have coped with their cyberbullying experiences. Collaboration among guidance counselors, teacher-advisers of the pupils, and parents take place to solve cyberbullying issues.

Discussion

Cyberbullying occurs in many forms and it negatively affects the pupils' performance, relationship, and behavior. Collaboration among guidance counselors, teacher-advisers and parents take place to solve these issues. Future researchers are recommended to conduct a wider scope of the study for more in-depth meanings and results. Guidance counselors should coordinate with the school administration to conduct anti-cyberbullying campaigns, seminars and cyber safe sessions, towards the school's Continuous Improvement Program (CIP) for better learning outcomes.

Keywords: Master in Education Management, Polytechnic University of the Philippines Open University System, cyberbullying, learners, parents, guidance counselors, teacher-advisers

Reference Code: A89366

Adopt-A-Student Program in Public Secondary Schools in Lubao, Division of Pampanga: Basis for Intervention

Jessa Ara Morales

Introduction

Graduating from high school is a cornerstone of future success. Opportunities open doors to higher education- the tertiary level which leads one to high paying jobs in the future. To earn a diploma signifies a sweet victory for it gives more chances in accomplishing one's endeavor. On the contrary, students who dropout of school face a difficult path. They are more likely to be unemployed, incarcerated, and/or impoverished. For the students who stop, the risks are intensified. Hence, it is very important to motivate learners to finish their education so a better future lies ahead of them. As one of the school's initiatives, the Adopt-a- Student Program (ASP), is conceived to reduce the number of drop-out students and help them continue and finish their studies.

Methods

The researcher used the descriptive method of research using a questionnaire and an unstructured interview to verify relevant concepts and information. The study purposively selected the 320 teacher respondents from 6 public secondary schools in Lubao, Division of Pampanga whose population is more than 500 students and with a great number of dropout students in the last three school years of 2013-2014, 2014-2015, and 2015-2016.

Results

The positive effects of the adopt-a-student program as shown on the attendance and punctuality, academic performance, and students' behavior affirmed the attainment of the goals of the program towards improving the engagement of learners in schooling and increase their likelihood of finishing education. This implied further the need to assess the beneficiaries and the cooperation of each stakeholder to ensure that the general welfare of the learners will be accounted for and prioritized. Likewise, the results called for the continuous improvement and monitoring of the program to further have a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis of the program. Such an initiative could make the program more viable to the clientele of education.

Discussions

The effects of the adopt-a-student program were often observed by the teachers, indicating that it has improved on the attendance and punctuality, academic performance and students' behavior making it effective as an intervention program in reducing the drop-out rates in school. The students who were under the ASP kept them engaged in schooling and it fosters positive relationships with their teachers and their classmates that create classroom environments more conducive to learning to meet their academic needs.

Keywords: Adopt-a- Student Program (ASP), drop-out, academic performance

Reference Code: A86441

Appraisal of the Effectiveness of Out-Of-Field Teachers: Input for a Proposed Teacher Development Program

Kristina Paula Dizon

Introduction

Teachers are at the core of the teaching-learning process. Teachers who know what and how to teach can facilitate learning more effectively. To equip teachers with the necessary skills, they are trained as early as their college days. Secondary teachers earn their degree in Education, specializing in one specific field, in which they master their content and develop pedagogical skills. However, when they enter the teaching force, they find themselves teaching out-of-field, i.e., handling subjects other than their specialization. This has been found to have negative effects on the teaching-learning process.

Methods

This study utilized the descriptive quantitative design in appraising the effectiveness of thirty-three out-of-field teachers. They were assessed in the following areas: mastery of the subject matter, instruction, classroom management, professional competence, and the teacher-student relationship. Data were gathered through a self-assessment questionnaire, accomplished by the out-of-field teachers themselves, and through a separate questionnaire answered by their school administrators. Frequency distribution, percentage, and arithmetic mean were used in analyzing the data gathered.

Results

The mean scores from the out-of-field teachers and administrators respectively show that out-of-field teachers scored higher in the areas, teacher-student relationship (4.388, 4.150), professional competence (4.084, 4.006), and classroom management (3.896, 3.516). They scored lower in the areas of instruction (3.326 and 2.980) and mastery of the subject (3.006, 2.544).

Discussions

The results of the study show the strengths and weaknesses of out-of-field teachers. They can become very effective classroom managers, have very satisfactory professional competence, and they can be excellent in establishing teacher-student relationships. However, they need to further develop their mastery of the subject matter and their delivery of the lesson. They are at their weakest in terms of their ability to relate lessons in daily life, their repertoire of instructional strategies, and in stimulating learners to utilize high order thinking skills. Their other weak points are their abilities in simplifying vague concepts and recognizing misconceptions.

Keywords: out-of-field teachers, out-of-field teaching, teaching effectiveness

Reference Code: A02810

Assessment and Enhancement of the Adopt-A-School Program of the Department Of Education in Region III

Ruby Jimenez

Introduction

Since the inception of the Adopt-a-School Program (ASP) in 1998, there has been no study conducted to see how successful the program is in attaining its objectives. In this study, the researcher hopes to see how valuable the program is based on the perception of those who are actively involved in its implementation. The researcher was encouraged to conduct an assessment of how ASP is being implemented in the Region. The educational values were obtained and the problems encountered in the implementation of ASP in Region III were assessed. As an outcome, a framework of an enhanced ASP of the Department of Education in Region III was proposed.

Methods

The study employed the descriptive quantitative method of research. There were three groups of participants: the 11 Division ASP Coordinators; 336 School Administrators; and 338 School ASP Coordinators from the participating divisions in Region III. A self-made survey questionnaire validated by three persons in authority was employed. Dependable ethical principles were properly observed in conducting the research. The administration of the survey questionnaires was done in a very consistent and systematic manner. In facilitating the critical analysis of the data gathered, appropriate statistical tools were utilized.

Results

The responses of the three groups of participants in each specific problem were presented in eleven tables. The three groups of participants articulated their strong agreements on the objectives of the Adopt-a-School Program in Region III. They expressed their agreements on the assistance that can be provided by the donors. They also expressed their strong agreements on the other dimensions of ASP like Identifying Potential Partners, Selection of Recipient Schools, Procedure in Adopting a School, and Mode of Assessment of ASP. They considered ASP in Region III as very valuable. They conveyed their strong agreements on the five educational values that were obtained through the program. There were only three moderate problems that were encountered in the implementation of ASP in Region III. The computed P-value is greater than 0.05, therefore, there is no significant difference between the responses of the three groups of participants.

Discussions

Based on the findings and conclusions that were derived from the study, six recommendations were given, and these recommendations served as the baseline data in the development of a Proposed Framework of the Enhanced Adopt-a-School Program in Region III.

Keywords: Assessment, Enhancement, Adopt-a-School Program, and Department of Education in Region III

Reference Code: A71377

Child-Friendly School and Its Connection to Campus Life Satisfaction of the Students: A New Perspective

Rommel Jimenez

Introduction

The Child – Friendly Schools (CFS) concept is grounded in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and represents a holistic, system-wide to improving educational quality that places the child at the center of education reform. As a concept, it ought to provide opportunities for the fullest development of individual talents and personality (Afubwa, George, & Kadenyi, 2016). The primary objective of this academic research was to explore students' understanding of the concept of a child-friendly school among the 4 ISO certified schools divisions of Pampanga during the School Year 2019 – 2020.

Methods

The research utilized the sequential exploratory design mixed method of research. Two sets of research instruments were used in gathering the needed data and necessary information (The Interview Guide and the Survey Questionnaire) that were validated by three persons in authority. The participants of the study were the selected secondary students coming from the participating public secondary schools in Region III. They were asked to answer the specific questions in the interview guide and survey questionnaire. The narrative analysis was applied to the qualitative segment of the study, while appropriate statistical tools were utilized in the quantitative portion of the study. The researcher personally conducted the administration of the set of research instruments.

Results

Based on the data gathered, the following conclusions are withdrawn: the public secondary schools in the four Division Offices of Pampanga highly implemented all the areas of child – friendly school initiatives of the DepEd; the students are highly satisfied with the campus life in their respective schools; there is a significant relationship between the student – participants' description and assessment on child-friendly school and campus life satisfaction; and a strengthened child – friendly school program is developed on the outset of the study improving the said practice.

Discussions

The results indicated in general the high implementation of CFS in DepEd-Division Offices in Pampanga and the high satisfaction of the students on campus life. It can now be said that as the provision for CFS increases, the campus life satisfaction of the students goes along. Hence, the strengthened program is strongly recommended for application and further validation.

Keywords: Child – Friendly School, Campus Life Satisfaction, Public Secondary Schools, Schools Divisions of Pampanga

Reference Code: A64656

Educators' Professional Values and Their Teaching Performance: Model for Values Formation and Teaching Competence Enhancement Program

Analyn Estandian

Introduction

Values are an integral part of human behavior. They play an important role in determining work attitudes and behaviors (Yenagi, 2009). The primary objective of this research is to determine and assess educators' professional values and their teaching performance of public elementary school teachers in Floridablanca West District, Division of Pampanga, during the academic year 2016-2017.

Methods

The descriptive quantitative method of research was used in this study and personally designed a survey questionnaire of the research. The questionnaire was validated by three experts in the field of educational management and values education. It was completed by a pre-testing activity and Cronbach Alpha item analysis to make it more valid, reliable, and academically acceptable. The participants were 227 teacher-participants coming from 18 different schools in the West District of Floridablanca. They were asked to answer the specific questions in the survey questionnaire and sought for the generous help of reliable statistician in the proper interpretation and critical analysis of the data gathered

Results

Based on the summary of findings the researcher concluded that ten professional values were rated "very important", nonetheless five of them were designed for the values formation program there are self-confidence, adaptability, and self-motivation, possessing positive attitude and loyalty. In the teaching performance along with the 21st-century skills, there were four rated as "highly performed" which are visionary skills, life, and career skills, learning and innovative skills, and communication skills. On the other hand, they are rated as "performed" which is information and media technology skills. Findings also revealed that there is a low positive relationship but not statistically significant between professional values and teaching performance along with the 21st-century skills of teacher-participants.

Discussions

From the results of the study, a model for values and formation and teaching performance enhancement program for teacher's participants is proposed to strengthen professional values and their teaching performance to their professional career.

Keywords: Professional Values, Teaching Performance, Values Formation Program, Teaching Competence

Reference Code: A23725

Effects of Professional, Institutional, and Personal Characteristics on Work Attitude of Public Elementary School Principals

Edna Severo

Introduction

Principals are considered the most prominent figures in the schools. They assume and shoulder monumental responsibilities to the internal and external stakeholders. In performing their mandate, they are heavily challenged with issues as regards their professional, institutional, personal profile and work attitude. This study attempted to find out if the school principal's professional characteristics and institutional profile significantly affect their work attitude and if their profile has a significant influence on professional characteristics, institutional profile, and work attitude.

Methods

Data gathering in this study was limited to 90 public school principals and 450 teachers in the Division of Pampanga, respondents were selected through purposive and convenience sampling. Frequency, percentage, and multiple regression using stepwise method and analysis of variance were employed to determine the effects of the independent variables and moderating variables on the work attitude of principals.

Results

The professional characteristics of the principals have no significant effect on work attitude as perceived by the principals. Meanwhile, teachers perceived that commitment and resourcefulness have a significant effect on the work attitude of principals. In terms of institutional profile, principals perceived that none of them have a significant effect on their work attitude. On the other hand, teachers perceived that school type has a significant effect on the work attitude of the principals. Only the variable highest educational qualification in the personal profile of the principals manifested a significant effect on work attitude as perceived by the principals themselves. While, out of six variables on the personal profile of the principals, only monthly family net income manifested influence on the significant effect on their work attitude as perceived by the teachers.

Discussions

Two groups of respondents have different perceptions of the effect of the professional, institutional and personal profile on the work attitude of principals. To improve the teachers' perception of their principals, continuing professional growth through training and postgraduate studies are needed. The DepEd may adopt the "Principal Induction Program" from other countries to develop administrative and technical skills of school principals to help them navigate their duties and responsibilities. A further study can be undertaken to investigate other variables that affect the work attitude of principals.

Keywords: Professional Characteristics, Institutional Profile, Personal Profile, Work Attitude

Reference Code: A15865

Enhancement Program for Licensure Examination of Student-Teachers among Teacher Education Institutions: A Baseline for a Proposed Development Plan

Pilar Limin

Introduction

Teacher Educational Institutions have a vital role in improving the standards of the system of education by preparing competent and effective teachers. It has generally been agreed that the quality of a nation is judged by the quality of its citizens. The latter is mostly determined by the educational system in the nation which, in turn, is decided by the quality of teachers it has. This research endeavor explored and assessed the effectiveness of the enhancement program for Licensure Examination among accredited Teacher Education Institutions in Region III during the academic year 2015-2016.

Methods

The descriptive method of research was employed. Two sets of survey questionnaires were subjected to validation of expert professionals for improvement. Informal interviews were conducted to validate the responses obtained. Two hundred twenty-nine (229) student-teacher participants and twenty-three (23) faculty-review facilitators served as the participants of the study. The researcher personally administered and retrieved the survey questionnaires. Moreover, the researcher utilized appropriate statistical tools such as the frequency distribution, mean, percentage, rank, Likert scale and t-test.

Results

Findings revealed that both groups of participants very strongly agreed that the objectives, contents, instructional strategies, reading materials, and learning styles of the students are all effective in the enhancement program and relevant to the Licensure Examination. It was also divulged in the study that there is a significant difference between the assessments of both participants in terms of the five dimensions of the enhancement program.

Discussions

Results also showed that student-teacher participants like the idea of the inclusion of an enhancement review program which ranked first. Problems encountered by both groups of participants were categorized as minor problems. Suggested measures to remedy the problems were offered. Finally, conclusions and recommendations were used to come up with the proposed development plan for the enhancement program.

Keywords: Enhancement Program, Licensure Examination, Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs), Faculty- Review Facilitators, Student-Teacher, Proposed Development Plan

Reference Code: A43299

Factors Influencing Pupils' Performance in Heograpiya, Kasaysayan at Sibika

Louie Aldrin Bartolo

Introduction

The study generally determined the factors affecting pupils' performance in HEKASI in selected schools within Magalang South District.

Methods

This mixed-method study made use of a questionnaire as the research instrument. Correlation between the profiles of the pupils and their ratings during the third grading period and thematic analysis were utilized to attain the objectives of this study.

Results

The findings of this study revealed the following: the participants were between 12-13 years old; in terms of sex, 50% were male and 50% were females; fifty percent had from a family whose income falls between P10,000-P20,000; and in terms of area of residence, 50% were from urban and 50% were from rural areas in Magalang. There was no significant relationship between the profiles of the pupils and their respective ratings obtained during the third grading period. However, the ratings obtained by the pupils during the third grading period was very satisfactory. The experiences of the pupils reflected their activities, reactions, values learned from HEKASI. For the teachers, their experiences were grouped into activities, reactions and the issues or problems they experienced in the subject.

Discussions

Based from the concerns, the measures that the pupils suggested were; study lessons, listen to their lessons, conduct researches, read books, watch video clips, and impose self-discipline, and for the teachers, integration to technology, child-centered activities, and undergo training to improve their teaching methods, strategies, and techniques.

Keywords: HEKASI, Social Science, Araling Panlipunan, Education, Teaching

Reference Code: A56174

Fellow Feelings: Effects on Teachers' Performance

Jayson Flores

Introduction

The success of the school as an organization in the realization of goals and objectives greatly depends on the favorable relationships that exist between teachers and their immediate superiors; and, between teachers and fellow teachers. Theories in educational management offer an understanding of teachers' behavior through the superior-subordinate relationships, the consequence of which is deeply rooted in the management style and leadership of the principal and head in his exercise of authority and the quality of relationships that prevail among teachers.

Methods

The inputs of the study are teachers' assessment of the competence of their superiors and their interactions with fellow teachers. Other inputs are profile variables for correlation purposes which include teachers' age, gender, civil status, occupational rank, and several years in teaching. The checklist was used to gather data. Observations and interviews were used to validate the findings. Data underwent statistical treatment through the aid of the SPSS: frequency count, percentage distribution, weighted mean, analysis of variance, and the Pearson Product Moment of Correlation. Output is valuable information that will provide the superiors relative to their teachers' assessment of their competence. Results will provide essential information about the prevailing social and psychological atmosphere in the research locale in terms of the teachers' assessment of their fellow feelings of teachers.

Results

The majority of the teachers, 45 or 62.50 percent, are favorable in their assessment of their superiors' competence which suggests that the approaches, traits, and attributes of superiors are appreciated by the teachers. They are 39 or 54.16 percent among teachers, view their interactions with fellow teachers as favorable which gives the impression that rapport exists among teachers in their day-to-day relationships. The result implies, too, that dynamism in the dispensation of duties and responsibilities characterize the teachers and look at themselves as very professional.

Discussions

Superiors should endeavor to maintain and sustain their effectiveness, competence, proficiency, and capability in the performance of work, duties, and responsibilities as these will spell success in the school work of their teachers and help dignify further the teaching profession. Superiors must exert efforts to manifest constructive and positive professional competence to endear themselves to their teachers.

Keywords: assessment, superior-subordinate relations ,competence

Reference Code: A46606

Implementation of Alternative Learning System in the Division of Pampanga

Catherine Pangan

Introduction

Every Filipino has a right to free basic education, but many fail to avail it for various reasons. In attending to this issue, the Department of Education has set up the Alternative Learning System (ALS) to provide all Filipinos the chance to gain access to basic education in a mode that fits their distinct situation and needs. Executive Order No.356, s. 2004 renamed the Bureau of Non- Formal Education (NFE) to Bureau of Alternative Learning System (BALS). The NFE's main policy is "to protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality basic education and such education accessible to all by providing all Filipino children in the elementary level and free education in the high school level. Such type of education also includes an Alternative Learning System for out-of-school youths and adult learners. This dissertation was conducted to assess the implementation of the Alternative Learning System (ALS) in the Division of Pampanga Executive Order No. 356, s.2004 otherwise known as an alternative learning program.

Methods

The study used a descriptive type of research. The A&E passers of the secondary level test in the Division of Pampanga were taken as respondents using proportional random sampling. There were 3305 takers during the years 2014-2015 and 925 passed and duly certified by the Secretary of Department of Education.

Results

Most of the respondents belong to the mid-'20s, males outnumbered the female enrollees, and most of them did not indicate their job before entering the ALS program. The respondents obtained an average of 88.99 percent in the Accreditation &Equivalency test. Findings also show that the majority of the components of ALS were implemented. Most of the respondents were able to get jobs after finishing the program. Others pursued vocational/ technical courses, according to the respondents from the conducted interview.

Discussions

There were pressing problems in the implementation of the components of the ALS program like the difficulty of mobile teachers to use delivery modes to the different groups of learners and there was also a lack of modules and other learning materials. Furthermore, results from self-made questionnaires and interviews revealed problems met by respondents and their proposed solutions that there is a need for further training and seminars for mobile teachers and other service providers on various delivery modes for the different groups of learners.

Keywords: alternative learning system, accreditation and equivalency, pressing problems, vocational, technical, mobile teachers

Reference Code: A04471

Insight on Job-Embedded Learning in Teaching Practices towards a Professional Development Framework

Sharie Miguel

Introduction

The Human Resource Development System of the Department, specifically, one of its units, which is the Recruitment, Placement, Selection and Induction (RPSI) conducts and implements the Teacher Induction Program as an initial training and professional development to the newly hired teachers, it aims to improve their knowledge, skills, attitude, and values and increase their confidence in teaching to make them effective and efficient, and eventually commit themselves to nurture every learner and become passionate in teaching. The master teachers' significant role is to further enhance the knowledge, skills, and values acquired by the newly hired teachers after attending the TIP and to assist them through job-embedded learning relative to the delivery of quality instruction and effective performance.

Methods

The study used the Mixed Method Explanatory Sequential Design. In the Quantitative phase, 99 newly hired teachers responded to the survey questionnaire while in the Qualitative Phase, 10 master teachers answered the semi-structured interview. The phase three of the study is the integration of the results of the quantitative and qualitative findings as to the basis of the framework.

Results

The study revealed that the newly hired teachers exhibited a very satisfactory level of competency relative to the seven key domains improved after attending the Teacher Induction Program. Also, the study showed that there was a significant relationship between the six domains (except for the Social Regard for Learning) and the performance rating of the newly hired teachers which means that the level of competency of the respondents resulted in an increased level of their performance rating. The qualitative analysis resulted into themes, on the technical assistance of the master teachers to improve the competencies of the newly hired teachers: 4 themes in Designing Conducive Learning Environment, 3 themes in Managing the Diverse Learners, 4 themes in Developing Relevant Lessons, 4 themes in Adopting Appropriate Pedagogy, 3 themes in Developing Effective Assessment Tools, 2 themes in Optimizing Community Resources for Learning, and 2 themes in Personal Growth and Professional Development.

Discussions

The master teachers used job-embedded learning which they found effective as technical assistance to improve the competencies of the newly hired teachers. The emerging framework of the study serves as a guide to provide technical assistance to the newly hired teachers through job-embedded learning effectively.

Keywords: Job-embedded learning, newly hired teachers, technical assistance

Reference Code: A65806

Kapwa-Guro (Fellow Teachers): Help-Seeking and Help-Giving Strategies of Teachers toward A Social Facilitation Model In the Workplacekapwa-Guro

Ryan Pecson
Jay Lampa

Introduction

To effectively raise the bar in delivering quality education and in improving the learning outcomes, there is a need to hone teachers with the concept of shared humanity in mind. Imbued by the nobility of the teaching profession, the Filipino teachers performed their mandates in the context of pakikipagkapwa; that is, serving others by seeing themselves as one with them.

Methods

In that thrust, the study explores via a concurrent triangulation the help-seeking and help-giving strategies of public secondary school teachers to develop a functional social facilitation model in the workplace. Using the survey questionnaire and interview guide, simultaneous gathered quantitative data are from the JHS and SHS teachers, and qualitative data from the master teachers. The descriptive and inferential statistics used in treating the data collected include the frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, ANOVA/F-test, and Pearson r. Meanwhile, used in the analysis of qualitative data is the narrative analysis.

Results

The results indicate the best strategies in help-seeking and help-giving of teachers, serving as the baseline in the development of social facilitation model generic to their needs and practices. In particular, there is a significant difference between the general help-seeking and help-giving of teachers. Likewise, there is a significant difference in the general help-seeking and help-giving of teachers when grouped according to their profile. When the relationship between help-seeking and help-giving of teachers is analyzed, there is a significant relationship attested. More so, results of the qualitative data indicate an affirmation that the help-seeking and help-giving strategies of teachers become a way of life, both personal and professional, helping them to address the life and work adversities. A social facilitation model in the workplace is developed based on the needs of the teachers to improve further their performance with the aid of other colleagues.

Discussions

The study concludes that teachers give help more than they receive. They also vary in their practice of help-seeking and help-giving depending on their sex, age, and department where they belong. As their help-seeking strategies increase, their help-giving strategies also increase. The developed social facilitation model in the workplace intends to assist the teachers in producing more outputs and outcomes with the presence of co-workers. Presented also are recommendations for future research.

Keywords: DepEd (Department of Education), Help-giving Strategies, Help-seeking Strategies, Kapwa, Kapwa-guro (Fellow Teachers), Secondary Teachers, Social Facilitation Model, Workplace

Reference Code: A69432

Perceived Awareness, Competencies and Limitations of Elementary School Teachers in Conducting Action Research

Cielito Pena

Introduction

This study investigated the awareness, competencies, and limitations of elementary teachers from the Division of Pampanga in conducting action research. One set of questionnaires was used in gathering data.

Methods

There were twenty-four (24) teachers who have conducted action research for the past 3 years who were the respondents of this study. Frequency counts and percentages were used to determine the socio-demographic profile while the 4 – point scale was used on assessing the awareness, competencies, and limitations in doing action research.

Results

Findings showed that the respondents have obtained higher degrees in Master's and Doctoral degrees and have been in service ranges from 7 to 37 years. They occupied higher positions than an ordinary teacher. The respondents claimed that they are very much aware of the different steps of conducting action research and very competent in going through action research. Moreover, the respondents opined that applying the basic steps is limited. As regards the performance of the respondents, they claimed that they undertook action research at the local level and only a few were conducted at the regional level. The respondents used their finances in doing research; however, they were rewarded with promotion and developed a feeling of fulfillment. The respondents also identified the problems they met in doing action research such as funding and time constraints and several suggestions to keep solving these problems were recommended.

Discussion

Findings showed that the respondents' competencies in doing action research have no significant relationship with their socio-demographic profile.

Keywords: action research, perceived awareness & competencies, perceived limitations

Reference Code: A29631

Project Vdm (Vocabulary Development Using Multimedia) To Enhance the Reading Comprehension Level of Grade 3 Pupils

May Marquez

Introduction

Vocabulary knowledge is strongly associated with reading comprehension. The relationship between good reservoirs of vocabulary could lead to a higher reading comprehension level and good academic performance. Thus, the researcher found out that Grade 3 pupils have poor reading comprehension this School Year 2016-2017. Fifty-nine (59) pupils out of eighty-nine (89) belong to frustration level, 9 pupils were at the instructional level and only 17 were independent readers. Thus the researcher also concluded that vocabulary and reading comprehension were the least mastered skills that need to be developed and given focus. Research cited by Fahriany (2014) comprehension or understanding in every reading activity is an important part of each skill learning. In this study, the researcher aims to implement a program that would enhance pupils' reading comprehension. It is, therefore, to design a program dubbed as Project VDM (Vocabulary Development Using Multimedia) to Enhance Reading Comprehension Level and its effectiveness to find out how Project VDM program may impact on the enhancement of reading comprehension of Grade 3 pupils.

Methods

The study is truly experimental in nature so pre-test and post-test were used. Sample pupils were divided into two groups i.e. control group and experimental group on the basis to illustrate the comprehension level of pupil respondents from Phil-IRI (Philippine Informal Reading Inventory) pre-test as the basis of observing the respondents. Two different groups will be arranged for the experiment. The experiment group will be using Project VDM as an intervention to enhance the reading comprehension level of pupils. On the other hand, the control group will be treated using the traditional way. The instrument to be used for this research is the Project VDM using interactive multimedia to improve vocabulary development to enhance reading comprehension level.

Results

The level of reading comprehension of grade 3 pupils before using Project VDM, both groups have their frustration levels in terms of reading comprehension. After using Project VDM, the experimental group got the highest mean in the post-test. There is a significant difference between the control and experimental group after using Project VDM.

Discussion

Project VDM is effective in this experimental study. Multimedia helps learners to explore more knowledge through the help of context awareness and enhance their reading level. (Clark and Richard, 2011).

Keywords: vocabulary, multimedia, comprehension

Reference Code: A55476

Re-Thinking Of the School Heads' Self-Assessment of Leadership Performance Relative to School-Based Management: Groundwork for Policy Optionsn/A

Jocelyn Baluyut

Introduction

A principal is vested with authority and accountability as mandated by the Department of Education. But this government –given authority should be exercised with a deep sense of responsibility once cascaded among the personnel, parents, stakeholders, and learners. This study aimed at reflecting on the respondent-public schools' heads self-assessment of their leadership performance that was gauged using a modified instrument derived from the standardized Results-Based Performance Management System (RPMS) tool under the context of School-Based Management (SBM). Insights arrived at are intended to draw strands for re-thinking options to maximize the benefits of the SBM.

Methods

Specifically, the research described the profile of the 88 secondary school heads in a target division and their self-assessed core behavioral and leadership competencies and determined the association between their profile and self-assessment results. The study accomplished its objectives by using the quantitative method of gathering and analyzing data where meaning was derived from pertinent numerical figures. These figures consisted of the information elicited from the selected respondents.

Results

A general positive self-assessment was evident among the respondents and that all the independent variables relative to School-based Management are considered indicators of school leadership performance. The study revealed that there is a moderate association between school category with professionalism and ethics and School-Based Management (SBM) with self-management and people development.

Discussion

While the RPMS as a system of evaluating performance proves to be beneficial, the study strongly recommends a policy option on the strengthening of the value of self-reflection among the school heads and the device of other evidence-based courses to capture their achievements or accomplishments as well as their actual needs relative to leadership competencies development.

Keywords: self-assessment, leadership, school-based management, policy options

Reference Code: A51131

School-Based Management Level Of Practices As A Correlate To The School Performance Of Public Secondary Schools In Cluster Vi, Division Of Pampanga

Ma Veronica Angeles

Introduction

School-based management (SBM) came into the way of life to bring about significance in modifying educational instruction and empower school staff in building circumstances in schools that facilitates improvement, innovation, and continuous professional development. According to National Institute for Educational Research (2002), the school as a key provider of education will be equipped to empower its key officials to make informed and localized decisions based on their unique needs towards improving our educational system through the implementation of SBM.

Methods

The descriptive study design was deemed appropriate because the researcher described the respondents. SBM level of practices correlates to the school performance. It is used to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. It does not answer questions about how/when/why the characteristics occurred; rather it addresses the "what" question like what are the characteristics of the population or situation being studied, and the like.

Results

1. The respondents assessed the school-based management level of practices as highly practiced. 2. There are significant differences in the respondent's assessment of and teachers on leadership and governance, curriculum and learning, accountability and continuous improvement, and management of resources. 3. The ACCESS, Efficiency, and Quality were described better in the level of school performance. 4. There is a significant relationship between the school-based management level of practices and school performance.

Discussion

* Secondary school administrators should see to it that school-based management implementation-related activities, programs, and projects must be properly documented which will be the basis for accreditation to level-up. *The Department of Education should increase fund allocation that will support the full implementation of this current reform agenda. *The school administration should offer training/seminars about school-based management to teachers and school heads to continuously enhance the school-based management of the school to improve school performances; *The stakeholder's participation needs to be further strengthened; contributing to a more successful implementation of school-based management. *Related studies should be conducted involving secondary schools in another cluster in Pampanga to validate the findings established.

Keywords: school, based, management

Reference Code: A87164

Selected Factors of Formal Education among Cultural Communities and the Socio-Cultural Experiences of Teachers in Region 3: A Correlation Study

Bernadette Lejarde

Introduction

The indigenous cultural communities constitute a significant segment of Philippine society. These communities are composed of several tribes found in the various parts of the archipelago, most in the hinterlands. On account of centuries-long isolation, they have generally fallen behind the mainstream of population in terms of socio-economic development. This study tries to emphasize that education is closely linked with the process of development and as a change agent, education is charged with the gigantic responsibility of transforming reality. It is in this premise that the researcher is motivated to conduct study on the factors of formal education and the socio-cultural experiences of the teachers in Region 3.

Methods

The descriptive-normative method of research was employed. The 160 teachers served as the respondents of the study. The survey questionnaire was the main instrument in gathering data and the needed information for the research study. Frequency tally, percentage, weighted mean and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation Coefficient were the statistical tools employed to analyze the data gathered.

Results

Findings revealed that the teacher-respondents manifested their strong agreement on the selected factors of formal education among cultural communities in terms of the following dimensions: selection/availability of teachers; participation of students/pupils and evaluation scheme.

Discussions

Furthermore, teacher-respondents expressed their very strong agreement on the socio-cultural experiences of teachers in terms of sharing insights with the people; specific experiences with the students and awareness of the community environment.

Keywords: communities, socio-cultural, formal education

Reference Code: A22002

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

Lunisita Romuar

Introduction

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.

Methods

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.

Results

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.

Discussions

The majority of the teacher-respondents has 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.

Keywords: Teaching Competence, English Teachers, Diversity of Learners

Reference Code: A6I129

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

Filipina Mangaliman

Introduction

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). A tracer study is concerned primarily with the changes at the level of the former students' lives. It seeks to document changes but also to determine the extent to which the intervention contributed to the changes. Graduate tracer studies are done because the success of an educational institution is measured on the quality of its graduates. Therefore, 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.

Methods

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 from the Graduate Education Association of Chartered Colleges and Universities of the Philippines

Results

Results showed that all respondents are employed, have permanent job items, and are mostly working in government institutions with professional/technical/ supervisory job levels.

Discussions

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

Reference Code: A16487

The Implementation of Adopt-A-Schooll Program in Public Elementary Schools in the District Of Masantol, Pampanga

Maria Teresa Santiago

Introduction

This study intended to assess the implementation of the Adopt-a-School Program (ASP), it's the effect on access, efficiency, quality and governance of the different schools in Masantol District. It also determined the different agencies and the support given to the schools. Furthermore, it identified problems, benefits, and implications for education. The target participants of this study were the principals and teachers of Masantol District.

Methods

This study utilized the descriptive-quantitative method of research. The descriptive part focused on the fact-finding and adequate interpretation of the implementation of the ASP in the Masantol District. Through this method, it was determined and reported the way things are and has no control over what was and it can only measure what already exists. Data from 12 principals and 261 teachers were collected through a survey questionnaire and an unstructured interview. Items in the questionnaire were based on Adopt - a - School Program and School-Based Management Parameters. These were treated and analyzed by several statistical procedures: frequency distribution, weighted mean and t-test.

Results

Findings revealed that the adoption agencies in Masantol District are committed and motivated in improving schools in Masantol for students' achievements. Support extended from adopting agencies met the schools' needs. The effect of the implementation of ASP on schools' access, efficiency, quality, and governance was to a great extent. Similarly, the extent of benefits and implications of ASP was perceived to a great extent. Problems relative to its implementation seemed serious. Statistical data also revealed that there is no significant difference between the assessment of school heads and teachers on the implementation of ASP-based on SBM parameters.

Discussions

Based on the information gathered from the respondents, ASP was described as DepEd's effective program in extending help to different public schools particularly in poor provinces and municipalities like Masantol. It was also described as DepEd's effective partner in aiming for a higher quality of education.

Keywords: Adopt-a-School Program, Partnership, Education, SBM, Access, Efficiency, Quality, Governance, Benefits

Reference Code: A48624

The Relationship of Instructional Supervision to Teachers' Competence in the Division of Pampanga

Teresita Punla

Introduction

During the past several decades, instructional supervision has been identified as a means to enhance the performance of teachers in professional roles, since being a true professional requires that a teacher has to be fully capable of making the appropriate decision and provide high-quality services. It also requires the teacher to be in constant pursuit of better understanding and more efficacious methodologies. Supervisors do more than merely observe teachers in the classroom; they engage in a wide range of activities that focus on the instructional lives of teachers. A good instructional supervisor must have a clear focus on curriculum, instruction, assessment and professional culture. Despite the multitudinous demands of his job, he must not lose sight of his primary task of improving instruction so that goal setting and target listing activities should top the list of his priorities.

Methods

This type of research utilized the descriptive survey type of research to answer the specific problems of the study and the survey questionnaire to gather the necessary data. The respondents were the 264 public elementary teachers from the selected schools in the Division of Pampanga. In the selection of respondents, the simple random sampling technique was used.

Results

Public elementary school principals/headteachers are performing well in their job doing formal classroom observation to their teachers. Roughly 68% of the total respondents pointed out their principals/headteachers made a formal classroom observation between 3 and 16 times within a year. A great majority of the teachers got at least a 75% level of proficiency while others even achieved more than the school target. There is a significant relationship between instructional supervision and teachers' competence along with areas of classroom preparation and management, teaching-learning process, classroom interaction and assessment of pupils' learning.

Discussions

Indicators in the performance of teachers based on the teaching-learning process and assessment of pupils' learning need equal attention. Principals/head teachers should assist their teachers in asking questions reflecting higher-order thinking skills (HOTS), e.g. open-ended questions. Also, school heads should provide their teachers with an informative and principal guide on the use of portfolios in assessing pupils' learning instead of frequently adopting the traditional methods of pupils' assessment through seat-work exercise and paper and pencil tests.

Keywords: Instructional supervision, Competence, Relationship

Reference Code: A94019

Translation and Psychometric Assessment of the Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory

Jane Nucum

Introduction

The researcher's experience as a mathematics educator at various levels has shown her that the preferred learning styles and strategies of secondary school students are not considered in the learning of mathematics. However, after a thorough review of the literature, the researcher was not able to find any Math-specific learning styles inventory in the Filipino language. Thus, this study primarily aimed to translate and test the psychometric properties of the Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory developed by Dr. Cynthia A. Arem. A methodological research design was utilized in this research undertaking.

Methods

A total of 250 Grade 7 students from Camba High School, Arayat, Pampanga voluntarily participated in the study through convenience sampling. Data analysis was carried out using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 in determining the validity and reliability of the translated tool.

Results

The examination of variance revealed that the three-factor solution explained 26.34%. Factor loadings were fairly high ranging from .421 to .775 and the Cronbach's alpha for the Filipino-version of the inventory was .701. Therefore, the Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory – Filipino version demonstrated satisfactory evidence of validity and reliability. Thus, this inventory can be used in assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating preferred learning styles in Mathematics.

Discussions

Students should be encouraged to use their preferred learning styles to understand Mathematics. Grade 7 students in Camba High School may not truly represent the general student population in the Philippines. Further testing of the psychometric properties and test-retest reliability of the Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory Filipino version may be done using a large random sample in different parts of the country and future researchers may also want to test the reliability of the Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory Filipino version using other grade levels to find the most appropriate learning styles of their students in Mathematics. Future researchers may want to develop a Math-Specific Learning Styles Preference Inventory considering Gardner's multiple intelligence theory since the current inventory focused only on three learning styles (visual, auditory, kinesthetic).

Keywords: KINESTHETIC, VISUAL, AUDITORY

Reference Code: A97837

Wandering Shoes: Perceptivity on the Phenomenon of Truancy among Grade 10 Students

Richard Payawal

Introduction

Education fundamentally acts as a way for a state to convey the knowledge, skills, and attitudes from generation to another. The efforts exerted in education are deliberate which partly focuses on the development and betterment of students' character, behavior, and values. However, some of the students' behaviors are becoming unwanted. Considerably, among the undesirable behaviors of the students is truancy. Truancy is mostly described as an unexcused absence from school without parental knowledge.

Methods

In this study, qualitative research was utilized, focusing on the phenomenological approach. Furthermore, using purposive stratified sampling, a guidance designate, students and teachers all from Pasig National High School were chosen. Permission to conduct the study was obtained. Also, informed consent was secured to each of the participants and ethical considerations were fully discussed. Using an interview guide, the student-participants were able to expose their description on and causes plus effects of truancy. All participants' responses were transcribed verbatim, assigned into key points, codes, concepts and finally into themes.

Results

Using variables such as family, school, economy and student, the results were divulged. Financial difficulty, school climate, working to meet demands and peer influence appeared as the causative factors of truancy. Furthermore, the effects of wandering, on the other hand, were the inability to support family, poor academic performance, future instability and engagement of vices.

Discussions

According to the participants, truancy is relative to the inability to go school, which further regarded as intentional missing of classes. Also, the student-participants exposed the factor that triggered them to become truant. After a thorough assessment of their insights, four themes or categories emerged: financial difficulty, school climate, working to meet demands and peer influence. The student-participants explicitly expressed their viewpoints on the possible effects of truancy on them. These are the inability to support family, poor academic performance, future economic instability and engagement to vices. The viewpoints of the teacher participants and the guidance designate emerged to the following solutions: supporting financial needs, giving moral support, parental monitoring, giving considerations and developing students' abilities.

Keywords: truancy, absenteeism

Reference Code: A58734

**Reading Levels of Grade V Pupils at Selected Elementary Schools in the Division of City Schools,
San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan**

Jocelyn Cabalquinto

Introduction

This study intended to determine the pupils' levels of reading skills in terms of vocabulary and comprehension. This covered Grade V pupils who were enrolled during the School Year 2018-2019 at Bagong Buhay G Elementary School, Bagong Buhay I Elementary School, and Bagong Buhay A Elementary School in the Division of City Schools, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. A sample of 545 respondents was utilized and selected through stratified sampling.

Methods

The research utilized the descriptive method, and the research instrument used selections adapted from the Grade V book, Developing Reading Power V. The researcher used frequency, percentage, mean, and analysis for the statistical treatment of the data.

Results

From the findings, the following conclusions were made - the majority of the respondents were first-born, ten-year-old females with three children: the level of their vocabulary skills were approaching proficiency while that of the comprehension skills was developing. There was a significant difference in the respondents' levels of vocabulary and comprehension skills when they were grouped according to sex and in their level of comprehension skills in "No Shoes Today" when grouped according to age. On the other hand, there was no significant difference in their levels of vocabulary and comprehension skills when grouped according to birth order and number of children, as well as age, except in the levels of comprehension skills in "No Shoes Today".

Discussions

The present study would make teachers aware of the reading levels of the reading skills which may affect the reading comprehension of the pupils. Thus, teachers must be keen enough to observe such behavior to gain knowledge as to the learning methods to be utilized in dealing with deviation. Several studies conducted in reading and behavioral problems and this study would like to include other factors like age, sex, birth order, and several children. Different studies showed that reading and learning require order skills and so school is expected to give a higher complexity level of test for the more challenging task because it can be a bridge to critical thinking. Based on literature and studies reading skills play a vital role in learning vocabulary, accuracy, and comprehension which help to improve the learning experience of the child. On the part of the teacher, without reading, it is almost impossible to assess learning as almost all assessment tools are printed and should be read.

Keywords: Reading, Reading Comprehension, Reading Levels

Reference Code: A90042

Tracing Hybridity in Fields Avenue through Flanerie

Cindy Sicat

Introduction

This thesis is geared towards the identification of the representations of Fields Avenue through various texts of different media as hybridity is traced after the spatial analysis. Through flânerie, the narratives in these representations are identified as the hybridity is traced in every medium.

Methods

The paper employs story walking including the initial autoethnography for the background with the researcher as a flâneuse to supplement the spatial analysis of the selected written and visual texts and the determination of their representation of the street. The written texts include John Jack Wigley's "Bui Doi in the City" and "Fancy Dancers," which involve the author's experiences on Fields Avenue in the memoirs. The term hybridity is employed in the written materials using the selected characters as the flâneurs. The visual texts include the photographs of Hannah Reyes-Morales, Dave Tacon, and John Keatley. Fields Avenue is read, seen, and walked along. The researcher recalled her memories and experiences of the street. A close reading of the written texts employing the concepts of hybridity was also done. Roland Barthes' Camera Lucida terms studium and punctum were used for the photographs. The narratives of the representations were enumerated and compared based on the materials used.

Results

Upon walking along, reading, and seeing the Fields Avenue, the paper finds out that Fields Avenue is consistently represented through the selected texts as the street as a hybrid space considering all the walkers and involved individuals in the process. The process of walking along Fields Avenue proved that the street is more than just a center for international sex tourism and has multiple functions for the involved people. In addition to this, upon reading the texts about Fields Avenue, intended and unintended consequences were identified causing the street to be a hybrid, heterotopic, and diasporic space. Lastly, upon seeing the space, the realities of the street are captured as the ambivalence and hybridity surfaced in the selected photographs.

Discussions

The paper finds the presence of hybridity in the elements of the street and the match among the representations of Fields Avenue in the selected texts. With that, Angeles City's Fields Avenue becomes a space that offers more than sex and entertainment and is consistently represented by different media as this street stitches various stories of the walkers who traverse it to create its possessed identity.

Keywords: flanerie, space, fields avenue

Reference Code: A51472

Revisitation on the Approaches in Teaching Poetry: Input on Instructional Enrichment Modality

Angelita Carencia

Introduction

Learning, analyzing and teaching poetry and about poetry can be one of the most demanding responsibilities that many teachers need to face in a literature class. For some teachers, poetry may be taught to develop learner's knowledge of the language while others use it to teach structure, grammar, and vocabulary. In this study, the researcher focused on the investigation of different approaches utilized by Language Teachers in teaching poetry among Junior High School Students.

Methods

The researcher utilized the mixed method, particularly the sequential explanatory. This design empirically explored the approaches employed by English language teachers in the teaching of poetry which they find effective and in need of modification. The sample involved forty-eight teachers of poetry. Both modified standard questionnaires and unstructured interviews were used as gathering instruments.

Results

The results revealed that teachers of poetry utilize the following approaches: Personal-Response Based, Moral Philosophical, Information-based, Language-Based and Stylistic Approach. Among these approaches, Personal-Response Based Approach was considered the most effective approach after getting the General Mean of 3.56 while the Stylistic Approach needed modification based on the statistical analysis (General Mean=2.22). The respondents prefer approaches that enable students to make personal sharing and personal understanding, feelings and experiences toward a certain topic. Involving students intellectually and emotionally were the techniques found most effective which led teachers to improve their appreciation of the students' uniqueness. On the other hand, highly technical approaches are seldom used by teachers for they are found inappropriate and too difficult for junior high school students, thus, considered in need of modification. Moreover, the unfamiliarity of these approaches to both teachers and students sets their limitations. Using approaches that will lead to eliciting responses, relating and sharing of experiences and reaching self-understanding among students are the inputs that could be proposed in developing an instructional enrichment in the teaching of poetry.

Discussions

The result demonstrates the need for worthy input on instructional enrichment modality to provide assistance and alternatives to teachers when it comes to the teaching of poetry. A modality that will include approaches that require students to give responses, relate and share experiences and reach self-understanding.

Keywords: Approaches Utilized Poetry

Reference Code: A26709

Level of Awareness of Pet Owners on Pet-Acquired Infections: A Benchmark for Information Dissemination

Aldrin Tumamao

Introduction

Zoonotic diseases are very common nowadays. It is estimated that more than 6 out of every 10 infectious diseases in humans are acquired from animals. Because of the increasing number of Filipinos nowadays have pets, it is important to be aware of the different zoonotic infections and ways on how to prevent them from acquiring them. The study determined the level of awareness of pet owners on pet-acquired infections and developed an Information education and communication (IEC) material on pet-acquired infections to prevent acquisition by pet-owners and the community.

Methods

The respondents of the study were fifty (50) allied health science students enrolled at Northwestern University, 32 females and 18 males. The majority of the respondents belong to the age group 19-20 years old and most of them owned dogs as pets. The descriptive research design was used in the study using a survey questionnaire. Frequency and percentage were used to present the profile of the respondents and weighted mean to present their level of awareness on pet-acquired infections.

Results

Findings of the study showed that the respondents are slightly aware of Dipylidiasis, Cryptosporidiosis and Lymphocytic choriomeningitis as pet-acquired infections but highly aware of rabies. Dipylidiasis, Cryptosporidiosis, and Lymphocytic choriomeningitis are only slightly known by the respondents because these infections are not very common in the Philippines and occur only for about 0.7-1.4% of the world population; Highly aware on bites and scratches as the mode of transmission, but as mentioned by Global Health of Parasitic Diseases of the Center for Disease Control, food can be the common source for some zoonotic infections when animals such as dogs and cats are infected with parasites; Moderately aware on the signs and symptoms of pet-acquired infections that include anal itching, skin itching, diarrhea and fever; and highly aware on the proper disposal of animal wastes and regular medical check-up of pets as preventive measures.

Discussions

The study concluded that the respondents were highly aware only on rabies infection, highly aware of bites and scratches as a mode of transmission and highly aware of proper disposal of animal wastes and regular medical check-ups of pets as preventive measures. There is a need to enhance the awareness of pet owners and the community regarding pet-acquired infections using the developed information education material. The result of the study can be used also by the Local Government Units as a basis in creating policies and guidelines in the ownership of pets to prevent pet-acquired infections.

Keywords: zoonotic, pet-acquired infections, allied health science students

Reference Code: A88204

Marketing Strategies of Private Hospitals in the National Capital Region

Peter Andrew Dumanig

Introduction

Marketing strategy is very much important in developing any business. Without it, the effort of the business to attract customers is put to waste. The main focus of the strategy is to make sure that the product and services fulfill the demands of the customers and maintain a long-term relationship with those customers. To achieve this, one will have to initiate a flexible strategy that responds to the changes in customers' demand and perception. It may also give a brand name to the services which will help run the business in new markets smoothly and efficiently. The main purpose of the marketing strategy is to identify whether the target customers are satisfied with the services of the business. Once the company has created and implemented its strategy, it has to identify the assessment of the customer and if changes or improvements are required it has to apply these for the maximum satisfaction of customers

Methods

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the marketing strategies of private hospitals in the national capital region. It used the descriptive type of research wherein 1,000 randomly selected respondents were asked to answer the researcher-made questionnaire. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Weighted Mean, t-Test and ANOVA were employed as statistical tools.

Results

The respondents who were walk-ins and had deficiency illnesses can afford the services of the hospital since they paid in cash. The marketing strategies of the hospital were effective in terms of product, price, promotion, and place. There were significant differences in the respondents' assessment of the effectiveness of the marketing strategies of the hospital in terms of product, price, promotion, and place when grouped by mode of payment, classification of the patient and illness-based classification.

Discussions

The hospital should sustain/continue to provide accurate findings/results at all times considering that diagnoses/assessments are based on the results. Though pricing is not a problem for the patients, the hospital may continue improving its medical services package so that financially challenged individuals can also enjoy the services the private hospitals render/offer. Hospitals may create health packages that are affordable to everyone wherein they have to be aware of what the community needs to be able to cater to these needs. Hospitals should go online and be digitally connected to target modern patients who research for hospitals where their in-depth search is done on mobile devices

Keywords: Keywords: 4Ps, marketing strategies, private hospitals, joint venture hospitals

Reference Code: A95599

E-Learning System on Data Structures for Panpacific University North Philippines

Zareena Bohol

Introduction

As one of the important components of higher learning, e-learning is considered a new way of teaching and learning and an imperative strategy in the educational reform that creates a new borderless learning environment and opportunities. The Panpacific University North Philippines (PUNP) is committed to continuously improve its instructional delivery by integrating Information Technology tools. By adopting an e-learning system, the university shall uphold its commitment to its mission and vision and retain its competitiveness as a higher educational institution. This project study attempted to design and develop an e-Learning system for the university.

Methods

To develop the prototype of e-learning on Data Structures, the researcher used the Instructional System Design (ISD) methodology because it provides a step-by-step system for the design, development, and evaluation of learning materials. Students enrolled in the course Data Structures for Second Semester, S.Y. 2011-2012 were the respondents of the study.

Results

Findings of the project study: 1. Based on the data gathered, the majority of the students in Data Structure for Second Semester, S.Y. 2011-2012 are active sensory, visual, and sequential learners. 2. Since the majority of the students are active, sensory, visual, and sequential learners, the appropriate learning style presentations to be used for the various topics of the course include videos and sounds, step-by-step presentations of lessons, images, and texts. 3. The features integrated into the proposed system along the area on course management are enrolment of the students, authentication, topic content creation, course announcement, forum management, and list of students. In the area of student performance, features such as the taking of exams and quizzes; and viewing of students' performance are included. The log-in information, audit trail, database back-up, and password encryption are also included in the area of security and control.

Discussions

Based on the findings, there are different learning styles of students enrolled in the course Data Structures but the majority belongs to a common learning style. Features for course management, student performance, and security and control measures were customized and learning styles of the students of PUNP. It is recommended that the researcher should include the faculty members who are teaching Data Structures at PUNP in the conduct of a survey questionnaire to obtain the teacher's preferences in presenting topics of the course.

Keywords: e-learning systems, data structures, learning style presentations, dominant style

Reference Code: A48964

Mandarin Language Classroom Anxiety: A Proposed Teacher Manual

Daniel Reyes

Introduction

Riasati (2011) has confirmed that anxiety is one of the key factors prompting in foreign language learning. The results of this study were used as the basis for the development of the teacher manual.

Methods

Total enumeration was utilized. The developed Chinese Language Learning Anxiety Scale (CLLAS) developed by Luo (2014) was administered. The next instrument on the factors that can affect the language learning process of the respondents was developed by the researcher and validated by experts.

Results

The anxiety level in all the language skills of the respondents was low. The mean of the Mandarin final grades of the respondents signifies an outstanding performance. The listed factors that can affect the language learning process were slightly influential. The correlation values show that there is no significant relationship between the level of Mandarin classroom anxiety of the respondents and their performance, and their performance was not affected by the factors affecting their anxiety. In cognizant of the results of the study, the researcher designed a Teacher, Manual.

Discussions

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: 1) The respondents are experiencing a low anxiety level in four macro-skills. 2) The respondents generally perform with outstanding remarks; 3) The respondents are slightly influenced by their classroom environment and their characteristics towards language learning; 4) The respondents' level of Mandarin classroom language anxiety does not affect their performance in the Mandarin language; 5) The level of Mandarin classroom anxiety of the respondents affects the factors affecting the language process as presented in classroom environment and the learner's characteristics; 6) The respondents' performance in the Mandarin language is not affected by the factors present in the classroom environment and their characteristics, and 7) The teacher manual is developed with the concepts assisting the understanding of classroom language learning anxiety and the factors influencing them.

Keywords: foreign language anxiety; Mandarin; teacher manual

Reference Code: A17187

The Demographics of a Secondary School and Its Relationship to English Language Motivation

Roel Esguerra

Introduction

The life of an ESL teacher in a developing country is very formidable considering that several factors are beyond his or her control, like learning demotivators. In this paper, the researcher documents his observations through an empirical study of how poverty-stricken ESL high school students in a Philippine coastal area are unaffected by their demographics, social circumstances, and life dynamics. This study finds its place in the array of research outputs that discount the debilitating effects of poverty in the ESL motivation of those who are less privileged in life.

Methods

The descriptive method was utilized in attaining the objectives of this study. This method involved the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the present nature, composition or process of phenomena. Survey questionnaires were employed which emphasize the socio-economic status of the students. Data gathered were analyzed and interpreted using Percentage Distribution, Pearson-R and Chi-Square to come up with a sound and thorough processing of the data.

Results

The result found in the study implies that the demographic variables of the respondents (1) Parent's educational attainment (2) Parents Occupation (3) Presence of parents (4) Exposure to Reading Materials (5) Prospect for College Education (6) and Family Income has positive result yet not significant enough to affect their English Language motivation and academic achievements. The participant's demographic profile does not affect their academic success, none of the demographic variables are said to have a significant relationship to their academic success. Whether it is social or economic issues, the respondents can still achieve academic excellence despite the insufficient teaching materials, their family, home, and school environment.

Discussions

The educational risks of low-income status and financial support of the student respondents' family may have opposite effects on their success in school because the given situation may not impede the student's academic success. This does not lead to discouragement and loss of interest in their studies. It provides the idea that the student's ability to master positive response or behavior in a given situation, defines that they are well-adjusted individuals despite their socio and economic status. It can be said that the demographic variables presented in the study do not impede ESL motivation and academic achievement. The impact of poverty on the family can affect the family's members especially the children, in a negative way. The subsequent disruption to family life can also directly affect a child's ability to learn oftentimes hinder students and affecting academic performance in school. For teachers to be more successful with students from culturally diverse backgrounds, they will be convinced to conduct intensive training that will make them more equipped and knowledgeable in the latest trends and issues in pedagogy and provide all possible sources to help the less fortunate students and enjoy the privilege of quality education.

Keywords: ESL motivation, Demographics.

Reference Code: A22610

Developing Mastery in Addition and Subtraction of Integers through Math-A-Battlefield Technique

Jerson Sebastian
Queeny Joyce Flores-Sebastian

Introduction

Performing operations in signed numbers are one of the least mastered skills by students. This is crucial since most of the concepts in higher mathematics rely on this concept. It is observed that students struggle to perform operations in signed numbers because they fail to recall the rules. It is for this reason that the researchers thought of designing a technique that simplifies the addition and subtraction of integers using manipulatives (called the "Math-a-Battlefield Technique"). This study investigated the effectiveness of the said technique in developing mastery in addition and subtraction of integers.

Methods

The one-group pre-test-post-test experimental design was used. The population included all Grade 7 learners of Batac National High School enrolled for the school year 2018 – 2019. Of the 139 Grade 7 learners, 99 were taken as subjects. Learners who failed to undergo the intervention were excluded from the study. The study lasted for 6 weeks. The primary gathering tools were two sets of test questionnaires (pretest and posttest). These were validated by a panel of experts. Both were paper-and-pencil tests, relatively of the same level of difficulty, and composed of problems in addition and subtraction of integers. Data obtained were subjected to quantitative analysis.

Results

Results showed that the performance of the subjects in the posttest was higher compared to that of the pretest. In the pretest, the subjects posted an average score of 9.48 out of a maximum score of 25, while in the posttest, they obtained an average of 19.05. The t-test for dependent samples was used to determine whether the performance of the subjects in the pretest and the posttest were significantly different. Statistical analysis revealed that the difference is highly significant with a t-value of 28.03. When the learners were asked regarding their feedback on the intervention, they affirmed that it indeed helped them understand the addition and subtraction of integers. According to them, the technique is easy to follow and remember, and they find it interesting.

Discussions

The results suggest that the "Math-A-Battlefield Technique" is an effective approach in teaching the addition and subtraction of integers since it makes use of manipulatives that appeal to the senses, thus motivates the learners to learn better. Hence, it is highly recommended that this strategy be used to teach the said concept.

Keywords: integers, addition, subtraction, manipulatives

Reference Code: A62044

Campus Ministry Programs Vis-A-Vis To Spiritual Maturity of Teaching and Non-Teaching Personnel of St. Mary's Academy Guagua, Pampanga

Catrina Pedronan

Introduction

The study was conducted to evaluate the Campus Ministry programs vis-a-vis on the spiritual maturity of the teaching and non-teaching personnel of St. Mary's Academy Guagua, Pampanga.

Methods

So that the study would become realistic and well-founded, the researcher used a researcher-constructed questionnaire reflecting various activities of the Campus Ministry and tried to collate the responses of the respondents to identify as to what extent these activities affected their spiritual maturity. After preparing and collating everything, the needed information for the study was established.

Results

The responses of the Grade School Level, High School Level and that of the Non-Teaching Personnel showed that with consideration from the various areas observed, there was just a slim difference in terms of the effects of the said activities to their spiritual maturity.

Discussion

That in general, the school teaching and non-teaching personnel got that very positive result in terms of their spiritual maturity.

Keywords: Campus Ministry Programs, Spiritual Maturity,

Reference Code: A99033

Improving Student Achievement In General Physics 2 through Reciprocal Teaching

Michelle Agulay

Introduction

This study is anchored on students' difficulty in understanding principles, and key concepts in physics. The students were not enthusiastic and interested in learning. Only a few students had a great willingness to answer comprehension questions voluntarily. Most of them were passive; they answered the questions only if the teacher pointed at them to answer.

To overcome such problems, especially students' achievement, many teaching strategies are needed to put into practice, and one of the strategies is Reciprocal Teaching.

Methods

This study determined the effectiveness of the Reciprocal Teaching strategy in teaching science concepts for grade twelve students. The science lessons contained in the Reciprocal Teaching strategy were based on the K-12 Basic Education Curriculum Guide. This study was conducted at General Artemio Ricarte Senior High School during the fourth quarter, SY 2018-2019. Two regular matched grade twelve classes, with 31 students each, of the said school were used as samples in this research. A teacher-made test was used in determining the respondents' physics achievement. A pretest was administered to the experimental and control groups before the tryout. After teaching the experimental class through the Reciprocal Teaching strategy, the same test was administered as a post-test. The means and t-test were employed to compare the two test results and to find out if there was a significant improvement in the students' knowledge of physics concepts and whether there was a difference between the gains of both groups.

Results

The results of the tryout showed a significant difference between the posttest mean scores of the experimental and control groups. The experimental group scored significantly higher than the control in the students' performance. This implies that the Reciprocal Teaching strategy was effective in the instruction of the basic physics concepts in particular and in the improvement of students' achievement in physics in general.

Discussions

Based on the findings of the study, the following arrived as implications: (1) There was an improvement in the achievement of the students because using the Reciprocal Teaching strategy promotes better understanding and additional knowledge in learning physics concepts. (2) The students improved in their achievement because more views and experiences gathered on Reciprocal Teaching activities could be easily understood.

Keywords: Reciprocal Teaching

Reference Code: A36653

The Extent of the Impact of Research Development in Looc National High School, Nasugbu, Batangas

Ron Ronald Cloma

Introduction

The availability of the resources in conducting research is a big challenge in provincial schools especially those from far-flung areas where updated books and good internet connections are so infrequent.

Methods

The survey questionnaire was made. A descriptive survey methodology was employed and simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used.

Results

The time frame of RONS (Research on School) Improvement Plan is being used by the Grade 10 English teachers in Looc National High School and this developed improvement plan can serve as a guide to the teachers in another school to help their students develop good action research.

Discussions

In terms of social issues awareness, research development helped the respondents determine the effects and causes of social problems but need to focus on formulating solutions. It helped the respondents in comprehending well appropriate literature and articles for the study but need improvement on how to summarize articles. Finally, research development had enhanced respondents' skill in defining research topics effortlessly but need to be strict in following set research work plans.

Keywords: Research development, research, research skills

Reference Code: AZ6IX

Development and Validation of Module in Earth and Life Science

Edmun Andrade

Introduction

Development and Validation of Modules in Selected Topics in Earth and Life Science for Grade 11 learners is one way of individualizing instruction. This will be an alternative way of learning to give each learner a chance to work independently and go through to his/her own pace of learning. It is an opportunity to test the ability and capability of learners to comprehend the instruction and direction in the module as well as following the procedure in different exercises in the modules.

Methods

The researcher used a quasi-experiment for having only one section that took the pre-test and post-test. This section used the developed and validated module for the whole period in the second quarter. The class-respondent chosen was the least performing class in the year level.

Results

The activities helped increase the understanding of the concepts topics in science. The comparison of the test results in the pre-test and post-test agree that the module helps to increase the performance of learners as respondents in this study.

Type of Test	Mean Difference	SD	Computed Z-Value
Pretest	23.54	5.04	11.89
Posttest	36.7		<13.20

Tabulated Value	α -difference	Interpretation	Decision
1.960	1.11	Significant	Reject H_0

The table revealed that there is a significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores of learners in science. One way of telling us that the module constructed is catering to the ability and capability of the learners particularly to their needs.

Discussion

The data gathered revealed that the perception of students and teachers with regards to the language of the module were clearly expressed and stated. The learning competency is relevant to the least mastered skills of the respondents. When it comes to content, it was very congruent with the learning competencies that were unpacked to cover the lesson and skills needed.

Keywords: Innovation, Strategy, Methodology in Teaching

Reference Code: JQPLF

Assessment of Tourist Attractions and Facilities in Ilocos Norte

Rona Leigh Bueno

Cherie Orpia

Introduction

The tourism program of Ilocos Norte dubbed as Paoay Kumakaway was launched in 2011 to lure tourists to visit and enjoy the stay in the province. The study aimed to assess the various attractions and facilities of tourism as perceived by tourists. It assessed whether they are aware of these facilities, are they used, and whether they were satisfied by it.

Methods

Tourist respondents were interviewed in the tourist spot they are seen in the summer of 2016. Key tourism towns were selected as data-gathering sites. A socio-demographic profile was gathered per respondent. For analysis, this study is patterned to the Department of Interior and Local Government Citizen Satisfaction Index System. Each was asked on specific tourist sites whether they are aware of it, have availed it, and asked of their assessment and importance of the site through a scaled scoring.

Results

The majority of these tourists are females, single and college graduates. Most tourists stayed in Hotels and that their primary purpose of travel is for Holidays followed by VFR (Visiting Relatives and Friends). The majority of the tourists learned about Ilocos Norte through social media such as Facebook and Instagram. Results show that most tourists are aware of the province's tourist facilities and attractions and they have availed it. The satisfaction of tourists falls mostly in the "satisfied" and "definitely satisfied" category. Importance of the programs and facilities fall mostly on the the "high" to "very high"

Discussions

The overall rating of the tourism industry in Ilocos Norte is "high" which means that the tourism industry of the province is pleasing and satisfactory to the tourists. The Provincial Tourism Office of Ilocos Norte should continue the active management and development of the province as a prime destination. The creation of new themes for tourism in the province and product innovation is encouraged to not just invite more tourists but also encourage repeat visits. Moreover, if the creation of new tourist attractions will require time and major financial consideration, the Tourism Office may target a new market segment that is emerging worldwide and has economic benefits such as the differently-abled tourist. Research towards inclusivity in tourism can also be conducted for continuing tourism development in the province.

Keywords: satisfaction, Ilocos Norte, tourism, assessment

Reference Code: A52571

NCR - RACE Champ with CHED

NCR - September 28, 2019

LGBT as Teachers: Perceptions of Colleagues and Administrators

Cherry Red Lomibao

Introduction

A country's future economic growth is linked to the quality of its educational system. The Philippines' adult literacy rate as of 2015 is 96.6%, its youth literacy rate is 98.2%; concluding that Filipino teachers are effective. With the sudden increase of LGBT teachers, the question now is to be effective, the teacher must be male or female, but not an LGBT? A literature review does not mention that a teacher must be either a female or a male. This study presented 30 proven characteristics of effective teachers, and has asked 222 respondents as to their level of agreement that their LGBT colleagues are effective as secondary school teachers. Respondents also have provided input as to what grade level and subject their LGBT colleagues should teach to be more engaging and motivating for learners.

Methods

To obtain information concerning the perceptions of teachers and administrators regarding their LGBT colleagues, the descriptive research design was used and the purposive sampling technique was applied. The target population for this research was all the secondary school teachers and administrators in North II District, Caloocan City.

Results

Findings showed that both teachers and administrators perceived the level of agreement of the effectiveness of LGBT teachers is the same. Both almost answered "Strongly Agree" to the three clusters of characteristics of an effective teacher, being Self-Confident and Creative ranked as top. Even more apparent are the similarities in subjects taught it concluded that MAPEH is the best subject for their LGBT colleagues. As to Grade Level, both groups of respondents said they should handle any grade level since they were known to be adaptive and flexible.

Discussion

The researcher recommended the following: (a) For LGBT teachers, in particular, to take note what are their perceived weaknesses and strengths according to their co-teachers and administrators so that they can work further in enhancing or downplaying themselves as the case may be. (b) Recruitment Officers in Teacher Education Institutions are requested to take note that LGBT teachers are perceived by their colleagues to be flexible and able to teach any grade level; and should therefore not be discriminated against or discouraged. (c) For the school community to make sure that LGBT teacher should be treated equally with "straight" teachers and given the same rights and privileges. As a result of this study, the researcher hopes that readers' attitudes towards LGBT people be more accepting.

Keywords: LGBT, 30 Characteristics of Effective Teachers, Equal rights, Master in Education Management, Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Reference Code: A64640

Factors Affecting the Reading Comprehension Level of Grade Six Learners of Selected Elementary School in the District Of Tanza, Cavite

Amado Cadiong

Introduction

This study probes on factors affecting the Reading comprehension level of 264 Grades Six learners in the three selected Elementary Schools in the District of Tanza, Cavite for the academic year 2018-2019. The researcher aptly considered the descriptive type of method of research using the PHIL-IRI Test and the researcher-made questionnaire data-gathering instruments. The gathers data were analyzed through percentage main, arbitrary scale with its corresponding adjectival interpretation, and the Pearson product (r) moment of correlation. The singular hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that the majority of Grades VI learners comprised the instructional level of reading comprehension; the parent, home, teacher and learner factors all have the moderate extent of association to the learners level of reading comprehension, while home, teacher and learner factors have had a negligible association with learners reading.

Methods

The descriptive type of method of research was used in the study. This method of research aims to describe the results of the investigation based on survey questionnaire used in gathering data (Best 2013) Moreover, this study determines the extent to which predetermined factors affect the reading comprehension level of Grade VI learners in Selected Elementary School in the District of Tanza, Cavite during the School Year 2018-2019.

Results

Reading Comprehension Level of Grade 6 Learners. As shown in Table 1 that the respondents reading comprehension scores using the PHIL-IRI Test in English of Selected Elementary Schools in the District of Tanza, Cavite Divisions of Trece Martires City for the Academic Year 2018-2019. Reflected in the table among the 264 respondents; 32.60% or 86 pupils were identifies belonging to frustration level of reading comprehension comprising of two (2) respondents or 0.8% who attained a score of 29%,8 or 3% who got a score of 43%,29 or 11% scored 57% reading score and 47 or 17.8% received 71% score in reading; 40.50% of the total respondents were identified belonging to the instructional level of reading comprehension comprising of 107 pupils who scored 86% in the reading test, and 26.9% of the total.respondents were identified belonging to independent level of reading comprehension level.

Discussion

This study determined the reading comprehension levels and extent of factors related to the reading comprehension level school year 2018-2019 among the selected Elementary School in the District of Tanza, Cavite.

Keywords: Reading: Comprehension, Parent, Home, Learners, Teachers factor, Polytechnic University of The Philippines., Master in Educational Management, Sta. Mesa Manila.

Reference Code: A57126

Implementation Challenges of Early Childhood Care and Development in District IV, City Of Manila

Maritess Mationg

Introduction

The researcher's purpose of this study was to arrive at a district-wide review and collection of proposed enhancements and recommendations for better and more equitable ECCD Program implementation in District IV, City of Manila. As perceived by the Kindergarten Teachers, preparations before and during the school year were enough to attain the expected outcome of quality Kindergarten learners and to be ready for formal schooling as they enter Grade One. On the other hand, the Grade One Teachers are dissatisfied with the results which revealed, more often than not, that not all Kindergarten pupils are ready to enter formal schooling.

Methods

The descriptive research design was used in this study to describe the characteristics of the respondents and to obtain information concerning the current status of conditions in the current situation. In addition to this, a purposive sampling technique was applied to the homogenous population of 63 Kindergarten Teachers and 96 Grade One Teachers as the respondents of the study.

Results

Study results showed that respondents perceived the level of implementation of the components of the ECCD Program in all 14 study schools were "Highly Implemented" in terms of learning and assessment, content/learning areas, physical facilities, resources and environment, and program management, while "Implemented" in the area of standard for teachers. In the table of Respondents' answers to the Open-Ended Questions as to Challenges Faced and Solutions Proposed, the area of Physical Facilities, resources, and environment got the highest number and Program Management got the least, though these two components both indicated as "Highly Implemented".

Discussion

A main finding according to the research project of SEAMEO INNOTECH on Quality Assurance in Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) in Southeast Asia on 2011, that there is an absence of explicit ECCD Quality Assurance Frameworks that could serve as an anchor or baseline of exhaustive ECCD program participated by ten of its 11 member-countries including the Philippines. This study resulted in an in-depth understanding of the implementation of the Kindergarten as perceived by its main implementers. They indicated specific challenges and proposed solutions that could help teachers to be understood in their current situation. Though the majority of the areas resulted in "Highly Implemented", there are still some components that need to be improved. An action plan was proposed by the researcher as a product.

Keywords: Implementation, Kindergarten, Early Childhood Care and Development

Reference Code: A82085

Social Support and Academic Achievement of Grade 12 Students

Jericho Bautista

Introduction

The study focused on how social support from parents, teachers, peers, and school heads correlates to academic achievement. According to Ahmed (2010), distinct student factors namely family attributes, sex, and level of motivation from external factors such as parents, peers, and teachers contribute to academic performance.

This study focused on the possible relationship between social support and academic achievement. For the first variable, the extent of social support in terms of parental support, peer support, teacher support, and school head support was evaluated. For the second variable, academic achievement was measured using general average grades for the first and second semester of the previous academic year. Also, the profile of the respondents such as age, section, and sex was determined.

Methods

Stratified random sampling was used to determine the target population. Each class served as strata. Out of 171 enrolled Grade 12 students, only 94 were randomly selected as respondents.

This correlational research made use of a questionnaire adapted from the study of Melendez (2011) to assess the social support given to the respondents. Then, the Likert scale was used to provide a verbal interpretation. For academic achievement, an average of student-respondents for the first semester of the school year 2016-2017 was taken.

Results

The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents are female with ages ranging from 17-18 years old. Also, most student-respondents got a general weighted average of 85-89 and were interpreted as very satisfactory.

There was a significant relationship between social support and academic achievement of the respondents. The result also revealed that the teacher is the number one influential factor that contributes to students' academic success, followed by peers, supervisors, and parents accordingly.

Discussion

This study emphasized the importance of social support to the students' learning process and these findings will be useful in assisting educators, parents, and policymakers to develop strategies that would enhance the academic achievement of students.

Keywords: Social Support, Achievement

Reference Code: A5II03

Proposed Design of Rock Causeway for Port Of San Luis

Oliver Dimailig

Introduction

Transportation is a very important factor in the process of development and that the absence of transport facilities significantly slows down the realization of the growth potential of a certain area. In most countries, sea transport exists primarily for enhancing international trade. In the Philippines, owing to its geographic location, sea transport is not just for foreign trade purposes but it is also a crucial part of its domestic trade network. Seaports played an integral part in the country's total transport system. For that reason, port development is a major component of the overall transportation development in the country in coordination with the Philippine Ports Authority.

Methods

Data Gathering and Site Development: Site planning, in its narrow sense, involves the disposition of spaces for its appropriate uses. **Preliminary Data Analysis:** The researcher gathered all necessary field data including hydrological and topographic surveys, photographs of the site in Brgy. Banoyo, San Luis, Batangas. To prepare an efficient and reliable cost estimate and forecast an economical and practical implementation of a work schedule, a detail survey and research regarding those mentioned matters were carried out. **Technical Description:** The fundamental requirement in designing a rock causeway includes the assessment of the naturally occurring phenomena to which the structure will be subjected. Considering the proposed design of rock causeway in Brgy. Banoyo, San Luis, Batangas, the proponent gathered the parameter required for the preliminary design calculation.

Results

Based on the computation, surveys, and interviews on proper authority, the researcher came up with the following cost estimate: a. The total cost of the first design of the rock causeway for a length of 170m amounted to Php 45,881,300.00. From the Gantt chart, the project duration is 210 days. b. For the total cost of the second design with the same length of 170m and a continuous stair landing from -2.0 m elevation up to -3.0 m elevation amounted to Php 48,048,700.00. From the Gantt chart, the project duration is 240 days.

Discussions

Efficient, safe, economical and aesthetically-pleasing engineering structures do not happen by design alone, careful project planning and reliable project management are also very essential. The design of the proposed rock causeway for Port of San Luis will give an improvement to the economic aspect of Barangay Banoyo and its nearby barangay in the municipality.

Keywords: Port, rock causeway, San Luis, PPA, Batangas

Reference Code: A72952

Virtual

Planting the Seeds of Environmental Care: Mangrove Reforestation in Coastal Areas of Masantol

Debbie Lulu

Introduction

Living in coastal communities deserves a closer look as it may run-up to the probability of facing a lot of challenges amid the stormy season, when coastal become hit by natural calamities, for instance, storms, surges or tsunamis, that may create a disaster to the community. But mangrove forests can help mitigate the results, in this way, a need to plant their seeds can truly secure people living in coastal areas. With global warming and sea-level rise, it is important to look after mangroves and provide the necessary measure to save them. Awareness about the significance of the mangrove ecosystem and the involvement of local communities in their management can add to better security.

Methods

Narrative qualitative research was employed and utilized in addressing the research questions. The methodology involved an examination of the perceptions of coastal inhabitants in Masantol, Pampanga about mangroves. Investigations revolved around data and documents from articles, school reports, news reports, journals, and reflections. There were interviews with informants and other officials directly involved in the utilization of the project.

Results

The study revealed that mangrove forests are very essential in the environment. It provides habitat for marine organisms like fishes, crabs, seashells, and shrimps. Moreover, its main function is to safeguard coastal areas against the strong waves of tsunamis, erosion and also typhoons. Almost all informants use mangroves as their food source since they are a valuable habitat for fish and crabs. The data showed that coastal community people are aware of the issues faced by their community, so, informants volunteered in tree planting, clean and green projects, and are engaged in mangrove reforestation to replace mangroves that have been a loss.

Discussion

Due to the importance of the mangrove ecosystem and the issues that might endanger the life of mangroves, coastal community people conducted mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation in their locality. Mangroves will be a good help not only in balancing the ecosystem but also serve as their protector and shield against storm surge, tsunami, erosion, and typhoon. It also showed how informants promote mangrove planting in schools, other localities and different private sectors with the help of the local government. This study provided a better understanding of the socio-economic importance of the mangrove ecosystem and tackled issues regarding environmental awareness of community people and local government.

Keywords: Mangroves, Reforestation, Coastal Community

Reference Code: A19278

Safety Performance of the Construction Industry

Mildred Ramos

Introduction

The construction industry is a booming industry and remains so with the continuation of the development process. Yet, construction can be a hazardous business. This is widely recognized by everyone in the construction industry because there is a large number of work-related accidents and fatalities. With a highly mobile population of workers and different contractors working on dangerous construction sites at the same time, the construction industry continues to be a major cause of death and disabilities. One of the important areas that require improvement in site safety. Thus, the study aimed to assess the safety performance of the construction industry in Ilocos Norte based on the Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHS) in construction.

Methods

This study utilized the descriptive method of research to assess the level of the safety performance of the construction industry in Ilocos Norte. A total of 18 construction companies with on-going vertical projects and engaged in government and private projects responded to a set of site observational checklist adopted from the OSH Standards and a questionnaire adopted from the research of Mc Evoy (2007).

Results

Results of the study showed that 1) no construction site achieved total compliance with all required safety practices; 2) the majority of the respondents did not attend any safety training; 3) most of the safety non performance issues belonged to the self-protection category. This finding showed that the site workers themselves are either unaware of the importance of personnel safety practices and they do not want to wear personal protective equipment as they consider it as a hindrance in their work productivity; 4) all the companies have good construction safety and health program, however, these are not implemented in the work sites. Thus, safety knowledge, attitude, and habits at all levels of the project workforce are not promoted, maintained and enhanced by regular and continuing safety training and education. The results further showed that almost all of the companies had a low level of safety performance.

Discussions

The results show that the level of the construction industry as regards to site safety needs great improvement. Thus, there is a need for intervention measures to improve safety performance. It involves the active involvement of policymakers and enforcers in collaboration with the contractors and workers that play active roles in the effective implementation of safety in the work sites.

Keywords: safety performance, accident, occupational safety and health standards, construction safety and health program

Reference Code: A07648

Mobile device Utilization of Selected Member Schools of MUNPARLAS Academic Libraries

Mark Joel Avila

Introduction

Libraries of today are facing challenges that affect the services they provide to their patrons. These are search engines that offer easy access and convenience to its users, and because of these qualities, the study habits of students such as information-seeking behavior was changed. Developing a new approach in librarianship needs to be done to meet the future demand and expectations of the younger generation in their library. Information professionals should make a shift that focuses not only on library collection but more on research analysis on their patrons. The objective of this research is to determine how respondents use their mobile devices in accessing information online and to identify the services in the library that students usually access using their mobile devices.

Methods

The researcher employed a descriptive survey method. This type of research was used to describe the characteristics of a population. The goal is to explore the collected data and characteristics of sampled students in accessing library resources and services online, by presenting the frequencies, averages and statistical calculation to gain a better understanding of the topic. The researcher used the modified questionnaire of William Caniano (2014) whose research is similar in this study. The primary aim of the questionnaire is to determine how library patrons utilize library information and its resources online using their mobile device and to analyze the perceived usefulness and ease of use of every patron in utilizing online services in the library. This research will use a mixture of closed-ended questions and open comments in the questionnaire.

Results

This study revealed that most of the sample students preferred easy access when searching for academic information online. The use of the mobile device on their academic task and online library service access is widely accepted because of its perceived usefulness and ease of use they provide to all library patrons.

Discussion

To sum up, libraries need to frequently transform to meet the interest and expectations of their users. Upgrading of facilities and becoming a more tech-savvy librarian will benefit everyone in the library. Continuous study of library patrons is advised to achieve additional concepts and ideas in maintaining a user-centered vision for all library programs.

Keywords: information seeking behavior, information professionals, librarianship.

Reference Code: A43667

Relationship of School Facilities to the Learning Achievements of Selected Grade 12 ABM Students of Ninoy Aquino Senior High School

Geline Lontoc

Introduction

This research focused on determining the relationship between school facilities and learning achievements of selected grade 12 Accountancy, Business and Management students in Ninoy Aquino Senior High School. The performance of school facilities significantly affects student achievement. According to Uline and Moran (2008), the insufficiency of facility involved teaching and learning performance, both for students and staff health and safety.

Methods

The study used correlational quantitative research to determine the relationship between school facilities and the learning achievements of the respondents. The researcher utilized a questionnaire in the form of a checklist to complete the study. It consists of the respondent's demographic profile, school facilities, and also the general weighted average of the students for the 1st semester year 2016 and 1st semester year 2017. The respondents of the study were selected ninety (90) Grade 12 Accountancy, Business and Management Students from three different sections. The researchers used stratified random sampling wherein the strata are the sections in the school.

Results

Based on the data gathered, analyzed and tabulated, terms of demographic profile, the majority of respondents belong to 17-18 years old. Regarding gender, both males and females have the same frequency, a total of 50 or 50 percent. As to School facilities, the Classroom revealed the greatest facility that affects the learning achievement of the participants. It was followed by the ICT Room, Library, Clinic. Whereas, the Comfort Room the findings showed that this facility has the least effect on the learning achievement of the participants. The researchers find that there is an improvement in the GWA of the majority of the respondents. Evidence came from the data which shows that the majority of respondents (34) attain a GWA of 85 to 88 for the 1st semester of the school year 2016 while the majority of respondents (33) in the 1st semester of the school year 2017 was able to obtain a GWA of 89 to 92 signifying the improvement in their GWA.

Discussion

Based on the result of this research, the researcher recommends that educators must have adequate facilities and amenities for students to improve student performance as well as to improve the education process. Continuous funding from the government was also requested to support the improvements in school facilities.

Keywords: School Facilities, Learning Achievements, Senior High School

Reference Code: O8MXN

Interactive Whiteboard Application Based Science Videos: A Strategy to Improve Science Assessment Results of Grade 4 Pupils in Sto. Niño Elementary School

Ariane Jake Vergara

Introduction

Teaching Science topics are more dynamic and interesting if there are available and sufficient instructional materials. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Science teachers to conceptualize new strategies and approaches and to devise and provide the necessary materials for use in science classes as an alternative for expensive instructional materials. It is for this reason that the researcher conducted the study on “Interactive Whiteboard Application-based Science Videos: Strategy to Improve Science Assessment Results of Grade 4 Pupils” to enhance pupils’ performance consequently improve assessment results in Science.

Methods

This study utilized one-group pretest-posttest experimental design to test the effectiveness of using interactive whiteboard application-based science videos in teaching Science specifically on the topics about Unit III-Effects of Force on Objects and Light, Heat and Sound. The study used clustered sampling whereas the section with the lowest mean percentage score, Grade IV Mapagbigay learners, determined as the participant. The group was observed twice, before and after indulging in the particular strategy.

Results

This study was limited only to the 30 Grade 4 learners of Sto. Nino Elementary School (Mapagbigay), San Pablo City during the Third Grading Period specifically on competencies under UNIT III – Effects of Force on Objects and Light, Heat and Sound of the School Year 2018-2019. The researcher delimits only on the pre-test and post-test results as a basis in identifying the effectiveness of the strategy. Based on the pretest result, 25% of the participants fall within 16-20, 35% in 11-15 and 30% in 21-25 and 10% obtained score within 6-10. Conversely, on the posttest result, 10% fall within the range of 21-25; 25% in 26-30 and 30% in 31-35 and 35% within 36-40. Pre-test MPs are 46.16 while posttest MPs are 81.83 with p-value 8.37509E-15 which showed that the strategy had a great impact on improving assessment results of Grade IV learners in Science.

Discussion

Since the p-value is less than 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected. This proved that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of the participants after using the interactive whiteboard application-based science videos in learning Science. This further implies that this is an effective tool in improving the assessment results of Grade IV learners in Science. It is a heuristic approach that enables learners to learn for themselves.

Keywords: Interactive, MPS, Diagnostic Test, Pretest, Posttest, Assessment Results

Reference Code: A12539

30-Minute Recall Practice: An Avenue for Improving the Retention Skills of Learners

Mary Grace Tabora

Introduction

As stated in Section 2 of the Enhanced Basic Education Program or K to 12, the Philippine Basic Education Curriculum based on pedagogically sound curriculum is at par with the international standard in delivering quality education ("RA10533.pdf," n.d.). The K to 12 Program covers Kindergarten and 12 years of basic education (six years of primary education, four years of Junior High School, and two years of Senior High School) to provide sufficient time for mastery of concepts and skills, develop lifelong learners, and prepare graduates for tertiary education, middle-level skills development, employment, and entrepreneurship. Mastery of concepts may be gauged through the extent of pupils' learning in academics as determined by meeting the expectations of all the competencies set on the department's order ("DO_s2015_08.pdf," n.d.). It is believed that sound performance output is a primary indicator of such learning. When pupils acquire below 75% level of proficiency, teachers resort to an array of choices like extra tutoring, remedial classes, reinforcement of lessons and many other things to save the pupils from failing. Hence, this research aimed to determine the effectiveness of the 30-minute recall practice in enhancing the teaching-learning processes in English 6. Specifically, it pursued to determine the difference in the performance between pupils who will undergo 30-minute recall practice to those who are not by using the intervention. In this study, the researchers looked into chunking activities, cognitive load theory, schema, skills retention, recall practice and pupils who do not meet expectations.

Methods

This quasi-experimental study specifically sought to determine the difference in the performance between pupils who will undergo 30-minute recall practice to those who will not by using the intervention. The participants were the 30 Grade 6 pupils who got a grade of 73-77 and are of equal abilities as revealed in the result of the test given to both control and experimental group before the application of the intervention.

Results

The compared outcome of the pre-test and post-test showed that there is a significant difference in the performance of the control and experimental group, thus, the intervention can be concluded to be effective.

Discussion

Therefore, the study recommends that the schools should promote the use of 30-minute practice not only in English but also to other learning areas to improve the retention skills of the learners.

Keywords: chunking, cognitive load theory, schema, recall practice, retention skills, pupils who do not meet expectations

Reference Code: A15184

Secondary School Heads' Competencies: Basis for the Development of a Capability Building Program

Ericson Baptista

Introduction

Principals' work performance is affected by the competencies they possess. As per observation, there are critical competencies that are not fully performed, which make some school heads less effective in managing and leading their schools as there are challenges that burden them in performing their functions. This study was conducted to develop a Capability Building Program (CBP) for school heads based on the perceived least performed competencies and based on their most challenging functions as reflected in Republic Act 9155.

Methods

Purposive sampling was employed in determining the school heads' respondents. Slovin's formula was used to determine the number of teacher respondents while total enumeration was applied in choosing the respondents for the immediate supervisors. Frequency counts, means, standard deviation, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of data gathered.

Results

Results revealed that school heads are not yet competent in the four competency domains: Strategic Thinking and Innovation, Instructional Leadership, Personal Excellence, and Stakeholder Engagement. Among these domains, Strategic Thinking and Innovation have the lowest composite mean which training is most needed to be followed by Stakeholder Engagement, Personal Excellence, and Instructional Leadership. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) showed that there was no significant difference in the evaluation done by the three groups of respondents. As to the problems related to the functions of a school head, three were perceived as the most crucial namely: the poor relationship between the school and the community, a limited fund to finance physical facilities and improvement projects, and teachers' negative attitude towards change.

Discussions

The results imply that the school heads are not competent in Strategic Thinking and Innovation and Stakeholder Engagement since all the competency strands under the said domains have equally low means. As regards their functions, the school heads are challenged in establishing a good relationship with the community and have the difficulty of introducing change in their schools. With a rating of highly valid, the CBP for School Heads is recommended for adoption as a basis in crafting training programs as well as policies for professional growth.

Keywords: capability building program, secondary school heads, competencies

Reference Code: A06842

The Social Transmission of Delinquency in Senior High School Students Not Applicable

Rosario Lopez

Introduction

Adolescents in the process of development, still lack emotional maturity and are likely to make mistakes and commit crimes which are not completely within their control and which may have been caused by several factors. This study aims at investigating the ways in how the social lives of teenagers contribute to the transmission of delinquency.

Methods

The research is a descriptive-quantitative type, conducted to two hundred fifty (250) senior high school learners in Becuran High School selected based on the results obtained from the survey. The data collection tool is completed through surveys to obtain the percentage of juveniles who were likely to be in unproductive recreations.

Results

The results of the study showed a decreasing number on some types of delinquencies however, new types of violations appeared which need to be given utmost attention.

Discussion

The survey on family and peer influence showed that learners sometimes go out without the permission of their parents to hang out. The participants responded that most of the time they do not ask for counseling or guidance from their parents when they do not know how to deal with some situations. That the respondents occasionally get the pressure from their peers that results in provoking others to do something bad. Participants likewise revealed sometimes try to cut class with their friends. Lastly, the friends of the respondents never reminded them of how to dispose of their trash properly. On social skills developments, the study showed that as the respondents participate in social groups they sometimes do unnecessary things to gain acceptance. Several factors that lead to delinquency include the adolescent's emotional upbringing, family support, hostile environment, peer influence, social networking, and the difficulty faced by the government is trying to balance its policies between enforcing penalties and rehabilitation. The researcher recommends the need for a coordinated effort of the parents, school, community and the government is trying to address these delinquencies. Institutional programs such as the provision of regular seminars on responsible parenting, orientations and strict implementation of laws on juvenile delinquencies, youth formations, regular youth counseling programs and the provision of alternative recreations in the family, school, and community to engage teenagers in more productive activities.

Keywords: delinquency, Becuran High School, juvenile

Reference Code: A15503

Readability and Acceptability of the Developed Module in Philippine Politics and Governance in Senior High School

Harvey Tabamo

Introduction

In line with the 1987 Philippine Constitution mandating the State to promote the right of every Filipino to quality education, the Department of Education (DepEd) implemented the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum. This, however, gave rise to various problems especially the lack of budget to support the needs of the new curriculum. The product of this study, then, a module in Philippine Politics and Governance, hopes to answer the K to 12 challenges and mandates and seeks to aid the teacher and the students in the teaching and learning process.

Methods

The study employed a developmental research method and a descriptive-survey research design. Also, backward design specifically Understanding by Design model developed by Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe and the DepEd's Daily Lesson Log parts were used in writing the module. All chapters of the module were then submitted to online readability formulas to determine its readability performance while two survey-questionnaires were utilized to measure the level of acceptability and the level of content validity. Data from the readability tests were tabulated using the average weighted mean to determine the level of difficulty and the grade level of the module. On the other hand, data from the survey-questionnaires were analyzed using frequency counts and average weighted mean.

Results

The results of the readability tests using the readability formulas revealed that the module was difficult to read but suitable to the grade 12 level of the students. Forty students of San Manuel High School, Tarlac City who served as the respondents to determine the module's level of acceptability gave the module a very highly acceptable score. Finally, the content experts who served as respondents for the level of content validity gave a very highly valid score for the module.

Discussions

Although the module scored difficult to read using online readability formulas, the developed module remains suited to the intended grade level. The results also show that the module can still be revised to make the text easier to read. The readability formulas used in the study area in the American setting, that is why the use of other readability tests applicable to the Philippine texts and setting is recommended. The results also imply that the module can be used to assist in the teaching and learning process as revealed in the level of acceptability and the level of content validity. The scores on all tests further indicate that the module can still be improved and enhanced.

Keywords: module development, readability test, level of acceptability, level of content validity

Reference Code: A41180

Other Conferences Conducted as Part of the Research Advocacy for Community Empowerment Series of Events for 2019 Across Southeast Asia

9th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference in collaboration with Beyond Books Publication

Hotel Grand Pacific, Singapore | May 17-19, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Conference (AAJMRCP) Vol. 3, No. 1, May 2019

10th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference

Hotel Jen Manila, Pasay City, NCR, Philippines | June 15, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Conference (AAJMRCP) Vol. 3, No. 2, June 2019

11th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference

Hotel Jen Manila, Pasay City, NCR, Philippines | July 26-28, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Conference (AAJMRCP) Vol. 3, No. 3, JULY 2019

12th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference

Hotel Jen Manila, Pasay City, NCR, Philippines | August 31-September 1, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Conference (AAJMRCP) Vol. 3, No. 4, August 2019

13th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference in collaboration with Southern Luzon State University, Philippines and Thai Nguyen University, Viet Nam

Thai Nguyen University, Thai Nguyen City, Thai Nguyen Province, Viet Nam | November 29-December 1, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts (AAJMRA) Vol. 3, No.6, November 2019

14th Singapore Institute of Multidisciplinary Professions – Ascendens Asia Group Joint Multidisciplinary Research Conference in collaboration with Southern Luzon State University and Beyond Books Publication

Center for Politics Training of No 3 Ward, No. 39, Tran Quoc Thao, ward 6, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam | December 2-4, 2019 | Abstract Proceedings found at Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts (AAJMRA) Vol. 3, No.7, December 2019

