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Papers Presented	Page No.
Ad Hoc Board of Reviewers	6
Editorial Board	7
Biological Science	
Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Isolation of Different Parts of Rice Plant (<i>Oriza Sativa</i>) using Modified CTAB Method <i>Lynniel P. Carbonel</i>	13
Civil Engineering	
A Proposed Subway Metro Train As a Public Transport In Metro Manila <i>S. J. Alaba, M. A. Alampayan, J. A. Bayron, M. R. Cabalida, C. R. Sonoron</i>	15
Education	
An Assessment of Supreme Student Government Program and Activities of a Selected Senior High School in the Division of Pampanga: Basis for an Enhanced Action Plan <i>Leonilo B. Capulso</i>	17
Parental Involvement on Curricular Performance of Student at Risk: A Basis for Intervention Program <i>Noel L. Dominado</i>	18
Performance Evaluation Based On Master Teachers' Potentials: Directions to School Management <i>Dr. Fructuoso O. Salao</i>	19
The Effect of Contextualized T-MATH Video on the Performance of Grade 8 Learners in Mathematics <i>Gina L. Francisco, Renalee D. Dela Cruz, Susana O. Espinosa, Mark C. Mojica</i>	20
Errors in English Writing Production: Basis for Intervention for Senior High School <i>Dr. Rolylyn H. Dado</i>	21
Status of Teaching Technology and Livelihood Education for Grade 9 in the Fourth Congressional District Of Quezon <i>Kadecem Kert Z. Enriquez</i>	22
Effectiveness of Mathematics Learning Kit on the Performance of Grade 7 Students in the Fundamental Operation of Integers <i>Vivencio M. Doblada Jr.</i>	23
English Skills Enrichers: It's Effectiveness in the Academic Performance in English of Grade II Students <i>Jeff Redillas Thomas</i>	24

Phenomenology of Work and Community Immersions of Grade 12- Senior High School Students in a Private University in Iloilo City, Philippines <i>John Paul J. Petrola</i>	25
A Philosophical Analysis of the Cognitive Process Dimensions of the Table of Specifications in the Context of the Wittgenstein's Philosophy and Its Impact on the Teaching Process <i>Pederito Aparece, OSA</i>	26
A Rule-Following-Based Approach to Student Learning in Ludwig Wittgenstein's Educational Ideas <i>Pederito Aparece, OSA</i>	27
Assessment of the Implementation of K to 12 Curriculum in the Augustinian Schools in the Philippines <i>Dr. Rizzamila R. Superio</i>	28
Knowledge and Skill of Badjao from Sitio Callejon, Libjo, Batangas City in Using Communication Tools <i>Alfred H. Sedaria, Ivy Lalaine D. Magadia, Erlyn T. Endiafe, Hubert V. Hernandez, Maica Joy B. Cuetob</i>	29
Muddle through with a Learning Disability: A Case Study <i>Rona May S. Esperanzate, Maorin Mari R. Santos, Edgene L. Castillo, Maorin Mari R. Santos, Edgene L. Castillo, Leoval D. Dela Cruz, Mercedita D. Saldero</i>	30
Preschool Teachers: 21st Century Skills and Teaching Performance <i>Dr. Vida D. Jimenez</i>	31
Effectiveness of Reading Materials in Science in Relation to Grade 7 Students' Academic Achievement <i>Shiela D. Lizardo, Ricardo M. Lizardo</i>	32
Promoting Pupil Learning In Reading Using Phonetic Calendar <i>Hederlyn L. Ferrer</i>	33
State of Implementation of Senior High School Program: A Sequential Explanatory Analysis of Administrative and Instructional Practices <i>Rigette Ryan S. Ramos, Ed. D.</i>	34
A Mixed Method Evaluation of the Spiral Science Curriculum of the Junior High School: Perspective towards Curriculum Enhancement <i>Aureen D. Icban, Ed.D.</i>	35
An Exploratory Factor Analysis and a Reliability Analysis of Internet Dependence Index (IDI) <i>Rosally S. Viray, Arnel T. Sicat, King Constantine R. Damaso</i>	36

Parenting Styles Vis-À-Vis Academic Self-Concept and Academic Performance of Grade III Pupils of Dau Homesite Elementary School in Mabalacat <i>Joyce T. Alva</i>	37
Teachers' Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication Behaviors: Their Implications to Teacher – Pupil Interaction <i>Jeralyn C. Pida, Grace P. Oñate, Ramel T. Oñate</i>	38
Educational Technology	
The Effect of Teacher-Made Digital Flashcard Tool on Basic Multiplication Skills of Grade Four Pupils in Doña Nieves Songco Memorial School <i>Cecilia M. Acosta, Domingo E. Chavez Jr., Jeanette Sl. San Jose</i>	40
Management	
Maintaining Camaraderie among Educators of Junior High Grade 7-10 <i>Florentina A. Manikad</i>	42
Unfolding the Leadership Styles of Selected Filipino School Managers Vis-A-Vis the School Climate <i>Nelifer P. Melchor</i>	43
Principals' Instructional Management: Its Relationship To Teachers And Pupils' Performance in Region III <i>Joyce T. Alva</i>	44
Management Problems in Campus Journalism of Selected Public Elementary Schools <i>Ann Arcissa A. Nilooban</i>	45
The Developmental Stage Of Office Procedure In Human Resource And Quality Assurance, Research And Development <i>P. Gagatiga, J. Sabillo, C. Fiaco, C. Temblor, J. Ecat</i>	46
Psychology	
Modified Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (MREBT): An Effective Treatment to Reduce Anxiety <i>Nancy Balatay</i>	48
Factors Affecting The Academic Behaviour Of Grade 12 Abm Students In Secondary Institution <i>Francheska Medrano Galang, Joshua Sabalbro Francisco, Mary Rose Dacumos Bolotano, Xyrele Pineda Dioquino, Carlo Orfinada Dela Cruz, Crystel-Joy S. Tamon</i>	49
Sociology	
CSSAC Cum Laudes, School Year 2007-2009: An Ethnographic Research On Success Stories, Excellence And Poverty <i>Jeniffer S. Francisco</i>	51

Sports Science

Disability Sports: Arena for Global Recognition of Persons with Disability

53

John Paul J. Petrola

Call for Papers

54

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Isolation of Different Parts of Rice Plant (*Oriza Sativa*) using Modified CTAB Method

Lynniel P. Carbonel

Abstract

This study focused on the isolation of DNA from leaves, stem, roots and rice hull of NSIC Rc222. Comparison of the quality and quantity is also done to determine if there is no significant difference among the samples. The findings are as follows: 1. Level of concentration of DNA in the leaves, roots, stem and rice hull. The higher concentration of DNA was found on the leaves with a mean value of 3080.80, followed by the stem (2004.43), then the root (1318.77) and lastly 170.67 mean values for rice hull. 2. Level of purity of DNA in the leaves, roots, stem and rice hull. In terms of purity of DNA, both 1.96 were obtained from rice hull and root. A purity of 2.16 from the stem and a higher purity were coming from the leaves with a mean value of 2.18. 3. Comparison of the Concentration level of DNA. A result of there is a significant difference between the concentrations of DNA of four samples was found. 4. Comparison of the Purity level of DN. There is a significant difference between the purity of DNA of four samples was the result of the study even though that all samples were in the ranged of good quality DNA. In the light of the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn: 1. Researcher practice is to isolate DNA from the leaves because it was proven from past studies DNA is concentrated on the leaves and it is also found in this study. From this study, it was also found that DNA can be also isolate from the root, stem and rice hull. 2. DNA from the root, stem and rice hull can had a good quality of purity that can be used to some applications. 3. DNA quality and quantity of roots stem and rice hull of rice plant was not comparable with the quality and quantity of the leaves. Based from the results of the study and conclusions, the following recommendations are given: Other method of DNA extraction can be employed. Aside from stem, root and rice hull and other part of the rice plant can be used. Carbonized parts of the plants can be used as samples. Utilize another variety of rice plant or other crops.

Keywords: DNA

CIVIL ENGINEERING

A Proposed Subway Metro Train as a Public Transport in Metro Manila

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Abstract

One of the biggest problems in the Philippines is the heavy traffic, particularly in rush hours around Metro Manila, which cause delayed appointments. Although the government has been already working for a subway train in Manila, the researchers have decided to construct a miniature Subway Metro to determine its acceptability. Quantitative research was used as the research design for the study. It utilized purposive sampling to gather respondents who assessed the level of acceptability of Subway Metro miniature in terms of construction materials, procedural methodology, mechanism, and presentation. The study used a survey questionnaire to gather data from the two groups of respondents. The results of the study are highly acceptable as assessed by 5 Electrical/Civil Engineers and 10 4th Year Architecture Students of National University in terms of construction materials, procedural methodology, mechanism, and presentation. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents in terms of the cited variables. Wherein, Engineers obtained an overall weighted mean of 4.01, interpreted as highly acceptable with a variance of 1.1212, while the Architecture Students obtained an overall weighted mean of 3.87, interpreted as highly acceptable with a variance of 2.087. Both have a t -computed of 3.84; with the degree of freedom of 13 having a value of 2.650. The t -computed $>$ t -critical, as a result, the assessments of the two groups of respondents are Acceptable. The subsequent discussions forwarded by the two groups of respondents are the following: use Cintra boards, Berkeley boards or foam boards instead of cardboard in the walls and columns for better-looking appearance; refer to different laws, design guidelines, and construction codes that are applicable to the miniature; and pay more time to the mechanism of the train for better functioning.

Keywords: proposed subway, metro train, public transport, Metro Manila

EDUCATION

An Assessment of Supreme Student Government Program and Activities of a Selected Senior High School in the Division of Pampanga: Basis for an Enhanced Action Plan

Leonilo B. Capulso

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the program and activities of the Supreme Student Government of a selected Senior High School in the Division of Pampanga as perceived by students and teachers. Particularly, it focused on the needs of the SHS students as responded by the program and activities of the Supreme Student Government and assessed in the level of awareness, implementation and engagement. This study employed a descriptive evaluative research method and made use of survey-questionnaire in gathering necessary data. The Cronbach alpha of 0.9 was used and signified the reliability of the instrument used in this study. Using descriptive statistics, particularly mean and standard deviation, the following areas were given less priority and need to be responded: a) Promotes democracy as a way of life, b) provides training and experiences towards total educational growth of students, c) provides the students the right to speak especially by those in authority; d) help create harmonious relationship among faculty, administration, student body and the community; and e) initiate activities that promote group development and human understanding. However, the level of awareness, level of implementation and level of engagement of two respondents, students and teachers alike, showed no significant difference using t-test and ANOVA. The results of the study were incorporated in the present Annual Plan of the Supreme Student Government of the said institution as recommended.

Keywords: supreme student government, senior high school, division of Pampanga, program evaluation

Parental Involvement on Curricular Performance of Student at Risk: A Basis for Intervention Program

Noel L. Dominado

Abstract

This study was conducted to conclude the probability among the profile, curricular performance, and parental involvement. To accomplish the purpose of the study, the descriptive-correlational research design was used. Eleventh graders of Rodolfo V. Feliciano Memorial High School in Magalang, Province of Pampanga, Philippine in School Year 2018-2019 served as respondents of the study. Results revealed that there is a moderate positive correlation between a male parent/guardian's occupation and female parent's/guardian's occupation on the student's overall performance, a moderate positive correlation between parent's involvement at home and the school, a weak correlation between parent's involvement at home and the student's overall performance, and there is a moderate negative correlation between parent's involvement at school and the student's overall performance. Based on the findings, it is suggested that Parents/guardian should be aware of the living environment of the students concluding food, area of private study, providing basic needs, and support in curricular, extra-curricular activities, and community involvement, School authorities should, in collaboration with teachers, engage in dialogue with parents to encourage them to become part not only students' learning but also to be part of school activities, and Social workers as well as the community should promote the needs to provide student with secure and safe learning environment at home.

Keywords: budgeting, weekly allowances

Performance Evaluation Based On Master Teachers' Potentials: Directions to School Management

Dr. Fructuoso O. Salao

Abstract

One of the most sensitive issues in the Philippines society at present is the need for quality education in schools. The function of the educational system are seen in its management, instruction, and guidance. These three interrelated components aim to achieve quality education for the learners in all levels-elementary, secondary and tertiary. This study is aimed to determine the performance evaluation based on the master teachers' potentials in the City Schools, Manila City, during the school year 2017-2018, it is further aimed to determine future directions to educational management. The descriptive method was utilized in this study using the questionnaire in evaluating the performance of master teachers according to their potentials as classroom manager, community leader, curriculum builder, resource consultant, teacher demonstrator, and support staff of the school administration. It is anchored on the concept that good teachers could be promoted to positions equivalent to that of school administrators but remain as classroom teachers under the Master Teacher Plan. There were 377 respondents who were involved in this study, 71 master teachers, 18 Principals and 288 classroom teachers. The statistical tools used in analysing the data were: frequency, percentage, weighted mean and Spearman Rho. There is no significant relationship in the evaluation of the three groups of respondents on the master teachers' performance in relation to the master teachers' potential. From the data gathered, the study revealed the following: 1. There were a total of 377 respondents in this study, 18 principals, 71 master teachers and 288 teachers. 2. Gender distribution of master teachers, teachers and principals in the Division of Manila revealed 60 male respondents against 317 female respondents. 3. Most of the respondents, 283 of them were married; 55, single; and 39 widow/er. 4. Relative to M.A units earned by the respondents, the biggest group earned 37-42 units which made them academically qualified for promotion. 5. Relative to teaching experience, the master teachers and principals had the most number of years. 6. Relative to monthly income most of the master teachers and principals earned 42,000-45,000 above. Teachers had 21,000 to 23,000 monthly income. 7. The master teachers were evaluated by the respondents according to the potentials of master teachers: classroom manager very satisfactory; community leader very satisfactory; curriculum builder very satisfactory; resource consultant very satisfactory; teacher demonstrator -very satisfactory; and, support staff of school administrator very satisfactory. On the correlation of performance to master teacher potentials, the teachers' evaluation was of "high relationship"; the principals' evaluation, of "high relationship"; and, master teachers evaluation of "mark correlation."

Keywords: administrator, competence, evaluation, leadership qualities, master teacher's potentials

The Effect of Contextualized T-MATH Video on the Performance of Grade 8 Learners in Mathematics

Gina L. Francisco
Renalee D. Dela Cruz
Susana O. Espinosa
Mark C. Mojica

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the effect of Contextualized T-MATH Video on the performance of Grade 8 learners in Mathematics. This research was made to discover strategies and techniques to bring about maximum learning area in Mathematics. This material was able to motivate learning, to change attitudes and to present role models, features that are well known in the context of computers. The T-Math video is an intervention program to help students eliminate a great number of the common problems related to mathematics. The use of video on teaching has a unique feature that make it an important medium for mathematics learning. The respondents of the study were selected thirty (30) Grade 8 learners from Angono National High School during the school year 2018 - 2019. The researchers used quasi-experimental method of research and purposive sampling technique in selecting the respondents. There were two treatments used, the mean and standard deviation. With the minimum of 30 learners, the researcher used also the t -test in getting the difference between the mean. Based on the result of the study, there is a significant difference on the performance of Grade 8 learners on Mathematics before and after the implementation of the program. The used of Contextualized T-Math Video for Grade 8 Learners was very effective in motivating, challenging and improving the students' mathematical abilities.

Keywords: contextualized t-math video

Errors in English Writing Production: Basis for Intervention for Senior High School

Dr. Rolylyn H. Dado

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of Mathematics G-Book on the performance of SUCs student applicants. The study conducted at Angono National High School during the school 2018 – 2019. The fifty (50) respondents of the study were selected based on their strand during the school year 2018 - 2019. They were grouped in to two: the experimental group and control group. Each group has twenty five (25) respondents. The researchers used the purposive sampling in determining the respondents. The study used the experimental method of research. This study involved experimental method of research to determine the level of performance of the SUCs student applicants as revealed by their pretest and posttest scores with respect to different lessons presented in the Mathematics G-Book. The researchers developed a Mathematics G-Book to improve the level of performance of SUCs student applicants in the entrance exam in their preferred university. The researchers used pre-test and post-test which administered to the two groups of respondents. The data were gathered, statistically analyzed and interpreted. The papers found out that there is an increase in the posttest means score of the experimental group after being exposed to the Mathematics G-Book which means the respondents from the group gained more knowledge and has an effect in their performance in Mathematics from the Mathematics G-Book in teaching Mathematics. Likewise, the null hypothesis was rejected for the significant difference on the performance of the control group in the pretest and posttest with respect to the different lessons in Mathematics G-Book. Likewise, the null hypothesis was rejected for the significant difference on the performance of the experimental group in the pretest and posttest with respect to the different lessons in Mathematics G-Book. More so, the null hypothesis was rejected for the significant difference on the performance of the respondents in the experimental and control groups as revealed by the posttest with respect to the different lessons in Mathematics G-Book. Furthermore, the Mathematics G-Book with respect to the different lessons were found 'Much Effective'. The papers concluded that the students obtained a high performance in the post-test as revealed by the experimental group with the used of the Mathematics G-Book. Finally, the Mathematics G-Book is an effective tool in elevating the progress of learning and understanding on the part of the students. Therefore, in this study, the researcher will collect samples of learners writing production, particularly Senior High School Students from both Sto. Tomas National High School, identifying the errors in the sample, describing these errors, classifying them according to their nature and causes, and assessing their seriousness. In doing so, this study will enable the teacher to contextualize lessons according to students' needs, particularly the demands of the subjects in Senior High School that involves a lot of writing for communicative and academic purposes. Thus, supplying the students not just with the information that they need but also, with the right sort of information for them to form a more adequate concept of rules in writing. Moreover, respondents will be chosen randomly and asked to write a composition with a maximum number of 300 words on the topic "The Best Thing about Senior High School". The students will be given one (1) hour to write. The errors will be identified and categorized into morphological and mechanical. The questionnaire/the survey form will consist of two (2) parts: Part I will be questions about the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and Part II will be the essay.

Keywords: errors in English writing, intervention, senior high school

Status of Teaching Technology and Livelihood Education for Grade 9 in the Fourth Congressional District Of Quezon

Kadeem Kert Z. Enriquez

Abstract

This research entitled, "Status of Teaching Technology and Livelihood Education for Grade 9 in the Fourth Congressional District of Quezon" utilized the descriptive research. The set of questionnaires were the main instruments used to gather data. From the results of the study, an Action Plan was developed for all public secondary schools offering Grade 9 TLE teachers handling Bread and Pastry Production in the Fourth Congressional District of Quezon. Specifically, the research sought to determine the status of teaching TLE in terms of: (1) the profile of the teacher regarding the instructional materials they used; (2) inventory of the facilities and equipment in bread and pastry; (3) the level of effectiveness on the instructional materials used in teaching bread and pastry; and (4) adequacy of the instructional materials in bread and pastry. The respondents of this study composed of 29 TLE teachers who are handling bread and pastry in Grade 9. Percentages and mean values were used for statistical computation of the gathered data. These data were analyzed and interpreted and arrived with the following findings: Generally, the typical Grade 9 TLE teacher-respondents teaching Bread and Pastry in selected public secondary schools in the Fourth Congressional District of Quezon were female, mostly married and ages between 20-35 years old. When it comes to profession-related variables, majority were Teacher I position which is Salary Grade 11 and with 0-10 years teaching experience wherein mostly attained BS with MA units. Aside from that, majority in their field of specialization were Home Economics and when it comes to competency, 100% of the teachers took National Competency II or NCII in Bread and Pastry and they passed and qualified to teach Bread and Pastry. Based on the overall result, majority of the Grade 9 TLE teacher-respondents were "Proficient (P)" in terms of level of effectiveness on the instructional materials used in teaching bread and pastry. The average mean is 3.88 and interpreted as "Proficient (P)". Furthermore, the respondent manifested in their responses with the adequacy of instructional materials in bread and pastry. It was shown on the scale of their responses which is 3.30 and interpreted as "Developing (D)". In-service training to TLE teachers for TESDA qualification is highly recommended for the teachers' readiness and be more competent in senior high school Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF).

Keywords: status, teaching, livelihood

Effectiveness of Mathematics Learning Kit on the Performance of Grade 7 Students in the Fundamental Operation of Integers

Vivencio M. Doblada Jr.

Abstract

This learning kit is designed to enhance the students' performance in the fundamental operation of integers and reinforcing classroom instruction as well as community extension. The structure of the Mathematics learning kit is simple. Each lesson is concluded by a self-administered worksheet with key to correction at the end of the kit intended to measure the mastery of the lesson. The kit can be used before, during and after lesson instruction, in tutoring sessions, or individually by the student at home. The kit is essential and was proven effective on the performance of grade 7 students in the fundamental operation of integers. The research made use of the experimental method adopting two independent group design - the experimental and control groups. The number of respondents was identified using the systematic sampling. The main instrument applied is the teacher-made test utilizing the pretest and post test results. The research is conducted during the school year 2017 - 2018. The respondents described by their level of performance in the fundamental operation of integers as revealed by their pretest standard deviation which implies that there is homogeneity in the intelligence of the students before the conduct of the study. There were 60 grade seven students respondent - 30 for experimental group and 30 for control group. The finding of the study shows that the use of mathematics learning kit is an effective tool in enhancing the students' performance in the fundamental operation of integers. This implies that enrichment activity in teaching Mathematics can be an effective tool for improving and enhancing instruction. The research is holistic in nature since the intervention/ supplemental materials can be used before, during and after lesson instruction, in tutoring sessions, or individually by the student at home. Keywords: Mathematics Learning Kit, Effectiveness, Performance, Operation on Integers.

Keywords: Mathematics learning kit, effectiveness, performance, operation on integers

English Skills Enrichers: It's Effectiveness in the Academic Performance in English of Grade II Students

Jeff Redillas Thomas

Abstract

This study aimed to develop an English Skills enrichers for Grade II students and to determine its effectiveness on the academic performance among Grade II students in Bato National High School. Likewise, it determined: The level of acceptability of the English Skills Enricher in terms of: objectives, content, activities, evaluation and time-frame; The test of significant agreement on the rank orders of assessment made by the set of jurors; The profile of the academic performances of the students before and after exposure of the use of the academic English enrichers (Module); The test of significance of the post-test scores varies among the two groups of students; The test of significance of improvement brought about by the user of the modules; The test of significance of difference between pre-test scores of the students who were exposed to the modules and those who were not given the same opportunity but were given the pre-test; and There are pointers generated from the findings of the study. The descriptive-correlational method and the true experimental method utilizing pre-test and post-test control group were employed. Purposive sampling was used in the selection of the school and subject area of the study. And two of group of Grade II students of Bato National High School, Camarines Sur as research subject. Based from the result of the study there is a need to utilize the English Skills Enrichers for Grade II students to improve the academic performance; English teachers should use the English Skills Enrichers since based on the result it is effective and further study can be conducted on the effectiveness of English Skills Enricher in other grade level.

Keywords: English, enrichers, grade II

Phenomenology of Work and Community Immersions of Grade 12- Senior High School Students in a Private University in Iloilo City, Philippines

John Paul J. Petrola

Abstract

- This paper discusses the learning experiences of the Grade 12- Humanities and Social Sciences learners in the University of San Agustin, Iloilo City, Philippines, on their work immersion in different partner industries, government and non-government institutions, and learning communities. I argue that work and community immersions enabled HUMSS learners to promote work ethics in the workplace, appreciate their worth in the community, understand the value of social relationships, and have logically applied principles and theories in the real-life situation. In the Philippines, the Department of Education (DepEd) in consonance with RA 10533 or the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 has provided work immersion as a key feature of the SHS curriculum. According to DepEd, work and community immersion provide learners with opportunities to become familiar in the workplace, employment simulation, and application of competencies in real work environments (DepEd Order No. 30, s. 2017). Proper implementation of work immersion in SHS curriculum will enable students improve their competencies, helps them to make informed choices, and creates employment opportunities straight out of senior high (The Asia Foundation-Philippines, 2018). The University of San Agustin-Basic Education Department developed an eighty (80) hour work and community immersion course in SHS curriculum. This provides Grade 12 learners venues for relevant learning experiences that enable them to be familiar with work places and apply their competencies in work environments. Methods used were analysis of learning diaries, interview, and small focus group discussion with 40 Grade 12 HUMSS students. Work and Community Immersions are essential parts of K to 12 curriculum in the Philippines. These curricula had provided varied learning opportunities to HUMSS Grade 12 students of University of San Agustin that enabled these SHS learners to not just familiarize the work environments but also provided them a venue to improve themselves. As we have seen, their actual experiences have provided them the chance to develop their attitudes in the workplaces, enhance their knowledge and capabilities that helped them in choosing their career paths, understand the grammar of social relationships in the work environment and their community, and apply their learned competencies to the actual work fields.

Keywords: -work and community immersions, HUMSS

A Philosophical Analysis of the Cognitive Process Dimensions of the Table of Specifications in the Context of the Wittgenstein's Philosophy and Its Impact on the Teaching Process

Pederito Aparece, OSA

Abstract

This study intended to demonstrate that, based on the notions presented by Ludwig Wittgenstein, not all the cognitive process dimensions contained in the Table of specifications per DepEd order no. s. 2015 are applicable to assessments given to pupils from pre-school until grade 3. These grade levels, according to Wittgenstein's ideas, should only undergo tests that manifest the cognitive process dimensions of Remembering and Applying in so far as these aforementioned group's learning ability falls within the purview of his concept of training (*Abrichtung*). Thus, these are the only logically suitable dimensions for the learners at these group levels. Given this, teachers should then evaluate their pre-school until grade 3 pupils the extent to which they have achieved these dimensions. Within this particular activity the remaining dimensions of Understanding, Analysis, Evaluating and Creating could not be imposed since these involve a higher level of teaching approach and which can only be achieved through what Wittgenstein calls the idea of explanation (*Erklärung*). Students from grades 4 to Senior High School are thus expected to be appraised using all of these cognitive process dimensions.

Keywords: table of specifications, cognitive process dimensions, student performance, Ludwig Wittgenstein

A Rule-Following-Based Approach to Student Learning in Ludwig Wittgenstein's Educational Ideas

Pederito Aparece, OSA

Abstract

This study is intended to demonstrate that, based on the ideas provided by Ludwig Wittgenstein in his later works - specifically the *Philosophical Investigations*, the process of learning among student could be better understood and achieved by using the Rule-following-based approach. Any teaching methodology is presumed to achieve learning among students but it generally doesn't provide the teacher with the exact instance to determine when the student has already achieved learning. This means that the teacher during the course of the lesson possesses no succinct criterion to ascertain that the student has indeed learned what he needs to learn, i.e. the teacher has the difficulty in determining the exact moment when the student is considered to have learned something. Ludwig Wittgenstein in his notion of Rule-following provides a feasible explanation as to how one can confirm that one has learned something. His conviction that when a child plays by the rules of the game he/she has learned how to play the game. Textual analysis is the primary methodology used in this study. This would include references to other works that are pertinent to the matter in discussion.

Keywords: education, teaching-learning, rules, rule-following, Ludwig Wittgenstein

Assessment of the Implementation of K to 12 Curriculum in the Augustinian Schools in the Philippines

Dr. Rizzamila R. Superio

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the existing K to 12 curriculum of the Augustinian member schools in the Philippines in terms of learning objectives, learning content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning outcomes. This is premised on the idea that with the consistent low levels of performance of Filipino students, their lack of necessary knowledge and skills, and the impact of ASEAN 2015, the Augustinian schools are challenged to develop a curriculum that shall address the deficiencies in education and embark change on its curricular programs in order to be at par with other educational institutions in the country. The researcher used quantitative-qualitative type of research having one hundred sixty two (162) administrators and teachers as respondents coming from four (4) Augustinian schools in the Philippines. Results showed that the level of implementation of the existing curriculum of the Augustinian schools in terms of learning objectives, learning content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning outcomes was “excellent”. Also, there was no significant difference in the K to 12 curriculum in terms of learning objectives when schools are grouped according to location and accreditation level. As to learning content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning outcomes, significant differences existed when schools are categorized according to years of existence, enrolment size, type of school, and academic qualification of faculty members. It is recommended that Augustinian schools should sustain excellent education through updated curriculum and by relevant periodic evaluation of their curriculum in terms of learning objectives, learning content, learning experiences, and evaluation of learning outcomes. Moreover, a uniform curriculum should be carried-out by the different Augustinian schools.

Keywords: K to 12, curriculum, Augustinian schools, evaluation, learning objectives

Knowledge and Skill of Badjao from Sitio Callejon, Libjo, Batangas City in Using Communication Tools

Alfred H. Sedaria
Ivy Lalaine D. Magadia
Erlyn T. Endiafe
Hubert V. Hernandez
Maica Joy B. Cuetob

Abstract

In this study, the researchers aim to measure the knowledge of Badjao in communication devise. This also aim to help them in honing their skill regarding this and adopt it in daily living. Distance was never a hindrance for the researchers to reach the Born Again Badjao in Libjo, Batangas City. This study used descriptive methodology particularly the descriptive research design which uses survey questionnaire, immersion and focused group discussion to gather data. Also, this study needs valid information to measure the knowledge and skill of the respondents in using communication tools. Based on the result of the study, many of the respondents are girls. According to age, the least number of participants is below 20 and 20-29 years old while the other one is college graduate. In presented opinion, it is shown that computer helped the respondents make assignments and enhanced their level of intelligence. It is also revealed that through television, they learned the value of various things. However, Problem emerges due to lack of facilities and interest to learn through television. Therefore, the profile has no significant relationship between the scope of the study and the skill in using communication devise. The researchers suggested that the Badjao students and their parents will keep on exploring other communication tools and be equipped. Researchers also recommend using computer in doing assignments to further enhance their intelligence. As additional, using cell phone is recommended to gather lots of information. Besides, to be alert in daily environmental condition, using communication devise is recommended. Watch video to inculcate and improve understanding in general knowledge. Furthermore, they should use cell phone to call their loved ones and play music during gloomy hours. They also suggested using television to be well informed of everything. A facility for communication gadgets is also suggested for learning to take place.

Keywords: badjao, cellphone, computer, television

Muddle through with a Learning Disability: A Case Study

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Abstract

A learning disability relates to a delayed development, disorder or retardation in one or more of the processes of language, reading, writing, arithmetic, speech, or other school subjects resulting from a psychological handicap caused by a possible emotional or behavioral disturbances or cerebral dysfunction (Kirk & McCarthy, 1962). The focus of this study is to understand the experience of a child with learning disability through the way that she muddles through with it, and to view the role of the child's social – emotional domain specifically self – image, self – esteem, attribution style and social support. On the aspect of self – image, the following categories are the ways how the child copes with her learning disability: the child's positive outlook about herself, the child's state of incongruence whereas she neglect or deny the fact that she has such condition and having an introvert personality. However, on the part of self – esteem, the child demonstrated a positive global self – esteem, also the child is socially selective since the issue of bullying is very evident, and the child also exhibits self- isolation in school these coping styles help her to protect her self – esteem from stressful situations. The next domain is the attribution style whereas she exhibited a negative or internal attribution style and the last area is the social support which plays a significant role in the coping and stress process. The child receives social support from her parents, teachers and friends also, from the perspective of children's coping, support from others is adaptive when their personal resources cannot keep up with the demands of the event. All these categories help her to cope with her learning disability and the four internal coping resources plays an important role in overcoming such difficulties.

Keywords: learning disability, muddle through, self-concept, attribution style, social perception

Preschool Teachers: 21st Century Skills and Teaching Performance

Dr. Vida D. Jimenez

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to determine the preschool teachers' 21st century skills and its relation to teachers' performance. The participants were 94 preschool teachers and 59 school administrators from the City of Dasmariñas, Association of Private Schools members' schools. The data were collected by using 21st Century Skills, developed by ISSA (2009) and Teachers Performance Evaluation Criteria and Descriptors (2007) was modified by the researcher to suit the needs of her study. The survey was designed to measure the participants' 21st century skills and teaching performance. The result of the study indicates that the majority of the preschool teachers are college graduate. Most of them are in the teaching profession for 0 to 10 years. It also indicated that the majority of the school administrators are masters' degree holder. The preschool teachers are outstanding in their teaching performance as rated by the school administrators. The preschool teachers are very skillful in executing the 21st century skills in teaching. It was further determined that no significant difference between preschool teachers 21st century skills in regard to educational attainment same as with the number of years in teaching. Furthermore, the study has shown that there is no significant relationship between 21st century skills and teaching performance was established. The study recommends that the preschool teachers should be encouraged to enroll in Masteral degree programs. It also recommended that regular review of the professional development plan be undertaken to upgrade 21st century teaching learning skills of preschool teachers.

Keywords: preschool teachers, 21st century skills and teaching performance

Effectiveness of Reading Materials in Science in Relation to Grade 7 Students' Academic Achievement

Shiela D. Lizardo
Ricardo M. Lizardo

Abstract

The Reading Materials in Science is designed to help the student at risk of dropping out and those students who are recommended by the subject teacher to take remedial classes, and to enhance in academic achievement. To determine the effectiveness of reading materials in science in relation to grade 7 students' academic achievement in different learning areas. The research was conducted using one group of respondent consisting of 30 students. The research is conducted to determine the effectiveness of reading materials in science in relation to grade 7 students' academic achievement in selected topic in science during the school year 2017-2018. The respondents were identified by their subject teacher in terms of their grade in the first grading period. The respondents are 30 students. The findings of the study revealed that the use of reading materials in science is an effective tool in enhancing the students' academic achievement in different learning areas in science. This implies that the said activity in science can contribute better in the learning process of the student. Reading with understanding is an essential tool in learning process. In Science, comprehension is one of the basic needs in order to understand the different concepts and to increase the performance of the students. This study provides reading material in science and were proven effective on the academic achievement of grade 7 students in different learning areas. Academic achievement of the students means that they would be able to pass their grade in science because of this intervention.

Keywords: discutido03

Promoting Pupil Learning In Reading Using Phonetic Calendar

Hederlyn L. Ferrer

Abstract

Reading is deemed as an essential macro skill in learning most of the subjects in the k-12 curriculum. The ability to read is generally recognized as one of the most important skills a learner should have. It is a tool of the inquisitive mind and a vehicle for obtaining ideas. The individual, who reads well, has to his command a means for widening his mental horizon and for multiplying his opportunities for experiencing. Phonetic Calendar is an instructional material that supplement whatever available material the teachers are using for enhancing the skills of the struggling readers in their school. It is also promotes learning in reading of struggling pupils in reading English of Grade IV to catch up and cope in the reading skill requirement in grade 4. Phonetic Calendar is originally developed by the researcher as an intervention to promote pupil's learning in reading. Each struggling reader will be invited to participate in reading activities. These activities will be completed by pupils for 20 minutes every weekday, over a five week period. These activities will require struggling readers to read set of words from A to Z and then answer reading test afterwards. a set of words will be given every day. After five weeks of completing the reading activities, pupils will then complete the post-test in reading. The pre and post-surveys are exactly the same. Pupils post-tested using the validated reading test to determine their reading levels. The action research project employed a Pre-Experimental Design. It will consist of only one designated treatment group (X1). The participants are not randomly assigned. The participants are in a 4th grade class at Mangandingay Elementary School. With this one-group pretest-posttest design, the single group were pretested (O1) to record their performance before the treatment, exposed to a treatment (X), then post tested (O2) to see if there is any change. The symbolic Design is O1XO2 where the difference of O1 is explained by X. The intervention is anchored on Lev Vygotsky's theory in childhood development. Vygotsky's gives teachers a dominant role in supporting children's growth, (Brooks, 2011)

Keywords: action research under BERF

State of Implementation of Senior High School Program: A Sequential Explanatory Analysis of Administrative and Instructional Practices

Rigette Ryan S. Ramos, Ed. D.

Abstract

Education equips an individual with the necessary knowledge and skills he needs to become a profitable member of a society. Undoubtedly education is the most formidable instrument in reducing poverty, therefore improving the well-being of the people. However, to establish and maintain a high-quality system, proper investment must be made. This study dealt to explore the administrative and instructional practices associated with the implementation of the Senior High School program in the Division of Pampanga in aid of policy recommendation. It described how administrators and teachers assess the level of readiness of schools; administrative and instructional practices that are utilized; common problems and their coping measures; significant insights and observations and the policy recommendation that may be proposed. The study made use of the descriptive evaluation method utilizing the Mixed Method Explanatory Sequential Design in data analyzing, for the purposes of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration. Based on the results, the Division of Pampanga has the readiness to offer the program. Administrators have been pursuing their administrative and instructional functions. There are issues hindering implementation that need to be addressed. Administrators and teachers are doing their very best to find solutions to their encountered problems. The following are the recommendations; Administrators may study the possibility of strategically aligning the local school board funds. Administrators may continue the training, and supporting teachers to do action researches. Concerned school may revisit the different ways and means on how the problems can be solved. Administrators and teachers may write reports and produce documents they are using in addressing the problems encountered.

Keywords: senior high school, administrative and instructional practices, mixed method research design

A Mixed Method Evaluation of the Spiral Science Curriculum of the Junior High School: Perspective towards Curriculum Enhancement

Aureen D. Icban, Ed.D.

Abstract

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. The study made use of the descriptive evaluation method utilizing the Mixed Method Explanatory Sequential Design in data analyzing, for breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration. The total population of the study was 51 Science teachers from the 17 schools of Cluster VI. Based on the results, 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. The concerned school administrators of the Junior High School continue to explore strategic solutions to the problems identified by the teachers. Then and only then can we expect significant improvements in the science education of students in the Division.

Keywords: mixed method evaluation, spiral science curriculum, curriculum enhancement

An Exploratory Factor Analysis and a Reliability Analysis of Internet Dependence Index (IDI)

Rosally S. Viray
Arnel T. Sicat
King Constantine R. Damaso

Abstract

The role of technology in the lives of the 21st century learners is both fundamental and crucial. The plethora of various devices can be of use to have an access to the latest music and games, to accomplish a do-it-your own projects available on different websites, or to have a constant communication with their families and peers (Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010). Moreover, the use of the technological advancement, particularly the Internet, in the field of education has constantly escalated over the years; however, the innovations do not at all times guarantee a positive outcome because they may lead to unfavorable effects (Chou, Condron, & Belland, 2005). "Internet dependence is a term for excessive use of the Internet to the detriment of one's physical, psychological, social, or vocational well-being" (Villanova University, n.d.). With internet independence rising among the students of today, the researchers developed an internet dependence index to measure their reliance to it; the instrument focuses on three aspects of internet use: Immoderacy, Recreation and Escapism. The researchers initially came up with 20 questions that delves into the aforementioned aspects and pilot tested on Senior High School Students in a Private High School in Pampanga, Philippines. Through exploratory Factor Analysis (E.F.A.) and Reliability Testing that resulted to a Cronbach's Alpha of .737 for immoderacy, .619 for escapism, and .692 recreation that falls in the category of acceptable level (Gliem & Gliem, 2003). Furthermore, it presented a three factor-structure for the Index with a and a variance of 51.950%, the researchers managed to reduce unnecessary items and end up with a 12-item Internet Dependence Index for Senior High School Students for an accurate measure of their attachment to internet use.

Keywords: Internet dependence, E.F.A., internet use, escapism, immoderation, recreation

Parenting Styles Vis-À-Vis Academic Self-Concept and Academic Performance of Grade III Pupils of Dau Homesite Elementary School in Mabalacat

Joyce T. Alva

Abstract

The research aimed to describe and assess the parenting styles of the parents of the Grade Three pupils enrolled in Dau Homesite Elementary School in Mabalacat City, Pampanga and correlate them with their children's academic self-concept and academic performance. To obtain the necessary data, the instruments utilized were the Primary Caregivers Practices Report (PCPR) for parent respondents and Academic Self-Concept (ASC) for pupil respondents. In addition, data on the pupils' academic performance, particularly their General Weighted Averages for Academic Year 2013 – 2014 were obtained. For descriptive purposes, categorical data were presented as frequencies and percents. Numerical data were summarized using means and standard deviations. To determine the parenting styles of the parent-respondents, the pupils' academic self-concept and academic performance were significantly related. Spearman rho correlation was used since the said variables were not normally distributed (based on Kolmogorov-Smirnov test). P-values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Statistical computations were performed using SPSS 17. In view of these findings, the dominant parenting style was authoritative. Only few parents practiced the authoritarian parenting style. No one among the parents employed the permissive parenting style. The pupil-respondents had moderate levels of academic confidence and academic effort. In general, the academic performance of the pupils was barely passing. Academic confidence, academic effort, and academic self-concept are associated with better academic performance. Authoritative parenting style positively affects pupils' academic performance while authoritarian parenting style negatively affects pupils' academic self-concept and academic performance. Pupils with authoritative parents are likely to have better academic performance.

Keywords: education, Dau

Teachers' Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication Behaviors: Their Implications to Teacher – Pupil Interaction

Jeralyn C. Pida
Grace P. Oñate
Ramel T. Oñate

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the teachers' verbal and non-verbal communication behaviors and their implications to teacher – pupil interaction in Elementary Science at Ocampo District for the academic year 2009 – 2010. Specifically, this research sought answers to the following questions: (1) what are the common verbal and non-verbal communication behaviors manifested by teachers inside the classroom as perceived by the three groups of raters? (2) To what extent do the teachers manifest these common verbal and non-verbal communication behaviors as perceived by the three groups of raters? (3) How do pupils respond to the teacher's communication behavior? And (4) is there a significant difference among the perceptions made by the three groups of raters along the aforementioned communication behaviors? The study employed the descriptive – survey correlational approach of investigation. The data were collected through a modified questionnaire – checklist and unstructured interview which were tallied, tabulated and interpreted through the use of weighted mean, ranking, and single analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Data findings revealed the following: (1) the most common non-verbal communication behaviors manifested by teachers as perceived by the three groups of raters revolved around (a) facial expression, (b) dress, (c) eye contact, (d) smiles or frowns, (e) gestures, (f) posture, (g) body movements and (h) interaction distance. On the other hand, verbal behaviors or moves revolved on the following: (1) structuring moves; (2) soliciting moves; and (3) responding moves. Classroom activities were carried out in large part by verbal interaction between pupils and teachers. Findings also imply that the teachers observe proper attitude and approach in conducting interaction inside the classroom. Based from the conclusions the following are hereby recommended: (1) Teachers may sustain and promote harmonious and formal relationships with their pupils;; (2) Teachers use colorful clothes or outfit to appreciate the pupils; (3) They should possess wholesome personality and must be experts and be competent in both non-verbal and verbal communication behaviors and (4) Teacher and pupil interaction must be consistent over time so as to improve the prevailing situation for the “significance of difference”.

Keywords: verbal, non-verbal, implication

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The Effect of Teacher-Made Digital Flashcard Tool on Basic Multiplication Skills of Grade Four Pupils in Doña Nieves Songco Memorial School

Cecilia M. Acosta
Domingo E. Chavez Jr.
Jeanette Sl. San Jose

Abstract

This research aimed to provide computerized math intervention to identified low performing pupils who lacked the required competence on basic numeracy skills through the utilization of a teacher-made digital flashcard tool in Doña Nieves Songco Memorial School. A purposive sampling was used to determine the forty-three grade four pupils; they were named as B1, B2 to B23 for boys and G1, G2 to G20 for girls. The research instruments were the teacher-made pre-test, posttest and digital flashcard tool. A five-minute time tests was administered for five consecutive weeks and the daily scores were recorded in the progress chart under in one shot experimental method of research design. The findings imply that the daily exposure of the pupils on digital flashcard tool has a positive effect on basic multiplication skills of grade four below performing pupils. The result explains that there is a significant difference on basic multiplication skills of grade four pupils before and after exposing them to teacher-made digital flashcard tool. The statistical computations further emphasize the necessity of implementation of the teacher-made tool to further improve their numeracy skills. Digital flashcard is an innovative move of the researchers to address the difficulties of pupils at risk on basic multiplication and upgrade their mathematics competencies and skills which cannot be downloaded on any other website.

Keywords: digital, flashcard, teacher-made

MANAGEMENT

Maintaining Camaraderie among Educators of Junior High Grade 7-10

Florentina A. Manikad

Abstract

The research has been initiated by knowing different point of views and feelings of educators for strengthening everyone's morale. There are sixty-nine educators of New Cabalan National High School who responds to the survey. The methodology in data gathering are the summary of questionnaires. This has been created in two section. First are the personal data of respondents. Second are the recommendations at the end of the research. The researcher has used Descriptive Methods in Research. That's why in the long course of the research there had been many interventions that can be used as a possible answer in achieving maintenance of camaraderie (*mutual trust and friendship among people who spend a lot of time together.*) of New Cabalan Junior High (Grade 7-10). The said research has truly been a great help in maintaining camaraderie among educators of grade 9-10. The researcher has prepared a lot of intervention like Field Trip in different places across Central Luzon, Educators traveled together in Tagaytay's Palace in the Sky, Picnic Grove, Healing Miracle Church etc. They also enjoyed beautiful sceneries with their families at the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority's famous landmarks like Zoobic Safari, El Kabayo, Pamulaklakin Nature Trail, Fantasy Park, Royal Duty Free and a lot more. They are also delighted in visiting Baguio City's World Renowned Panagbenga Festival. They also cherished like a child the cold weather in the City of Pines in strolling the famous Burnham Park, Wright Park, The Mansion, Mines View, etc. What a vivid memory to recollect. Things and activities that closely knit bonds between educators. Joining District Sports League is also an additional intervention. This is being held every Saturday so it won't interfere in days of teaching. With the given talents of educators both male and female brought home honors in different sports like basketball, chess, badminton, etc. And also educators are being investigated in any dispute they may have to prevent any issues.

Keywords: pananatili, magandang samahan, guro

Unfolding the Leadership Styles of Selected Filipino School Managers Vis-A-Vis the School Climate

Nelifer P. Melchor

Abstract

The phenomenon of leadership is widely used and has occurred in many organizations such as in politics, business, military and the academe. Leadership is a developed traits and characteristics; it is managing a group of people in the direction of shared goals and merely provides management and allows the team member to find out their own ways and practice to achieve the organizational objectives. Leadership is vital to the triumph, growth and change of an organization (Powell, 2011). In addition to its essential role in the organizational function of society, leadership has a wide spectrum of influences. In every organization, employees with high sense of responsibility and engagement become assets of the company. They ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of their outputs and contribute to the achievement of the vision and mission of the organization (Deligero & Laguador, 2014). Sustained positive school climate is associated with positive child and youth development, effective risk prevention and health promotion efforts, student learning and academic achievement, increased student graduation rates, and teacher retention. (P. M. Brown et al., 2012). This study was conducted to explore the lived experiences in the leadership styles of the school managers and its relation to school climate of the schools where they are assigned in the First Congressional District of Camarines Sur, Philippines for school year 2015-2016. Methods used were Utilized Qualitative Phenomenological research. Data was taken from informants live experiences and Identified using the inclusion-exclusion criteria. General safeguard and ethics procedure was given. Interviews, Observation and Focus Group Discussions were also employed. Transcribed verbatim to identify themes and patterns. The teachers when asked if how long have their school heads been serving as a principal in their school, majority of the teachers made known that they have served three or more years in the service. Principal A served three years, Principal B served for almost four years, Principal C for three years and Principal D worked as a principal for thirteen long years. The researcher thought that the possible answers the teachers will give about the other social roles or other roles their principal portray, would be community roles but it was different. For them, the other roles their principals portrayed are information disseminator, a friend, an adviser, second parents, mentor and other roles such as role model, disciplinarian, physical facilities improver and a great motivator. When the principals are asked also about their other roles, they answer the same way their teachers does. A great number of teachers and school heads themselves perceived that the school heads leadership styles employed most of the times are combination of two or more of the following leadership styles; being a democratic leader, servant leader, sometimes democratic sometimes autocratic leaders, strict leader, consultative leader, delegative leader and participative leader. In the focused group discussion and interviews made by the researcher to the teachers and principals about the school climate along relationship and based from their descriptions there are two categories that transpired; 1) the good/harmonious relationship because of the cooperation shown and support of the internal and external stakeholders especially the parents and having always an open and constant communication and 2) the fair relationship because of according to some teachers in their perception that not all stakeholders are supportive, cooperative and participative in the schools different activities. Talking about the school climate along teaching and learning basically how the teachers and principals manage classroom procedures and do classroom assessment. In their answers came out three step by step procedures in managing classroom procedures and they are; a) cleaning of classroom and territorial assignment, b) conducting classroom routinely activities and c) the lesson proper per se while in the conduct of classroom assessment cropped out two patterns and that is by using the DepEd Order no. 8 series of 2015 and by using rubrics.

Keywords: leadershipo styles, managers, school climate

Principals' Instructional Management: Its Relationship To Teachers And Pupils' Performance in Region III

Joyce T. Alva

Abstract

The major concern of the study was to determine how the instructional management may improve the teachers and pupil's performance. The correlation research design was used in the study to describe the instructional management of the school principals under the study, also the teachers and their pupils' performance. Variables in principals' instructional management will be correlated to teachers and pupils' performance by Pearson r . Principal Instructional Management Rating Scale (PIMRS) is a questionnaire designed by Dr. Philip Hallinger, Hong Kong Institute of Education. The objective of the PIMRS is to provide a principal- based leadership profile. The questionnaire consists of 50 principal job practices and behaviors (Hallinger, 2010). The IPCRF of the teachers was used as a tool in gathering information and data about teachers' performance. The final rating of the first to fourth quarter grades of the grade six pupils from the Form 137-E and periodic test result were used in the study to provide data on pupils' performance as an offshoot of the instructional management given to teachers. Mean scores will be used to represent pupils' performance, on the final rating of the first to fourth quarter grades from the Form 137-E of the grade six pupils. The instructional management provided by the school principals was divided into three dimensions: defining the school mission, managing the instructional program and developing the school learning climate. The principal instructional management have a bearing on the performance of teachers who are the direct focus of the instructional management. The teachers, who are part of the school directly be improve or not by the instructional management. The pupils who are in the center of the learning process of the school directly benefit from the performance of the teachers by having improved performance. As a whole, the pupils benefit not only from the teachers, but from the whole process brought about by the improvements that the instructional management brings about. There were significant relationship between the principals' instructional management and teachers' performance and between the principals' instructional management and the pupils' performance, implications for educational management was drawn in the study.

Keywords: education

Management Problems in Campus Journalism of Selected Public Elementary Schools

Ann Arcissa A. Nilooban

Abstract

This study aimed to identify and analyze management problems in campus journalism faced by school paper advisers in selected public elementary schools and how such problems can be addressed by the school paper advisers. It evaluated the following: (1) The extent of implementation of campus journalism in terms of objectives, aims of student publication, funding, selection of staff and advisers, formulation of editorial policies, security of tenure and program and other journalism activities as evaluated by the school paper advisers; and (2) The management problems faced by the school paper advisers in the implementation of campus journalism in terms of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting. The study employed descriptive type of research. Purposive sampling was applied in the selection of the respondents. This involved forty-two school paper advisers from different public elementary schools. The research instrument used in the study was the researcher-devised questionnaire in checklist form. Mean was used to statistically treat the data. Based on the gathered data, the findings revealed that campus journalism was implemented to a great extent by the school paper advisers. The data also revealed that the school paper advisers often faced management problems in the process of implementation of campus journalism.

Keywords: campus journalism, campus journalism act of 1991, extent of implementation, management problems

The Developmental Stage of Office Procedure in Human Resource and Quality Assurance, Research and Development

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Abstract

The importance of this study is to find an accurate, precise, systematic and proven solution to current issues in order to avoid failure in the future. The study aims to enhance procedures of the Human Resource Department and Quality Assurance, Research and Development department of ABC Company. In this study, the researchers determined the reasons of issues that arises in both departments. The researchers used several methods by conducting interview with a maximum of 30 minutes including the written interview and verbal interview. The researchers also gave questionnaires answered by the manager of HR and the manager of QARD department and the staff of each department. The researchers also conducted an interview to other employees outside the ABC Company in order to determine the efficiency and the flexibility of the hypothesis. The data were collected through qualitative and quantitative analysis. Most of the respondents were the staff of the department while some of them were employees outside of the company. The re-take examination proposed to HR department got the highest result where the respondents seem to highly agree to recommendation, while the leave process through mobile phone got the lowest result where the respondents appeared to be undecided. The proposal to QARD using Microsoft Excel to segregate data got a very-high result where the respondent seems to highly agree. The researchers came up with the proposal of DayOff mobile application to enhance and quicken the leave process in order to accommodate more employees, re-take examination is an important factor to track the capabilities of the employees, and using Microsoft excel is necessary for segregation and recording data.

Keywords: likert scale, well-designed, QARD department

PSYCHOLOGY

Modified Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (MREBT): An Effective Treatment to Reduce Anxiety

Nancy Balatay

Abstract

The study made use of single case (N=1) experiment design replicated six (6) times and the mixed design, qualitative and quantitative analyses of data to determine the efficacy of Modified Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (MREBT) in altering irrational beliefs and minimizing the anxiety among mothers of children with autism (CWA). The participants of the study were six (6) mothers of CWA suffering from high to very high levels of anxiety. Convenience and chain sampling were applied. Objective and subjective measures were utilized namely the Anxiety Scale Questionnaire, Ellis' twelve (12) Irrational Ideas, MREBT Self-Help Form, and the Client's Journal. The results of the study before the treatment revealed that mothers had high and very high anxiety and were engaged in self-talk of irrational beliefs that led to self-defeating emotions and behavior. After the treatment, they obtained average to high average levels of anxiety and reassuring personal beliefs were formulated that bring about positive emotional and behavioral transformation. The down trend of scores from pretest to posttest is indicative of positive changes in their way of thinking, feeling and behaving. The anxiety reduction was manifested by the clients' considerable improvement in their general well-being and coping. The study concludes that MREBT is considerably effective in the alteration of irrational beliefs and reduction of anxiety. It is likewise useful as a self-therapy guide for mothers suffering anxiety. The current study recommends that the same study or comparable studies may be replicated and conducted, and more subjects be included for verification and generalizability of the results of the study. Likewise, counseling and psychology researchers profoundly examine the methodology of this study specifically on the treatment interventions employed to identify the weak areas and may improve or develop eclectic treatment interventions. Anxiety test be developed solely for mothers of CWA as well.

Keywords: eclectic therapy, REBT, anxiety, single case experiment, mixed design

**Factors Affecting the Academic Behavior of Grade 12 ABM Students
in Secondary Institution**

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Abstract

Nowadays, students in terms of their academic behavior are affected by psychological, economic, social, personal, and environmental factors. Therefore, students are easily distracted. A qualitative method was used in the study using a descriptive research design. There were four factors identified affecting the academic behavior of the Grade 12 ABM Students; family, friends, teachers and classmates. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires to the target respondents. Results of the study revealed that there are negative and positive contributions of the factors affecting the academic behavior of Grade 12 ABM student: (1) Family – the reason for students to focus on their studies but with lack of financial support and quality time can cause lack of motivation. (2) Friends – can influence students to do bad habits. However, friends who possess good behavior influence students to be so. (3) Teachers – factors such as low tone of voice and their tardiness to go to class contributes badly to students' behavior. Meanwhile, students feel inspired when teachers motivate them. (4) Classmates – those talkative inside the classroom cause distraction, but competitive classmates make students excel. Results demonstrate the need for the teachers and school administrators to impose policies in school that will help teachers and to manipulate and monitor students' behavior.

Keywords: factors affecting the academic behavior, effects

SOCIOLOGY

CSSAC Cum Laudes, School Year 2007-2009: An Ethnographic Research On Success Stories, Excellence And Poverty

Jeniffer S. Francisco

Abstract

This study examines the characteristics, success stories / best practices of 13 CA marines Sur State Agricultural College (CSSAC) Cum Lauds; School year 2007-2009 who experienced poverty but achieved academic success. Ethnographic research was chosen for its ability to generate rich descriptive accounts and use multiple data sources that helped the researcher give her insiders' point of view. The results of this study indicated that this group of students who achieved academic success in CSSAC was high achieving, had strong initiative, motivation and was goal oriented. The atmosphere in the family, usually characterized by strong support also influenced a resilient response to their relationship with classmates, teachers, role models and supportive community members and faith in God were viewed as significant factors in their success. The researcher concluded that the academic success of these Cum Laudes do not merely depend on their own efforts. The findings of this research are helpful for the improvement of curricular offerings of the University and its student's affairs and services; for the families to provide the needed support and to encourage the students especially the lower years to excel in their studies despite their financial limitations.

Keywords: success stories, excellence, poverty

SPORTS SCIENCE

Disability Sports: Arena for Global Recognition of Persons with Disability

John Paul J. Petrola

Abstract

In this paper, I explore ways making disability sports as spheres for global recognition for the persons with disability (PWDs). I argue that the PWDs, being one of most ostracized and disenfranchised social class in the global society, have been subjected to bullying, discrimination and other forms of disrespect and thus, the most that they could do is to struggle for the recognition of their rights and privileges like any other human persons in the world. Through an appropriation of Axel Honneth's theory of the struggle for recognition, I attempt to show that in participating to different disability sports, PWDs have gained social recognition and have developed their self-confidence, self-respect and self-esteem.

Keywords: disability sports, social recognition, Honneth, Philippines, PWDs

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