O

DE LA SALLE ARANETA UNIVERSITY

First International Multidisciplinary Research Conference

4th DLSAU Research Congress

Book of Abstracts

25 - 26 JANUARY 2019

Osmeña Hall, De La Salle Araneta University

Don Salvador Araneta Campus, Victoneta Avenue,
Malabon City, Metro Manila, Philippines

"Research for the Future: Pursuing Evidences of Sustainability."

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De La Salle Araneta University Research Conference
2019 ● 4

The **DE LA SALLE ARANETA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CONFERENCE** is an annual event held within the last week of January.
This congress aims to promote exchanges of ideas among researchers of different disciplines, disseminate and discuss research findings that weave multidisciplinary research and development education.

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1st DLSAU International Multidisciplinary Research Conference

THE PROGRAM

January 25 (Day 1)

07:00 **REGISTRATION**

08:00 **MORNING BREAKFAST**

09:30 **OPENING CEREMONY**

WELCOME REMARKS
Dr. Bjorn S. Santos
University President, De La Salle Araneta University

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS

09:45 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS**
Dr. Rosemarie G. Edillon
Deputy Director General of the National Development Office (NDO) Policy and Planning of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Philippines

10:30 **PLENARY ADDRESS**
Dr. Ramon A. Razal
President, National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)

11:15 **OPEN FORUM**

11:30 **PLENARY SYNTHESIS**
Dr. Cecile Sabio
Faculty, Graduate School, De La Salle Araneta University

12:00 **NOON BREAK**

01:00 **PARALLEL POCKET SEMINARS**
Using Statistical Regression Method (Mr. Michael June Ponciano)
Basics of Qualitative Analysis (Dr. Hector John Manaligod)
Methods for Experimental Designs (Dr. Nancy Romano)
Assessment in Competency-Based Education (Celine Sarmiento)
Writing for ISI Publication (Dr. Maricar Prudente)

01:00 **PARALLEL POCKET SEMINARS**

03:30 **AFTERNOON BREAK**

04:00 **DAY 1 WRAP UP AND REMINDERS**

(Day 2) January 26

07:30 **R**EGISTRATION

08:00 **MORNING BREAKFAST**

08:30 **OPENING CEREMONY**

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS

09:00 "**Education for Sustainable Future: Conceptions and Prospects**"
Professor Chi Kin John Lee
Vice President for Academics
Chair Professor, Department of Curriculum and Instruction
Co-Director(Research), Centre for Excellence in Learning & Teaching
Director, Centre for Religious and Spirituality Education
The Education University of Hong Kong

10:15 "**The Soil Microbial Status as a Crucial Indicator of Sustainable Agriculture at Local and Global Scale**"
Dr. Andre Freire Cruz
Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences
Kyoto Prefectural University

11:00 **OPEN FORUM**

11:30 **PLENARY SYNTHESIS**
Dr. Socorro Aguja
Vice-Dean, Graduate School, ***De La Salle Araneta University***

12:00 **NOON BREAK (LUNCH)**

01:00 **RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS (PARALLEL SESSIONS)**

03:30 **AFTERNOON BREAK (SNACKS)**

04:00 **DISTRIBUTION AND AWARDING OF CERTIFICATES**
CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CLOSING REMARKS
Mr. Christopher N. Polanco
Chancellor, *De La Salle Araneta University*

04:30 **POST CONFERENCE MEETING**
Professor Sing Kai Lo
Associate Vice President (Graduate Studies)
Dean of Graduate School
The Education University of Hong Kong

MASTER OF CEREMONY
Mr. John Paul Samonte

Research for the Future:
Pursuing Evidences of Sustainability

Table of Contents

The Research Congress Programme	4
Table of Contents	6
Messages	7
The Plenary Speakers	12
Parallel Sessions	17
List of Abstracts	25
Research Presentations	32
The Organizing Committees	92
Credits and Acknowledgements	95

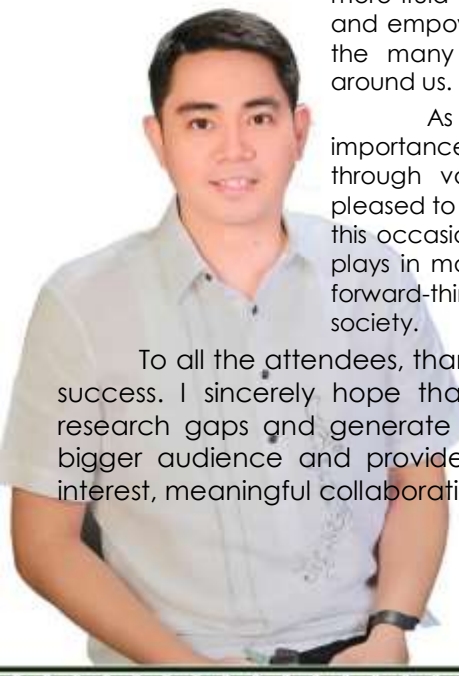
Messages

To all research presenters, facilitators, students, and guests, welcome to the First International Multidisciplinary Research Conference!

As one of the central functions of a university, research plays a pivotal role in molding students who will become productive, responsible, and socially-aware members of society. A research-oriented mindset prepares one to effectively make sense of the world, to deal empathetically with individuals from various backgrounds, and to make decisions that are grounded on scientific and empirical bases.

Over the years, De La Salle Araneta University has made great strides in developing its research capacity and capability in the service of its students and faculty, as it slowly, but steadily, makes significant inroads in establishing a culture of research and innovation within its community1. We have established links with our local community through research on CaMaNaVa's culture icons, trained and empowered local communities in climate science through the efforts of the DLSAU Environmental and Climate Change Research Institute, and are gradually raising awareness on the need for smart, precision agriculture to deal in the face of food scarcity through researches done by our students at our Salikneta Farm campus in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. Within the foreseeable future, we are confident that our efforts to promote research visibility, impact, and innovation will be further bolstered by your support.

Research, at its best, harnesses the diversity that we find in our many cultures. Each culture offers a lens to view the problems that we face every day—allowing us to see a problem in different ways. This multicultural approach also lets us think of the world in less structured, more fluid terms so that our differences inform, educate, and empower us in our individual pursuits to understand the many physical, social, and cultural complexities around us.



As an institution that prides itself in instilling the importance of research among its students and faculty through various programs and initiatives, I am very pleased to have other higher learning institutions join us in this occasion to celebrate the central role that research plays in molding individuals who will become excellent, forward-thinking, and socially-responsible members of society.

To all the attendees, thank you for making this event a resounding success. I sincerely hope that our small, yet collective effort will fill research gaps and generate new knowledge that will resonate to a bigger audience and provide a venue for public discussion, greater interest, meaningful collaborations, and wider understanding.

DR. BJORN S. SANTOS
University President

I am happy to welcome all participants and presenters for this year's International Multi-Disciplinary Research Conference, here at De La Salle Araneta University! May this 2-day activity be as meaningful and productive to all of you as it has been for us preparing and organizing this assembly.

From simple activities to more complexed endeavors, the need to making our work long-lasting and sustainable is one of the most important consideration in our planning. It is important for leaders and managers, implementors and partners to make sure that what we are able today and fruits of our labor now will be able to carry our work many more years after its inception. Sustainability has been a key element to global brands and companies to continue their dominance in their respective industries and markets, to continue to convince the average consumer to patronize their products and services.

This 2-day research congress will primarily focus on key characteristics and features of advocacies and initiatives, institutions and organizations that have been known for their resiliency and sustainability. Let us learn from their experiences, challenges and struggles so that we apply what they had done to our respective organizations and academic institutions.

There is always significance and value when experts and professionals, including students of a particular discipline come together because it is an opportunity to share ideas and learn from each other. It is my hope and prayer that this research conference will not only bring about new knowledge and information that can be shared and learned by our students, but also start many more interactions and collaborations between educators and researchers amongst our academic institutions. Let us continue to exert much effort to enrich learning resources related to our individual areas of discipline to ensure the future success of students, educators and researchers.



May the excitement of this year's congress move all of us to creating a bigger and better sustainable environment for all learners of all ages. We look forward to seeing you again here in DLSAU next year, and we hope other institutions are also encouraged to host research congresses like this in your own institutions.

Again, thank you for your attendance and anticipated active participation! I wish all of you a meaningful and productive time with us in this International Multi-Disciplinary Research Conference!

MR. CHRISTOPHER N. POLANCO
DLSAU Chancellor

We believe as an Institution of Higher learning that research is intrinsic in our existence. Our research outputs should flow naturally toward a more deepened teaching and learning experience. In the process, we hope that the learnings that happen inside and outside the classrooms will have a lasting impact in the community that we serve and partner with. These trifocal functions of teaching, research and community extension make an HEI worth its salt. Strengthening this dynamic relationship entails that we engage not only the members of the DLSAU research community but other equally passionate researchers from other institutions and communities here and abroad. This collaborative endeavour makes any research activity exciting and innovative. It is the with this principle that we offer this 1st DLSAU International Research Conference as avenue for researchers and academicians to share and engage in scholarly conversations and discourses so that we enrich each other's studies and discoveries. With the theme, "Research for the Future: Pursuing Evidences of Sustainability", we hope that through the plenary speeches, pocket seminars and research presentations during the concurrent sessions, we are able to "promote value creation, innovations and sustainability through academic research." We are forever grateful to all our international plenary speakers, session speakers and especially to our student and faculty paper presentors for sharing their expertise and new knowledge to us. We hope that through this we continue to contribute meaningful and insightful innovative ideas to better our society for our children and their children. Live Jesus in our Hearts, Forever!.

Live Jesus in our hearts, forever!



DR. BERNARDO N. SEPEDA

Vice - Chancellor for Academics and Research

On behalf of the organizing committee for DLSAU's 1st International Multidisciplinary Research Conference (4th DLSAU Research Congress), we would like to extend our warmest welcome to all.

The aim of this research event is to provide a platform for practitioners, educators, and students, to share their research works and experiences related to innovative teaching and learning, food security, animal welfare, entrepreneurship and technological development.

In partnership with the National Center for Culture and Arts (NCCA), National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP), and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), we aim to promote exchange of ideas among researchers of different disciplines and to broaden understanding on the important role of higher education in coping with the many development challenges we face at present.

We give special thanks to our sponsors for their responsive support in the given chance to partner with us. Through the concerted efforts of the University Research Center, the faculty and administrators of the college departments and the rest of the academic community this event has been organized.
Finally, we thank all the participants, presenters and speakers in this event, without their efforts and interest, it would be impossible for us to have such a successful research assembly.



From all the members of the organizing committee we wish you a productive two-day research experience with us, and we hope you enjoy your time at De La Salle Araneta University!

DR. JENNIFER R. REYES
University Research Director

Plenary Speakers



Dr. Rosemarie Edillon

Rosemarie Edillon is presently the Deputy Director General of the National Development Office (NDO) – Policy and Planning of the NEDA. She holds a PhD in Economics from La Trobe University in Australia and advanced degrees in both Economics and Statistics from the University of the Philippines. She also taught Economics at La Trobe University and Economics and Statistics at UP. Before this, she was Executive Director of the Asia-Pacific Policy Center, a research firm that focuses on development policy research.

Her first exposure to Economics was the development of the Philippines annual macroeconometric model and then the ASEAN macro-model. She has since then worked in various fields of specialisation in Economics – agriculture, agrarian reform, poverty, labor, migration, project development, impact evaluation, health, social capital, growth theory and global business.



Dr. Ramon Razal

Dr. Ramon A. Razal is Professor 12 in the Dept. of Forest Products and Paper Science (FPPS) of the UPLB College of Forestry and Natural Resources (CFNR), where he teaches Wood Chemistry, Non-Timber Forest Products, and many other courses. He was also recently named UP Scientist 2 for 2015-17. Dr. Razal was Dean of the UPLB CFNR from January 2002 until January 2008. Prior to becoming dean, he served as CFNR Associate Dean, Director of Training Center for Tropical Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability (TREES), and Chair of the Department of Wood Science and Technology (WST). During his term as Dean, the Philippine Forestry Education Network (PFEN) was organized and the former Philippine Forest Research Society was revitalized to become the Forests and Natural Resources Research Society of the Philippines (FORESPI). It was also during his stint as dean that the Master of Science in Natural Resources Conservation was instituted as a new graduate degree program in UPLB. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forest Products Engineering (cum laude) from UPLB in 1978. He obtained the Masters of Science in Forestry (major in Wood Science and Technology) in 1983 also from UPLB and the PhD degree in Forestry and Forest Products from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1990. Currently, he is the project leader of the DOST-PCIERD project on forest products nanotechnology which seeks to use bamboo cellulosic nanocrystals for a variety of novel applications. In extension, he served as Coordinator and Resource Person for the thrice-offered (2013-2015), PCAARRD sponsored "Training-Workshop on Sustainable Small and Medium-Scale Bamboo Enterprises for the Green Economy." He is a member of the Department of Trade and Industry-Bureau of Product Standards Technical Committee on Bamboo and Rattan. His other awards include several UP professorial chairs, the 1998 UPLB Most Outstanding Teacher Award in the Physical Sciences, the 1999 KKP-ST Achievement Award in Teaching, the 2008 Mancono Award given by the CFNRAA Alumni Association, the 2008 UPLB Outstanding Alumnus Award, the PCAARRD Scholars Association Instruction Award in 2008, and the FORESPI Most Outstanding Scientist in Forest Utilization Research in 2010.



Prof. John Chi Kin Lee

Professor John Chi Kin Lee, JP, Vice President (Academic) and Chair Professor of Curriculum and Instruction, joined The Education University of Hong Kong (EdUHK) [formerly known as The Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd)] since 2010. He is also the Director of the Centre for Religious and Spirituality Education (CRSE), Co-Director (Research) of the Centre for Excellence in Learning and Teaching (CELT) and Co-Director of the Centre for Education in Environmental Sustainability (CEES). He was Dean of Education and Professor of Department of Curriculum and Instruction at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK).

Professor Lee has served as the Regional Editor (Asia-Pacific) of *Educational Research and Evaluation* and Executive Editor of *Teachers and Teaching* as well as editorial board members or advisory editors of many local, regional and international journals. He is also a prolific writer who has edited and written more than 25 books, and published over 100 journal articles and book chapters. His recent book publications include *Routledge International Handbook of Schools and Schooling in Asia* (2018), *Theorizing Teaching and Learning in Asia and Europe: A Conversation between Chinese Curriculum and European Didactics* (2017), *Transitions to Post-School Life: Responsiveness to Individual, Social and Economic Needs* (2017), *Quality and Change in Teacher Education: Western and Chinese Perspectives* (2016), and *Educational Development in Western China: Towards Quality and Equity* (2016).

Professor Lee has also held many visiting/guest/adjunct professorships at universities overseas and in Mainland China. He is the Changjiang Chair Professor conferred by the Ministry of Education, the People's Republic of China.



Dr. André Freire Cruz

Dr. André Freire Cruz is currently a Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science lecturer in Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan. His scientific production to date, had reached 58 publications and 106 conference presentations.

Having been productive in his field of expertise, Dr. André Cruz' works and professional studies led him to places and adapt interpersonally as he learned to speak five languages: English, Spanish, French, Japanese and German.

Dr. Cruz earned his degree in Agricultural Engineering from Federal University of Vicosa Brazil, Masters in Plant Production in State University of North Fluminense, Brazil and PhD. In Pomology in Ehime University, Japan.

Parallel Sessions

CONVENOR/S: MS. MARIA TERESA BERNABE
MR. JERICHO DALANGIN

CONVENOR: MR. JECONIAH LOUIS DREISBACH

Sched	VM201	VM204
1:00-1:15	**CONTRIBUTION OF POULTRY FARMING TO THE FINANCES OF FARM OWNERS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS** Lovilet C. Molo, Vincent M. Humarang, Mark Adrian H. Carolino, Jayemarie D. Caraos and Danica E. Chia	**(re)READING MUSLIM IN PHILIPPINE "CANONICAL" SHORT FICTION** Fatimah Joy S. Almarez
1:15-1:30	**THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS BEHAVIOR OF SELECTED FISHERFOLKS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROSARIO, CAVITE** Mr. Jerico B. Tadeo	**TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS, 1901-1935** Randolf Palmes Bio
1:30-1:45	**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OTOP (ONE TOWN ONE PRODUCT) ENTREPRENURIAL PROGRAM IN REGION 1 PHILIPPINES** Christian Thom F. Tabisola	**EDUCATION AND THE NATION STATE: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES (2004 – 2018)** **Genevie-Abi M. Calimbahin,** Jaesser G. Rivera, Janrey C. Tina
1:45-2:00	**STRATEGIES IN MAINTAINING CUSTOMER LOYALTY OF A FAMILY-ORIENTED BUSINESS: THE CASE OF ISLAND'S BEST FOOD** Mark Van P. Macawile, Andres C. Pagatpatan Jr., Rotsen C. Yodico, Mamerto C. Caliwan Jr., Ruel D. Sabalberino	**THE IMAGE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE VIEWERS AND NON-VIEWERS OF THE TELEVISION SERIES "FPJ'S ANG PROBINSYANO"** Marie Therese Penelope Iglopas, Armine Torres, Mellie Anne Grefal, Edilyn Camposano, and Christian Anzures
2:00-2:15	**FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF A FRANCHISE SYSTEM: A SELECTED PHILIPPINE FRANCHISE COMPANY** Mark Vincent B. Bendo	**FILIPINO AS INTELLECTUALIZED LANGUAGE: THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES' NATIONAL LANGUAGE** Mark Anthony E. Lopez
2:15-2:30	**JOB SATISFACTION, OPTIMISM AND WORK VALUES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: BASIS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING** Jaysi T. Corpuz, Christine Mae De Leon, Justine Joyce Rollon, and Maria Christina Desepida	**TRANSLATION: BIG STEP TOWARDS THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF FILIPINO** Mark Anthony E. Lopez
2:30-2:45	**FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF HARDWARE BUSINESSES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS PROVINCE** Jemuel Gutierrez Malaluan, Mba, Cmitap	**A TALE OF TWO PANGASINENSES: BOLINAO AND PANGASINAN** Russel R. Lomboy
2:45-3:00	**CASH MANAGEMENT OF RURAL BANKS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS** Jesse Nelson P. Llana, Michael F. Almanon, Lilibeth R. De Roxas, Mark Jan A. Hernandez, Jennelyn M. Madrazo	**CHALLENGES IN WATCHING SUBTITLED FILMS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS** Alvin S. Rosales
3:00-3:15	**BENEFITS GAINED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF AN ORGANIZATION IN IMPLEMENTING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY** Jennifer M. Cueto, Napoleon P. Hernandez, Jansen Kate De Leon, Margie Capili and Rangel Marasigan	**A MORPHO-SYNTACTIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF MTB-MLE POLICY STUDENTS** Joseph E. Padilla, and Corazon L. Alvarez
3:15-3:30	**SOLIDARITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA: MILLENNIALS' EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL VIEWS ONLINE** Elvira C. David, Paul Lorenz D. Aficial, Kimberly Joy L. Medina, Rosette Esmeralda M. Musni, Pamela May S.D. Pamintuan, Chelsea A. Pasamonte, Princess F. Puyat, Shariah Y. Sumaling	

CONVENOR/S: DR. MARIA CUSIPAG
MR. SHERWIN CABALSA

Sched	VM205
1:00-1:15	**THE USE OF ANIME WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLE IN EXPANDING SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS' VOCABULARY AND SYNTACTIC COMPLEXITY** Leah Joyce R. Corpuz
1:15-1:30	**A MULTICRITIQUE ON FRANCISCO SIONIL JOSE'S SELECT SHORT FICTIONS** Ma. Asuncion G. Desales
1:30-1:45	**DIFFICULTIES OF KOREAN MISSIONARIES IN USING ENGLISH WHEN PREACHING** Kim Yang Keum[1]and Maria N. Cusipag
1:45-2:00	**MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND READING COMPREHENSION OF GRADE12 STUDENTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY LITERATURE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORLD** Jonathan Pangantihon, and Dionita D. Morata
2:00-2:15	**EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TRAINING & QUICK SPEAK STRATEGY IN REDUCING PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY** Mark Philip C. Paderan
2:15-2:30	**DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A FREE INTERPRETATIVE SINULOG DANCE FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT** Catherine Chan
2:30-2:45	**PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONFIDENCE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS FROM SPEAKING ENGLISH** Marlon L. Perado
2:45-3:00	**ENHANCING THE WRITING PERFORMANCE OF EFL LEARNERS THROUGH THE NEWSLETTER** Maria N. Cusipag
3:00-3:15	**INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS OF THE SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN CRITICAL READING AND EFFECTIVE WRITING AS DETERMINANTS TO STUDENT'S LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS** Shirley Adolfo-Calugcugan
3:15-3:30	**LEARNING KOREAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF A TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES** Inero V. Ancho

CONVENOR: DR. ANTONIO GLINOGA **CONVENOR: DR. ELMA NICOLAS**
DR. QUEROBIN DYCOCO JR. **MS. MARY ANGELIQUE LAUDE**

Sched	VM202	VM203
1:00-1:15	**ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF HIMBABAO (Alleanthus luzonicus) LEAVES METHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS** Belonio, Nicole Ann L., Concepcion Abby Kei M., Manimbo, Johnkarl Eduard B., Mendoza, and Kobe C., Tuason, Jericho A.	**MYCELIUM CULTIVATION OF GANODERMA LUCIDUM FOR PANEL BOARD PRODUCTION** Harvey C. Almadin, Marielle Cham, Angelita P. Medalla
1:15-1:30	**ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF MANDARIN ORANGE (Citrus reticulata) AND SABA (Musa paradisiaca) PEELS EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS** Buan, Hazelle Vei R., Gampong, Hannah Isabel F., Laid, Clarise Anne S.,Mosot, Sean Mae M., Padua, Keanna Isabelle B.	**CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON PREPARED FROM CASSAVA PEELS FOR SURFACE MODIFICATION OF ELECTRODE IN ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CAPACITOR (EDLC)** Ruel A. Avilla, Ma. Veronica B. Perjes, Joyce Anne M. Pangan, Mark Jethro E. Tomas
1:30-1:45	**IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND CYTOTOXICITY ACTIVITY SCREENING OF ETHANOLIC FLOWER EXTRACT OF MORINGA OLEIFERA** Lance Harvey Saavedra, Kristine Ramirez, Julia Rose De Leon, Ruel Avilla	**BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT AND SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OF RICE BY PLANT-ASSOCIATED RHIZOSPHERIC BACTERIA** Hosne Ara Dilzahan, Maya Umeda, Fukujiro Uno and Andre Freire Cruz
1:45-2:00	**IN VIVO RADIOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) (DUHAT) EXTRACT** Macrence M. Esquivel, Marc Adrianne C. Jacinto, Jesy Allister M. Santos, Ruel A. Avilla	**BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CHESTNUT DISEASES: PHYTOPHTHORA PALMIVORA AND ARMILLARIA MELLEA** Maya Umeda, Hosne Ara Dilzahan, Fukujiro Uno, Andre Freire Cruz
2:00-2:15	**ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF Bixa orellana Linn. (ATSUETE) SEED EXTRACT ON GRAM POSITIVE BACTERIA** Nasol, Joseph Roland M. and Rosaldo, Earl Cyril G.	**RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF STREAM FISHES IN DUPON RIVER, ISABEL, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES** Nolan Federico T. Monserate
2:15-2:30	**DNA EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Escherichia coli** Earl Cyril G. Rosaldo	**ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF STREPTOCOCCUS SUIS ISOLATED FROM SWINE FARMS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LUZON, PHILIPPINES** Darlene Fe P. Castro, Froilan Bernard R. Matias and Marvin Bryan S. Salinas
2:30-2:45	**EFFECTS OF THE TYPE OF OREGANO (*Origanum vulgare*) EXTRACTS IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHEA AND GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PRE-WEANED PIGLETS (*Sus domesticus*)** Madriaga, K.M. and D. D.Lorenzo	**DETECTION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE GENES OF Haemophilus parasuis ISOLATED FROM SWINE IN BULACAN AND BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES** Nest Dale F. Bartolome, Ruth V. Carreon, Darlene Fe P. Castro, Marvin Bryan S. Salinas
2:45-3:00	**TRAPPING OF HOUSEFLIES *(Musca domestica)* USING TRANSPARENT PLASTIC BOTTLE MODEL WITH ATTRACTANT** Edcel Chiong Odchigue , and Dr. Dante Lorenzo	**ANTI-BACTERIAL EFFECT OF HYDROSOL FROM 3 SPECIES OF BAMBOO: KAWAYANG TINIK (Bambusa blumeana), BUHO (Schizostachyum lumampao) AND BLACK BAMBOO (Gigantochloa atroviolacea)** Irene H. Roa and Cristin T. Talabon

CONVENOR: DR. ANALIZA FALCULAN **CONVENOR: DR. ROSARIO CHU**

Sched	LSB Rm417	LSB Rm418
1:00-1:15	**TEACHERS' PERFORMANCE AND TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF NORTHERN SAMAR** Josefine R. Arellano	**TEACHNOLOGY: DROP-OUT PREVENTION BY INCREASING PARENT INVOLVEMENT THROUGH TEXT MESSAGING** Mary Ann F. Bajar, and Jayson Troy F. Bajar
1:15-1:30	**INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS, TEACHING PERFORMANCE, STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT, AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY** Leizel C. Parreño College of Education, Emellie G. Palomo, and Danilo M. Parreño	**THE NEXUS BETWEEN SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SKILLS ACQUIRED BY THE STUDENTS IN SELECTED JUNIOR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN CALACA DISTRICT** Elaine Noreen G. Baxa, Jenny G. Bautista, Jennelyn B. Cabungcal, Kristel Joy A. Ojales
1:30-1:45	**RESPONDING TO LABOR MIGRATION THROUGH THE KTO12 CURRICULUM** Christian B. Dilao	**DETERMINANTS OF COMPASSION FATIGUE AND BURNOUT AMONG FILIPINO SCHOOL COUNSELORS** Mary Jane Jose
1:45-2:00	**PERCEPTIONS OF JHS MASTER TEACHERS ON COACHING AND GROW MODEL** Agape Joy T. Gepollo Philippine Normal University - Manila	**SELF-ESTEEM, MEANING IN LIFE AND LIFE ORIENTATION AS PREDICTORS OF HOPE AMONG RESIDENTS OF A REHABILITATION FACILITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS** Ian Fel D. Metal
2:00-2:15	**CORRELATION OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF BATSTATEU ARASOF-NASUGBU BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNICATION STUDENTS AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE** Dairen P. De Luna	**WELLNESS PROGRAM FOR THE RESIDENTS OF CUENCA** Jovine Krisell L. Cuevas
2:15-2:30	**STATUS OF SCIENCE LABORATORY IN A PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN CALAMBA CITY** Joanna Marie A. de Borja[1,2]* and Arlyne C. Marasigan[2]	**APTITUDE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS** Jowie L. Advincula
2:30-2:45	**IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCIPLINARY RULES AND REGULATIONS IN SELECTED PRIVATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS** Ken Paul M. Espinosa	**QUALITY OF WORK LIFE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND RESILIENCY AMONG SOLO WORKING PARENTS** Jhaymar Garcia, Jemmarose Estacio, Alfrancis Lagazon, Miguelle Angella Martinez, Carlo Jerome L. Pulanco, Nestor L. Sibug
2:45-3:00	**PROBLEM-SOLVING PERFORMANCE AND TEACHING COMPETENCE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS** Danilo M. Parreño	**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEIVED AND ACTUAL METACOGNITIVE ABILITY AND SELF-LEARNING REGULATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE TERTIARY LEVEL** Jessica S. Esporlas
3:00-3:15	**PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN IMPLEMENTING DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH CLASSES** Mhilwin A. Esto	

CONVENOR/S: MR. JOHN PAUL SAMONTE
DR. MARLYN RUBRICA

CONVENOR/S: DR. TONY ZAMORA
MS. ELSA ROSE ABAO

Sched	LSB Rm414A	LSB Rm414B
1:00-1:15	**STRENGTHENING CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AS THE PREREQUISITE OF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE EDUCATION REPORTS VIS-A-VIS THE WORLD'S TOP EDUCATION SYSTEMS** Jennalyn C. Tayam	**THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OF NIIGATA UNIVERSITY DURING POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN JAPAN** Jennifer Manalo Cueto
1:15-1:30	**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT IN DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS, MANILA: BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM** Gary Z. Regala	**SPIRITUALITY AND MEDITATION: TOWARDS A HOLISTIC TABLE TENNIS TRAINING PROGRAM** Emmanuel Asuncion, Fr. Irwan Darmawan, Raul F. Espinosa
1:30-1:45	**SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ITS IMPACT ON TEACHERS' SURFACE ACTING: EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS MODERATOR** Ma. Annalyn Camba, Leah Ace Escapalao, Rosalie Villafranca	**USE OF STRATEGIC QUESTIONING AS FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN TEACHING GRADE-9 MATHEMTICS** Milagros T. Guiaya
1:45-2:00	**CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEADERSHIP ORIENTATION AND WORK-RELATED STRESS OF DEANS** Jose Alejandro R. Belen	**PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF THE GRADE SEVEN SPECIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM USING TASK-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL INCOMPUTER** Ruel S. Nepuscua
2:00-2:15	**AN APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY ON SELECTED PERFORMING SECONDARY SCHOOLS, REGION IV-A CALABARZON** Neri M. Zara	**IMPLICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY ON THE STUDENTS' ENCODING PERFORMANCE** Darry Mhei L. Morales
2:15-2:30	**TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADER IN THE 21ST CENTURY** Riza Mae S. Sanchez[1], Alvin S. Sanchez[2], Lynette P. Rue [2], and Mercelita G. Javier[2]	**STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT AS MEDIATOR TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ICT COMPETENCY SKILLS AND MATHEMATICS PERFOMANCE** Mark Joren A. Caberos, Starr Clyde L. Sebial
2:30-2:45	**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEEDING PROGRAM IN THE DIVISION OF PARAÑAQUE TOWARDS AN ENRICHED WELLNESS PROGRAM** Marilyn F. Espinosa-Inocencio De La Salle University -Manila	**VARK LEARNING STYLES IN TERMS OF GENDER AND THE SUBJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GRADE 8 STUDENTS OF A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE PHILIPPINES** Jennalyn C. Tayam[1, 3], Ermil C. Gabuat[2, 3]
2:45-3:00	**NARRATIVES OF OUT-OF-FIELD-TEACHERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINES** Riza Mae S. Sanchez, Arlyne C. Marasigan, and Alvin S. Sanchez	**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLENDED LEARNING AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF A PRIVATE NONSECTARIAN SCHOOL IN PASONG TAMO, QUEZON CITY.** Bernie B. Go
3:00-3:15	**A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN EDUCATION USING FACTOR ANALYSIS** Philip G. Mendoza	**ASSESSMENT OF LEARNERS' COMPETENCIES IN PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA FOR GRADES IV-VI** Ms. Maria Concepcion V. Rimiendo

CONVENOR/S: MS. EMILY COMEDIS

CONVENOR/S: DR. FRANCIA SANTOS
MS. REJOICE FERRER

Sched	LSB Rm414	LSB Rm 412
1:00-1:15	**FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SINGLE PARENTS IN SELECTED AREAS OF CAVITE** Jaysi T. Corpuz, Estrelita D. Corpuz, Kristel G. Guyamin, Karla Andrea R. Rodis, Rachel R. Rovelo,	**THE SPORTS PREFERENCES OF THE COLLEGE FRESHMEN STUDENTS IN THE VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY-ISABEL, ISABEL, LEYTE: BASIS FOR UPGRADED SCHOOL SPORTS ACTIVITIES PLAN** Alberto L. Carillas
1:15-1:30	**TEACHER PERSONALITY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED STUDENTS OF THE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES** Jessie I. Quierrez and Jennifer D.G. Munsayac	**A DELVE INTO THE EXPERIENCES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO THE PHILIPPINES** Maria Cecilia A. Sualog and Paolo T. Lumanlan
1:30-1:45	**THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY TOWARDS NEGATIVE AFFECT AND GRIT** John Mark A. Closa	**EXAMINING TEACHING THROUGH THE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND PROCESS SKILLS OF FILIPINO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS** Abigail A. Alviz
1:45-2:00	**PERSONALITY, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH INTACT AND BROKEN FAMILIES** Christian Khiel Unto, Vladimir Antoc, Ira Marie Dalusung, Michaela Ria Magno, Mary Golduenne Recoco	**NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MASTER TEACHERS IN CURRICULUM AND PLANNING TOWARDS QUALITY TEACHING** Ms. Maria Milagros V. Rimiendo
2:00-2:15	**PARENTAL ATTACHMENT, TEACHER ATTACHMENT, AND ATTACHMENT TO GOD OF ADOLESCENTS WITH BROKEN FAMILIES** Christian Khiel Unto, Laurence Arvin Quintos, Jannah Janelle Sangalang, Patricia Anne Sotto and Elvira David	**INITIAL VALIDATION OF THE FILIPINO TRANSLATION OF THE TEST ANXIETY SCALE** Rochelle T. Fernandez
2:15-2:30	**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS TO SELF-REPORTED AGGRESSION: CROSS-SECTIONAL FINDINGS AMONG PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS** Leandro Adison David, Joy Panlaqui, Jenna Angelie Sagmit, Christian Sicat, and Norman Mendoza	**AFFECTIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES ON STUDENTS IN BIOLOGY: A MIXED-METHOD DESIGN** Cheryl Lyn C. Colminas – Ayuste
2:30-2:45	**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS BURDEN OF INFORMAL CARERS OF STROKE SURVIVORS: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL CARER SUPPORT PROGRAM** Christopher Martin A. Tañedo	**PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF TEACHING STRATEGIES** Mary Grace A. Basbas and Hazel P. Aguilar
2:45-3:00	**SERVICES IMPLEMENTED AT SELECTED DRUG REHABILITATION CENTERS IN CAVITE: AN ASSESSMENT** Ruby Ann Espineli, Myleen Legaspi, Marissa Lontoc	**TERTIARY CATHOLIC STUDENTS ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH.** Mc Kyle F. Vilaz
3:00-3:15	**USES AND GRATIFICATION OF STRANGER SITES AMONG BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCE EMPLOYEES** Marie Therese Penelope Medina and Hazel Gonzales	**WORK IMMERSION PERFORMANCE AND EXPERIENCES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PANGASINAN STATE UNIVERSITY** Renato E. Salcedo

CONVENOR: DR. IRENE DALOG
MR. JAYSON IGNACIO

Sched	LSB Rm410D
1:00-1:15	**CRAFTING THE LITERARY EXPERIENCE: EXAMINING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES, TEACHING MODELS, AND CRITICAL APPROACHES IN LESSON PLANNING ON RELATIONSHIP-THEMED POETRY** Richard Mendoza Bañez
1:15-1:30	**CONTEXTUALIZED INTERACTIVE VIDEO AS A REMEDIATION TOOL FOR GRADE TWO NON-READERS** Jathry Rodriguez – Redondo
1:30-1:45	**FLIPPED CLASSROOM: A REMEDIATION PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR GRADE 11 STUDENTS IN THE CITY OF MEYCAUAYAN VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL** Jonalyn Apostol - Ginga
1:45-2:00	**EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON INQUIRY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHINGARALING PANLIPUNAN: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM** Mark Lester C. Cuayzon
2:00-2:15	**TEACHING STRATEGIES OF BEGINNING AND EXPERIENCED MAPEH TEACHERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY** Eulysis Edgar M. Bombales and Zeny A. Broqueza
2:15-2:30	**SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY THROUGH INQUIRY BASED INSTRUCTION USING THE 5E MODEL: MOVING TOWARDS ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE** Norman E. Dañez
2:30-2:45	**THE ELIMINATION REACTION BETWEEN CHLOROETHANE AND METHOXIDE: A COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY EXERCISE TO ENHANCE STUDENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE E2 MECHANISM** Wilfredo Credo Chung
2:45-3:00	**THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTED REALITY ON BIOLOGY STUDENTS' ATTITUDE** Lyka D. Lamoste MSc*, Catherine Genevieve B. Lagunzad, and John Oliver P. Distor MSc
3:00-3:15	**ENTREPRENEURSHIP-BASED BIOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING: STUDENTS' ATTITUDE** John Oliver P. Distor, Lyka D. Lamoste and Catherine Genevieve B. Lagunzad

List of Abstracts

TITLE	PAGE
A DELVE INTO THE EXPERIENCES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO THE PHILIPPINES	79
AFFECTIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES ON STUDENTS IN BIOLOGY: A MIXED-METHOD DESIGN	80
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS TO SELF-REPORTED AGGRESSION: CROSS-SECTIONAL FINDINGS AMONG PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS	44
A MORPHO-SYNTACTIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF MTB-MLE POLICY STUDENTS	70
A MULTICRITIQUE ON FRANCISCO SIONIL JOSE'S SELECT SHORT FICTIONS	75
AN APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY ON SELECTED PERFORMING SECONDARY SCHOOLS, REGION IV-A CALABARZON	36
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF Bixa orellana Linn. (ATSUETE) SEED EXTRACT ON GRAM POSITIVE BACTERIA	45
ANTI-BACTERIAL EFFECT OF HYDROSOL FROM 3 SPECIES OF BAMBOO: KAWAYANG TINIK (Bambusa blumeana), BUHO (Schizostachyum lumampao) AND BLACK BAMBOO (Gigantochloa atroviolacea)	88
ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF HIMBABAO (Alleanthus luzonicus) LEAVES METHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS	86
ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF MANDARIN ORANGE (Citrus reticulata) AND SABA (Musa paradisiaca) PEELS EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS	87
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF STREPTOCOCCUS SUIS ISOLATED FROM SWINE FARMS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LUZON, PHILIPPINES	36
APTITUDE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	42
ASSESSMENT OF LEARNERS' COMPETENCIES IN PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA FOR GRADES IV-VI	59
A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN EDUCATION USING FACTOR ANALYSIS	60
A TALE OF TWO PANGASINENSES: BOLINAO AND PANGASINA	88
BENEFITS GAINED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF AN ORGANIZATION IN IMPLEMENTING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	63
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT AND SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OF RICE BY PLANT-ASSOCIATED RHIZOSPHERIC BACTERIA	80
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CHESTNUT DISEASES: PHYTOPHTHORA PALMIVORA AND ARMILLARIA MELLEA	77
CASH MANAGEMENT OF RURAL BANKS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS	78
CHALLENGES IN WATCHING SUBTITLED FILMS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS	90

TITLE	PAGE
CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON PREPARED FROM CASSAVA PEELS FOR SURFACE MODIFICATION OF ELECTRODE IN ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CAPACITOR (EDLC)	38
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEIVED AND ACTUAL METACOGNITIVE ABILITY AND SELF-LEARNING REGULATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE TERTIARY LEVEL	51
CONTEXTUALIZED INTERACTIVE VIDEO AS A REMEDIATION TOOL FOR GRADE TWO NON-READERS	53
CONTRIBUTION OF POULTRY FARMING TO THE FINANCES OF FARM OWNERS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS	73
CORRELATION OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF BATSTATEU ARASOF-NASUGBU BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNICATION STUDENTS AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	53
CRAFTING THE LITERARY EXPERIENCE: EXAMINING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES, TEACHING MODELS, AND CRITICAL APPROACHES IN LESSON PLANNING ON RELATIONSHIP-THEMED POETRY	39
CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEADERSHIP ORIENTATION AND WORK-RELATED STRESS OF DEANS	48
DETECTION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE GENES OF Haemophilus parasuis ISOLATED FROM SWINE IN BULACAN AND BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES	48
DETERMINANTS OF COMPASSION FATIGUE AND BURNOUT AMONG FILIPINO SCHOOL COUNSELORS	89
DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A FREE INTERPRETATIVE SINULOG DANCE FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT	46
DIFFICULTIES OF KOREAN MISSIONARIES IN USING ENGLISH WHEN PREACHING	85
DIMENSIONS OF SUCCESSION PLANNING IN BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES: CASE OF A BPO COMPANY	72
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT IN DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS, MANILA: BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM	55
DNA EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Escherichia coli	45
EDUCATION AND THE NATION STATE: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES (2004 – 2018)	50

TITLE	PAGE
EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TRAINING AND QUICK SPEAK STRATEGY IN REDUCING PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY	44
EFFECTS OF THE TYPE OF OREGANO (*Origanum vulgare*) EXTRACTS IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHEA AND GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PRE-WEANED PIGLETS (*Sus domesticus*)	87
ENHANCING THE WRITING PERFORMANCE OF EFL LEARNERS THROUGH THE NEWSLETTER	81
ENTREPRENEURSHIP-BASED BIOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING: STUDENTS' ATTITUDE	68
EXAMINING TEACHING THROUGH THE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND PROCESS SKILLS OF FILIPINO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS	40
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON INQUIRY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING ARALING PANLIPUNAN: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM	32
FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF A FRANCHISE SYSTEM: A SELECTED PHILIPPINE FRANCHISE COMPANY	58
FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SINGLEPARENTS: BASIS FOR GENDER SENSITIVE PROGRAM FORMULATION	63
FILIPINO AS INTELLECTUALIZED LANGUAGE: THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES' NATIONAL LANGUAGE	56
FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF HARDWARE BUSINESSES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS PROVINCE	71
FLIPPED CLASSROOM: A REMEDIATION PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR GRADE 11 STUDENTS IN THE CITY OF MEYCAUAYAN VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	76
IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCIPLINARY RULES AND REGULATIONS IN SELECTED PRIVATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	35
IMPLICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY ON THE STUDENTS' ENCODING PERFORMANCE	54
INITIAL VALIDATION ON THE FILIPINO TRANSLATION OF THE TEST ANXIETY SCALE	52
IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND CYTOTOXICITY ACTIVITY SCREENING OF ETHANOLIC FLOWER EXTRACT OF MORINGA OLEIFERA	38
IN VIVO RADIOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) (DUHAT) EXTRACT	32
INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS OF THE SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN CRITICAL READING AND EFFECTIVE WRITING AS DETERMINANTS TO STUDENT'S LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS	65

TITLE	PAGE
INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS, TEACHING PERFORMANCE, STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT, AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY	64
JOB SATISFACTION, OPTIMISM AND WORK VALUES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: BASIS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	62
LEARNING KOREAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF A TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES	47
MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND READING COMPREHENSION OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY LITERATURE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORLD	67
MYCELIUM CULTIVATION OF GANODERMA LUCIDUM FOR PANEL BOARD PRODUCTION	66
NARRATIVES OF OUT-OF-FIELD-TEACHERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINES	51
NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MASTER TEACHERS IN CURRICULUM AND PLANNING TOWARDS QUALITY TEACHING	83
PARENTAL ATTACHMENT, TEACHER ATTACHMENT, AND ATTACHMENT TO GOD OF ADOLESCENTS WITH BROKEN FAMILIES	57
PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF TEACHING STRATEGIES	37
PERCEPTIONS OF JHS MASTER TEACHERS ON COACHING AND GROW MODEL	54
PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN IMPLEMENTING DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH CLASSES	35
PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF THE GRADE SEVEN SPECIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM USING TASK-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN COMPUTER	43
PERSONALITY, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH INTACT AND BROKEN FAMILIES	67
POLICIES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM IN THE PHILIPPINE SETTING: A REVIEW OF GENDER CONCERNS	89
PROBLEM-SOLVING PERFORMANCE AND TEACHING COMPETENCE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS	64
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONFIDENCE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS FROM SPEAKING ENGLISH	71
QUALITY OF WORK LIFE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND RESILIENCY AMONG SOLO WORKING PARENTS	61
(RE)READING MUSLIM IN PHILIPPINE "CANONICAL" SHORT FICTION	40
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF STREAM FISHES IN DUPON RIVER, ISABEL, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES	61

TITLE	PAGE
RESPONDING TO LABOR MIGRATION THROUGH THE KTO12 CURRICULUM	33
SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ITS IMPACT ON TEACHERS' SURFACE ACTING: EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS MODERATOR	37
SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY THROUGH INQUIRY BASED INSTRUCTION USING THE 5E MODEL: MOVING TOWARDS ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE	74
SELF-ESTEEM, MEANING IN LIFE AND LIFE ORIENTATION AS PREDICTORS OF HOPE AMONG RESIDENTS OF A REHABILITATION FACILITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS	84
SERVICES IMPLEMENTED AT SELECTED DRUG REHABILITATION CENTERS IN CAVITE: AN ASSESSMENT	41
SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUES OF GENERATION Z GIRLS: RESPONSES FROM SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ST. SCHOLASTICA'S COLLEGE MANILA	34
SOLIDARITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA: MILLENNIALS' EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL VIEWS ONLINE	84
SPIRITUALITY AND MEDITATION: TOWARDS A HOLISTIC TABLE TENNIS TRAINING PROGRAM	38
STRENGTHENING CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AS THE PREREQUISITE OF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE EDUCATION REPORTS VIS-A-VIS THE WORLD'S TOP EDUCATION SYSTEMS	49
STATUS OF SCIENCE LABORATORY IN A PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN CALAMBA CITY	75
STRATEGIES IN MAINTAINING CUSTOMER LOYALTY OF A FAMILY-ORIENTED BUSINESS: THE CASE OF ISLAND'S BEST FOOD	60
STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT AS MEDIATOR TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ICT COMPETENCY SKILLS AND MATHEMATICS PERFOMANCE	46
TEACHER PERSONALITY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED STUDENTS OF THE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES	86
TEACHERS' PERFORMANCE AND TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF NORTHERN SAMAR	79

TITLE	PAGE
TEACHING STRATEGIES OF BEGINNING AND EXPERIENCED MAPEH TEACHERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	33
TEACHNOLOGY: DROP-OUT PREVENTION BY INCREASING PARENT NVOLVEMENT THROUGH TEXT MESSAGING	58
TERTIARY CATHOLIC STUDENTS ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH.	85
THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTED REALITY ON BIOLOGY STUDENTS' ATTITUDE	90
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLENDED LEARNING AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF A PRIVATE NONSECTARIAN SCHOOL IN PASONG TAMO, QUEZON CITY	43
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS BURDEN OF INFORMAL CARERS OF STROKE SURVIVORS: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL CARER SUPPORT PROGRAM	59
THE ELIMINATION REACTION BETWEEN CHLOROETHANE AND METHOXIDE: A COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY EXERCISE TO ENHANCE STUDENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE E2 MECHANISM	76
THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OF NIIGATA UNIVERSITY DURING POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN JAPAN	62
THE IMAGE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE VIEWERS AND NON-VIEWERS OF THE TELEVISION SERIES "FPJ'S ANG PROBINSYANO"	47
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEEDING PROGRAM IN THE DIVISION OF PARAÑAQUE TOWARDS AN ENRICHED WELLNESS PROGRAM	81
THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY TOWARDS NEGATIVE AFFECT AND GRIT	83
THE NEXUS BETWEEN SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SKILLS ACQUIRED BY THE STUDENTS IN SELECTED JUNIOR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN CALACA DISTRICT	41
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OTOP (ONE TOWN ONE PRODUCT) ENTREPRENURIAL PROGRAM IN REGION 1 PHILIPPINES	82
TRAPPING OF HOUSEFLIES *(Musca domestica)* USING TRANSPARENT PLASTIC BOTTLE MODEL WITH ATTRACTANT	72
THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS BEHAVIOR OF SELECTED FISHERFOLKS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROSARIO, CAVITE	73

TITLE	**PAGE**
THE SPORTS PREFERENCES OF THE COLLEGE FRESHMEN STUDENTS IN THE VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY-ISABEL, ISABEL, LEYTE: BASIS FOR UPGRADED SCHOOL SPORTS ACTIVITIES PLAN	52
THE USE OF ANIME WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLE IN EXPANDING SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS' VOCABULARY AND SYNTACTIC COMPLEXITY	42
TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS, 1901-1935	56
TRANSLATION: BIG STEP TOWARDS THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF FILIPINO	55
TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADER IN THE 21ST CENTURY	52
USE OF STRATEGIC QUESTIONING AS FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN TEACHING GRADE-9 MATHEMTICS	77
USES AND GRATIFICATION OF STRANGER SITES AMONG BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCE EMPLOYEES	50
VARK LEARNING STYLES IN TERMS OF GENDER AND THE SUBJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GRADE 8 STUDENTS OF A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE PHILIPPINES	49
WELLNESS PROGRAM FOR THE RESIDENTS OF CUENCA	39
WORK IMMERSION PERFORMANCE AND EXPERIENCES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PANGASINAN STATE UNIVERSITY	69

IN VIVO RADIOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) (DUHAT) EXTRACT

Macrence M. Esquivel, Marc Adrianne C. Jacinto, Jesy Allister M. Santos, Ruel A. Avilla
Philippine Normal University

ABSTRACT

The continuous depletion of the Earth's ozone layer by anthropogenic activities has fueled concern about the impact of increasing solar ultraviolet-A radiation (UV-A) on humans. The DNA is one of the key targets for UV-induced damage on humans. The DNA-damage has a key role - it is important for carcinogenesis because of the possibility of change in genetic content. Hence, preventing the ensuing process of carcinogenesis or other disease states is important. Phytochemicals-containing medicinal plant extracts that are known to absorb radiation have been found to have radioprotective effects, thus, reducing the effects of UV radiation on human skin. The plant Syzygium cumini (L.)'s radioprotective effect against ultraviolet-A (UV-A) radiation on dermal cells was investigated In vivo to obtain a potential value in providing a possible source of a radioprotective substance which is useful to people with photodermatoses and prevention of other skin diseases related to UV radiation. Different concentrations of Syzygium cumini (L.) crude extract were administered to three (3) different groups of mice for 24 consecutive days and they were exposed to UV-A radiation (365 nm) for 3 hours. Their DNA from skin tissue were isolated and analyzed using agarose gel electrophoresis assay. Results showed that at any concentration, the extract administered was effective against UV-A radiation.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON INQUIRY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING ARALING PANLIPUNAN: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

Mark Lester C. Cuayzon
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ABSTRACT

This study was intended to conduct an experimental investigation on the use of inquiry-based approach in teaching Araling Panlipunan which serve as a basis for Proposed Instructional Program in Pres. Corazon C. Aquino High School. This study is experimental in nature. The participants in this study were the two sections handled by the researcher. The two groups belong to heterogenous section with 42 students each. The Control Group was exposed to the Traditional Classroom Reporting while the Experimental Group was treated with Inquiry-Based Approach. The two groups were taught the same topics in Araling Panlipunan 8 as reflected in the K to 12 Curriculum Guide. The lesson plans used by researcher for the Experimental Group utilized TriQuestion Approach under Inquiry Model while the lesson plans for the Control Group used the Daily Lesson Log as prescribed by the Department of Education. The researcher-made tests (Pre-Test and Post-Test) were the primary instruments used, which were validated and tested for reliability before their implementation. An instructional program to increase the academic achievement of the students in Araling Panlipunan was proposed based on the findings of the study. The positive result was further supported by studies that pointed out the salient aspects of Inquiry-Based Approach as a teaching strategy. Therefore, it was inferred that Inquiry-Based Approach increased the performance of the students and brought encouraging attitude to improve their academic performance in learning World History. This result became the basis for proposing an instructional program in the study's locale.

RESPONDING TO LABOR MIGRATION THROUGH THE KTO12 CURRICULUM

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ABSTRACT

International labor migration in the Philippines started to gain its popularity during Marcos' regime due to severe economic depression and lack of opportunities brought about by Martial Law. Over the years, there have been a drastic increase in the number of Filipinos who work abroad. The enduring feature of Philippine development of sending Filipinos abroad led the Department of Education to develop a new curriculum that would equip graduates with an increase in the productivity of human capital in the global market. This study explored how the Philippine educational system shaped students' orientation towards international labor migration and how it could be used to lessen the number of Filipinos who would want to become part of the diaspora community. An autoethnographic qualitative design was employed to gain an extensive and deeper cultural understanding of the phenomenon. Overall, results in this study indicated that people considered education as an investment and a rational thing to have to make oneself more employable. Participants believed that their education contributed to their current situation, but did not necessarily shape them towards labor migration. Instead, their propensity to migrate influenced their educational decisions. Interestingly, the core theme that resonated on how education can respond to the phenomenon is to develop and enhance a curriculum that focuses on civic education reorienting them of their duties and responsibilities as Filipinos. A new ideal citizen is also defined.
Keywords: labor migration, OFW, Human Capital, kto12 curriculum

TEACHING STRATEGIES OF BEGINNING AND EXPERIENCED MAPEH TEACHERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Teaching strategy refers to the methods used to help students learn the desired course contents and be able to develop achievable goals in the future. This research investigated the teaching strategies used by 21 beginning and experienced MAPEH teachers in the University of Nueva Caceres, City of Naga. The study was conducted from July to September, 2018. Particularly, the profile of the respondents, the different teaching strategies used by the beginning and experienced MAPEH teachers and its level of effectiveness in terms of knowledge, understanding and performance and the possible output that will be useful to teachers were determined to answer by the main problem.

The respondents barefaced the effective teaching strategies used by beginning and experienced MAPEH teachers in which it is important to the teachers, students, future teachers, future researches, and the university. The beginning and experienced MAPEH teachers labeled the level of effectiveness in terms of knowledge (cognitive) that it was "very effective" (4.21). For the understanding (affective) and performance (psychomotor), it was 4.15 and 4.05 respectively and rated as "effective". Therefore, both beginning and experienced MAPEH teachers should use all the three domains of learning equally to make it balance and the teaching strategy will be more effective in the learning process of the students. The researchers produced a mini-booklet for MAPEH teachers with the title "The Best Teaching Strategies in MAPEH" in which this output would be beneficial both for the teachers' teaching and students' learning.
Keywords: Beginning, Experienced, Teaching Strategies, and Comparative Study

CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON PREPARED FROM CASSAVA PEELS FOR SURFACE MODIFICATION OF ELECTRODE IN ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CAPACITOR (EDLC)

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ABSTRACT

Cassava is acknowledged as one of the most essential agricultural products in the Philippines. However, the treatment of cassava creates a lot of wastes specially its peels. This study aims to test the ability of cassava peels as a source of activated carbon and its effectiveness to produce higher capacitance. This research conducted methods that includes preparation of cassava peels, characterization of activated carbon, enhancement of activated carbon's surface chemistry and construction of electric double layer capacitor. This was identified using Scanning Electron Microscopy at 15000x magnification and the result indicates that the samples that underwent to modification of oxidative reagents (H2SO4 and H2O2) shows an improved surface area because of smaller pores against the non-treated sample. This means that an increase in surface area or a decrease of pore volume was due to the molecules or ions of modifying agents occupying in the pores of the activated carbon. The Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) Spectroscopy was used to identify the functional groups in the activated carbon and the functional groups found were O-H bonds, O-H bonds in carboxylic, C-H bonds (alkanes) and C=C bonds (alkene) and aromatic. The oxygen-containing group (hydroxyl and sulfonyl) detected in two treated samples gave positive effects on the performance of activated carbon-based electrodes. Using multi-meter, electric charges were measured and the activated carbon treated with H2O2 gained the highest electrical charge with the value of 0.229 at 2 V and 1.7 at 2000 V.

Keywords: Cassava peels, Activated Carbon, Electric Double-Layer Capacitor (EDLC).

SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUES OF GENERATION Z GIRLS: RESPONSES FROM SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ST. SCHOLASTICA'S COLLEGE MANILA

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ABSTRACT

Generation Z is said is to be ascending. The first and almost half of the individuals born within the latest generation, which arose at this technological age, have already reached and are already turning into the age of legality yet populaces still have not categorically considered and determined their characteristics. This research is expected to be most functional in contributing additional and foundational information regarding facts about those who are born in Generation Z. Using qualitative method of research, this study identified patterns within Generation Z girls in terms of characteristics and values using responses that were gathered from selected High School students in an all-girls school. Results of analysis revealed that Generation Z is a truly unique generation that can be distinguished from the previous generations due to their rather vast range of knowledge brought to them by the rapid advancement of technology, and the new additions brought to the world such as social media - a completely novel phenomenon in today's world. Because of this, they are all able to acquire as much knowledge as possible, specifically in the social and environmental issues that the world is currently facing. Using their vast knowledge, modern views, and compassion brought about by being aware of the many issues around the world, may heavily influence the way that the world works in a way that is far more intense than ever before.

Keywords: Generation Z, Values, Characteristics

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCIPLINARY RULES AND REGULATIONS IN SELECTED PRIVATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the extent of implementation of the school disciplinary rules and regulations among junior high school (JHS) students and to identify the factors that affect the students' behaviors which may influence their compliance. The researcher used a mixed-method evaluative research design. A total of sixty (60) respondents participated in the study, namely: administrators; guidance counselors; prefects of discipline; and teachers. Based on the assessment of the school personnel, it revealed that the most implemented was "substance use" and the least implemented among the areas of disciplinary rules and regulations were 'uniform guidelines' and 'use of facilities.' Moreover, significant differences were determined in the assessment of extent of implementation of school personnel in selected JHS in Caloocan City. As a mixed study, it is the full intention of the researcher to garner the deep-seated responses of the respondents as to how extensively they implement the school's guidelines. The research tried to codify the most common theme reflected by each respondent's answer to the open-ended questions that were deliberately asked after answering the set of quantitative items. The particular intention of the proposed action plan is to continue the improvement of the implementation of disciplinary rules and regulations.

Keywords: disciplinary rules and regulations, implementation, behavior, discipline, compliance

PERCEPTIONS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN IMPLEMENTING DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

Delivery of instructions is an integral part of transmitting and acquiring new knowledge. In the views of many traditional educators, it had been considered imprecise and equivocal. That is the main problem that this paper would like to address for clarification and precision of information. It would like to impart new perspectives of the 21st century educators of English as a recommendation for school based management of an instructional leader on how to transcend reliable content information in the teaching and learning process to today's learners. Therefore, this qualitative journal research paper is only an attempt to give effective strategies of instruction delivery for the betterment of the teaching and learning process in the diverse system of education. In order to achieve this, the researcher divided this work into three parts with different components: (1) Introduction which has statement of the problem, literature review, methodology, preliminary data, and scope and limitation; (2) Body has the discussion of the following: a) differentiated instructions and its process, b) differentiated activities and its practices, c) effects of differentiated instructions, and the implications of the study to instructional leadership; and lastly (3) Conclusion will focus on the contributions and importance of the research results.

Keywords: Differentiated Instructions, Multiple Intelligences, Learning Styles, Instructional leader.

AN APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY ON SELECTED PERFORMING SECONDARY SCHOOLS, REGION IV-A CALABARZON

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ABSTRACT

The full implementation of Results-based Performance Management System in the Philippines created a strong controversy among public school teachers in terms of acquiring high quality performance in their respective schools. To help alleviate the burden of complying with this requirement, this study aimed to seek the most effective leadership styles and strategies in attaining high performance of some successful administrators based on their told stories. It catered a narrative methodology framed with Appreciative Inquiry (AI) 4-D cycle on five performing public secondary schools in Region IV-A CALABARZON area through structured interview, FGD, documentary analysis and on-site observation. The findings showed that the schools' performances were best in terms of financial stewardship, process efficiency, leadership, learning and growth due to the following aspects: Leadership Styles; High Point Experiences; and Alternative and Innovative Approaches. In final views, the schools' best practices had greatly contributed to the holistic growth of the learners to have a healthy mind and body. Furthermore, the use of AI learning activity proved as an effective avenue to explicitly underscore some factors, insights and leadership styles that facilitated the schools' exemplary performance.

Keywords: Exemplary performance, effective strategies, best practices, instructional breakthrough, AI approach

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE OF STREPTOCOCCUS SUIS ISOLATED FROM SWINE FARMS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LUZON, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to detect the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) gene components of Streptococcus suis, an emerging global pathogen not only causing economic losses to the swine industry but also poses risk to public safety. A total of 216 pig lung samples were collected from 96 farms in different provinces in Central and Southern Luzon and were processed for the isolation of S. suis through bacterial culture. Those which showed the typical colonial morphology of S. suis and were subjected to PCR for confirmation using 16s ribosomal DNA gene as primers. Following this, antibiotic sensitivity test was performed to the pure cultures by disc diffusion method using 13 different antibiotics and the determination of the antimicrobial resistance genes was also done using PCR. Fifty-six (56) of the isolates were molecularly confirmed as S. suis. Of this number, 7.14% showed resistance to ampicillin, 37.5% to gentamicin, 94.64% to tetracycline, 75% to sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim, 78.5% to trimethoprim, 66.07% to erythromycin, 62.5% to spectinomycin, 17.86 % to chloramphenicol, 53.57% to ciprofloxacin, 26.79% to ceftriaxone, 87.5% to clindamycin, 21.4% to penicillin and 41.07% to enrofloxacin. All ten (10) genes tested were found to be present in the isolates, namely erm(B) and mef(A) encoding for macrolide resistance, tet(M), tet(O) and tet(L) for tetracycline, lin(B) for lincosamides, aac(6')-Ie-aph(2")-Ia and aph(3')-IIIa for aminoglycosides, parC for fluoroquinolones and fexA for chloramphenicol. The most frequently observed resistance gene is tetM (66.07%), followed by ermB (55.35%).

SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ITS IMPACT ON TEACHERS' SURFACE ACTING: EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS MODERATOR

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know the effect of the school climate to the emotional labor particularly, surface acting of the teachers and to know moderating role of emotional intelligence to the surface acting of teachers. The researchers conducted a convenient sampling. The researchers distributed 600 copies of school climate questionnaires, Emotional Labor questionnaires, and Emotional Intelligence questionnaires and have 75% response rate. The respondents are teachers who are currently employed in random private and public school. The outcome of the study showed that using Person Correlation, the three variables (SA, EI, SC) were correlated. The relationship between school climate and surface acting for teachers can be moderated by the teacher's emotional intelligence level.

Keywords: School Climate, Emotional Labor, Surface Acting, Moderator

PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF TEACHING STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

The effects of teaching strategies to students' academic performance vary depending on the effectivity of teacher's way of teaching; proper integration of instructional materials and the adaptation of the 21st century learning environment with technological advancement are the factors that affect student's perceptions about learning. This study determined the effects of teaching strategies perceived by students of College of Education at University of Nueva Caceres, City of Naga. It was conducted from July to September 2018. Particularly, the profile of the respondents, the teacher's teaching strategies and the positive and the negative effects of teacher's teaching strategies were used to answer the main problem. The research used the checklist questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering data, percentage calculation, ranking, and weighted mean as the statistical tools. The findings showed that the respondents rated "often" on positive effects of teaching strategies with an average weighted mean of 3.75. On the negative effects of teaching strategies, the respondents exhibited "often" with an average weighted mean of 3.53. On the teaching strategies commonly used by the teachers, brainstorming strategy had 4.65 as the average weighted mean and was described as "always" used. The findings also revealed that: (a) teachers and students who interact with each other promote and build a good relationship; (b) Teachers are more concerned with controlling the learning environment. They hold the power and the responsibility in a class, and they see the need for students to be taught. (c) Information and communication technologies (ICT) are extremely influencing every discipline in every aspect of education from teaching-learning to assessment and evaluation and (d) the strategies used allowed the learning environment to be learner- centered. It can be concluded based on the findings that teaching strategies used by teachers gives positive and at the same time negative effects to student's performance. In order to improve the teaching strategies of the teachers, the researchers recommended that teachers need to be aware of their own generational biases because it could inhibit interactions and negatively impact on the improvement of students' learning.

Keywords: Perceived, Positive Effects, Negative Effects, Teaching Strategies, Students

IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND CYTOTOXICITY ACTIVITY SCREENING OF ETHANOLIC FLOWER EXTRACT OF MORINGA OLEIFERA

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ABSTRACT

Moringa oleifera Lam., is a plant that has been widely known for its many nutritional and health benefits. Majority of the diseases/disorders are mainly linked to oxidative stress due to free radicals. The goal of this study is to evaluate cytotoxicity and antioxidant activity of extracts of flowers of Moringa oleifera. The crude ethanol extract of Moringa oleifera flower was examined for its antioxidant (radical scavenging) activity using 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay, and cytotoxicity activity using brine shrimp lethality assay (BSLA). Results shows that ethanolic flower extract of Moringa oleifera have potent antioxidant and cytotoxicity activity. Expressed as ascorbic acid equivalents in µg/mL showed that Moringa oleifera flower has high antioxidant capacity. The brine shrimp assay for cytotoxicity indicated high bioactivity exhibiting high % mortality and low LC50 value. This study suggests that Moringa oleifera flower extract have potent antioxidant activity against free radicals and significant cytotoxic activity. Therefore, it might be beneficial as a medicinal plant for alternative novel drugs and nutraceutical products.

SPIRITUALITY AND MEDITATION: TOWARDS A HOLISTIC TABLE TENNIS TRAINING PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

Sports is an expression of soul-psyche, mind, ability, and skill. It is a significant social institution that exhibits both physical and mental prowess of athletes. Amidst the competitive spirit is the unity and harmony of the people in the society. The Olympics itself, a time honored sports competition, started as spiritual celebration and communion with gods. Thus, sports is an important aspect of human life and improve humanity. Today, sports training programs are anchored on the scientific and traditional training designs. While these proven to be effective, these are not holistic in nature. The spiritual aspect is not usually integrated in the training program. Nonetheless, little study has been conducted to document the importance of incorporating meditation and spirituality into sports, specifically, in the table tennis program. The researchers find it essential to include spirituality and meditation to the table tennis training program of the Cagayan State University athletes. This is study was framed on the creation spirituality of Matthew Fox and Carl Jung's collective unconscious. It traced the different struggles and journeys of table tennis athletes by means of meditation. Phenomenology as research design was employed in the research. It subjected the five (5) table tennis athletes as co-researchers into series meditations, as outlined on the Four Paths of Spirituality by Matthew Fox. Co-researchers were asked to share their reflections regarding their experiences which seek to describe and analyze their spiritual experiences, and discover the changes in their consciousness with regard of themselves, and their lives as table tennis athletes. The eidetic insights were deducted from content analysis of their reflection and in-depth interview showed that through meditation, athletes experienced liberation from anxieties. They learned to know themselves more by embracing both their strengths and weaknesses. Further, it propelled them to be more positive, value-oriented, and creative, deemed to excel in their games and future endeavors. Recommendations were provided by the researchers to the possibility of integrating meditation to training program. Thus, a healthy body, a clear mind, and a motivated spirit are the main factors toward a successful training program.

CRAFTING THE LITERARY EXPERIENCE: EXAMINING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES, TEACHING MODELS, AND CRITICAL APPROACHES IN LESSON PLANNING ON RELATIONSHIP-THEMED POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The paradigm shift to outcomes-based education in institutions of higher learning entails a closer examination of the numerous processes meaningful to students' acquisition of work-oriented skills. In English as a Second Language (ESL) pre-service teachers' training, lesson planning is considered as one of the core skills often related to teaching effectiveness. An examination of the acquisition of this essential technical skill by pre-service teachers can provide an understanding of the complexity of translating literary content into teachable and learnable units. Hence, this study which employed mixed methods of research examined the comprehension strategies, teaching models, and critical approaches utilized by pre-service teachers in lesson planning on relationship-themed poetry. Although synthesizing strategy ranked first among the comprehension strategies for it afforded participants to put together ideas from multiple sources in generating better perspective on the issues conveyed in literary selection, the quantitative data treated with Kendall's coefficient of concordance revealed poor agreement as the participants exhibited varied strategies in textual interpretation. Meanwhile, moderate agreement or concordance among the participants was found on their consideration of the appropriateness of personal growth model in lesson planning on relationship-themed poetry as this model can expose students to issues or challenges favorable to their growth and development as human beings. An examination of the participants' constructed lesson plans also revealed their preference on text-oriented, reader-oriented and reality-oriented approaches in facilitating textual analysis and making abstraction on relationship-themed poetry.

Keywords: Teaching of literature, Relationship-themed poetry, lesson planning, pre-service teachers

WELLNESS PROGRAM FOR THE RESIDENTS OF CUENCA

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ABSTRACT

Health is a very essential component of life. It serves as a person's ticket towards attaining his/her dreams and fulfilling his/her existence. Nowadays, a lot of campaigns are being introduced to promote health and wellness. The present study sought to determine the present health and wellness status of the residents of Cuenca, in order to propose a health and wellness program specifically tailored for each group. A total number of 351 male and female residents whose age ranges from 20-32, 33-47, and 48-60 years old respectively were asked to answer a self-made questionnaire that aims to measure the residents' physical/environmental, emotional, social, occupational and spiritual status. More so, they were asked of their perceived wellness program. Through the use of statistical treatments such as the percentage, frequency, weighted mean and chi-square results revealed that majority of the respondents have a good to excellent physical/ environmental, emotional, social, occupational, and spiritual status. A few of the respondents have a challenged health and wellness status and there are no identified respondents to have a very challenged health and wellness status. When the significant relationship between the respondents' profile and their health and wellness status were analyzed, results shows that the respondents' age, sex, civil status and educational attainment has a significant relationship to the respondents' health and wellness status. A health and wellness program were proposed as the output of this study. This contains activities such as spiritual counseling, sports, aerobics activities, and other activities that are specifically tailored to the residents' age group.

(RE)READING MUSLIM IN PHILIPPINE "CANONICAL" SHORT FICTION

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the "carrying across" of the Muslim in/through selected Philippine short fiction; namely, Mig Alvarez Enriquez' "The White Horse of Alih," and Anthony Tan's "The Cargo." The two shorts stories are chosen because of their relevance to the Muslim literary discourse, and their capacity to substantiate this study's contentions: 1) they are written by award-winning, non-Muslim writers who grew up among Muslims in Mindanao, and 2) they are "canonical," meaning they are well-published, anthologized and read/taught in schools.

Engaging with arguments of Edward Said (on representation), Homi K. Bhabha (on hybridity), Gyatri Chakravorty Spivak (on subalternity), this study argues that 1) the characterizations-- specially the narratives' fixation on violence- are inevitably stereotypical 2) the exoticized stereotypes, even if one were to concede to their "truth", are reductive, and they diminish the personal choices made by the characters. To make its case, the paper juxtaposes historical accounts with closed readings of short stories using a framework that combines post-colonial, Marxist and psychoanalytic concepts. The Muslim, this paper ultimately forwards, is a hybrid, a product of historical violence, as well as a consequence of the mixing of foreign and local cultures. The stereotype, deconstructed, falls away to reveal an individual whose fight for reterritorialization is more personally than collectively-motivated. He is still becoming, and his violent literary stereotype has become inadequate in signifying him.

EXAMINING TEACHING THROUGH THE LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND PROCESS SKILLS OF FILIPINO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

National teacher assessment reveals critical indicators in understanding how teacher effectiveness in understanding teacher effectiveness employing evaluative tests central factors in analyzing teacher quality. In this study, teacher effectiveness was probed using the Test of English Proficiency for Teachers-Process Skills Test (TEPT-PST) results of Grades 7-10 Science and Math public high school teachers in the Philippines to analyze the levels of proficiency and significant differences in the teacher assessment substests consisting of Structure, Written Expression, Reading Comprehension and Process Skills. The language component in the DepED-standardized teacher test provide an overview of teachers' knowledge of language functions while the process skills aspect delivers results of critical Science and Math skills that teachers know and use in situational contexts. Findings show that teachers are proficient in reading comprehension items but find difficulty in expressing themselves in written form. In the analyses of the competencies, it was shown that assessed teachers performed poorly in using articles and noun forms, decoding meaning from a word, and inferring. Lastly, the implications in the teaching-learning process were discussed to provide policy recommendations and curriculum proposals in the teaching profession based on the empirical evidences.

THE NEXUS BETWEEN SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SKILLS ACQUIRED BY THE STUDENTS IN SELECTED JUNIOR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN CALACA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

School facilities as one aspect that supports education helps to have a favorable learning environment and make the teaching and learning happen effectively. Skills as one of the needs of the students to learn will be more developed with the help of good school facilities. In this view, the researchers conducted a study on connection between school facilities and skills acquired by the students in selected Junior National High School in Calaca District. The involved respondents were 281 selected students from Dacanlao Gregorio Agoncillo National High School and Pedro A. Paterno National High School. . The researchers made a self-made checklist questionnaire and it was scored using Likert scale with four options. The data gathered were analysed using weighted mean and pearson-r. The findings showed that majority of the students are satisfied to the status of their facilities in school and the skills acquired by the students brought about by the school facilities got great extent. More so, school facilities have a positive significant relationship on the skills of the students in terms of thinking, manipulative and social skills. From the data gained, the researchers made an action plan to improve the school facilities in developing the skills of the students. It will give students willingness and encouragement to learn more.

SERVICES IMPLEMENTED AT SELECTED DRUG REHABILITATION CENTERS IN CAVITE: AN ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

The study mainly assessed the services implemented on drug rehabilitation centers in Cavite. Three out of six drug rehabilitation centers in Cavite gave their consent to conduct the study in their centers. Survey questionnaire, interview and observation of the administrators, program facilitators and patients were utilized to gather necessary data. Also, Likert scale and descriptive statistics was used to analyze their perception. The findings showed that in terms of Operational Management, all centers strictly follow the standards set by Department of Health (DOH). On the other hand, most of the program facilitators are on-call. In terms of administration and program facilitators, they are always on time in performing their duties but the center could not maintain its employees due to lack of provision on security of tenure. With reference to resources, all is properly monitored. They have division of budget for their operation. On the other hand, two of the centers lack financial support from NGO for their trainings. Findings further revealed that, centers established linkages with religious groups. Every phase of their activities often involve religious adoration. In contrast, there is limited linkage with local and non-government agencies in support to the traditional healing of the patient. Further, privacy and comfort, evaluations of patients and monitoring are indispensable elements of their program that help in the immediate recovery of the patient.

Keywords: services implemented in drug rehabilitation centers, program facilitators, patients

APTITUDE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the aptitude level of students pursuing Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) strands in senior high school. The main purpose is to determine the difference between the students' academic performance and their aptitude level measured in terms of abstract and verbal reasoning ability. A sample of 80 students with 40 students each from STEM and HUMSS strand took the Differential Aptitude test (DAT). The data is collected by administering the test and examined though the significance of the difference between means. The results revealed that there is significant difference in the aptitude level of students from STEM and HUMSS strand specifically in their abstract reasoning ability. Moreover, there is no significant difference in the academic performance of students from STEM and HUMSS strands. It is concluded that STEM and HUMSS students differ in terms of their abstract reasoning ability alone but not on verbal reasoning ability and academic performance.

THE USE OF ANIME WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLE IN EXPANDING SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS' VOCABULARY AND SYNTACTIC COMPLEXITY

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ABSTRACT

This study which is a combination of qualitative and quantitative examined the effect of subtitled anime on the learning gains of ESL (English as Second Language) learners in terms of vocabulary and syntactic complexity. The respondents, composing of Grade 8 pupils were divided into three groups and were subjected to experimentation. Each group comprises of 30 students using heterogeneous distribution. As part of their classroom instruction, one group viewed English subtitled anime, another group viewed English dubbed anime and the last group was considered as the control group which utilized the conventional instructional materials recommended in their learning module. Respondents were asked to do composition writing and answer cloze test as data gathering tool. As pertained to in the Kruskall-Wallis Analysis of the learning gains of the three groups of respondents, the composition writing results garnered a p-value of 0.058 while the cloze test garnered 0 p-value; thus rendering the decision to reject the null hypothesis and proving that there was a significant difference in the learning gains of the students in vocabulary and syntactic complexity for those who used the English subtitled and dubbed anime as instructional materials. Moreover, those who used the English subtitled anime achieved higher learning gains compared to those who used English dubbed anime. The statistical evidence was seconded further by the survey and interview among the respondents regarding their opinions on the utilization of subtitled anime as instructional material.

Keywords: anime, dubbed, cloze test, learning gains, subtitle, syntactic complexity, vocabulary

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLENDED LEARNING AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF A PRIVATE NONSECTARIAN SCHOOL IN PASONG TAMO, QUEZON CITY.

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ABSTRACT

In the Philippines, traditional learning and teaching is still practiced by the other public and private schools wherein teachers are still sage on the stage that teachers are dispensers of knowledge rather than facilitating the students, chalk and talk methods, lack of collaborations and group learning inside the classroom, and the assessment and learning objectives are not sometimes align to the activities. In the modern education, some schools in the Philippines are adopting a so-called blended learning education such that students can easily learn and help the teachers to make lesson plans vertically align to his/her activities and objectives. A private nonsectarian school in Pasong Tamo, Quezon City is using and promoting blended learning education. This research paper will focus on "The Effectiveness of Blended Learning among Senior High School Teachers of a Private Nonsectarian School in Pasong Tamo, Quezon City." Whereas before, teachers' background is not considered as variable in determining the effectiveness of the learning system. This paper examine if the blended learning education has been absorbed and adapted by selected newly graduate teachers in a private nonsectarian school in Pasong Tamo, Quezon City . It will also investigate the relationship between the characteristics and background of selected newly graduate teachers, the learning design features to be employed by the school and the learning outcome of these teachers. The focus will be based on the mastery of standards, such as knowledge in using the Learning Management System (LMS), teachers are analyzed as based from the background, and given a chance to prove their mastery on a particular standard and their learning outcome become a basis for measuring their performance. The aim of the study is to find out how the selected newly graduate teachers can adapt to blended learning education as implemented in a private nonsectarian school in Pasong Tamo, Quezon City. The study will analyze the effectiveness of blended learning through survey instrument. An action research on teachers' learning and adaptability will come after the current study to help the fresh graduate teachers embrace the blended learning education and to help the school to improve the said program. Keywords Blended Learning Environment, Learning Management System (LMS) and Private Nonsectarian

ERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF THE GRADE SEVEN SPECIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM USING TASK-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN COMPUTER

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ABSTRACT

The study delved on the performance enhancement of the grade seven learners Special Science Program using task-based instructional material in Computer. The study determined the adequacy of existing instructional materials in Computer, level of preparedness of the grade seven Special Science Program in various computer operations as perceived by the Computer teachers, significant difference on the performance of the students in using the task-based instructional material, and the level of acceptability of the task-based instructional materials as assessed by experts. The descriptive developmental method of research was used in this study. The study made use of two sets of questionnaires. Part I deals with the adequacy of existing instructional materials in Computer and level of preparedness of the grade seven Special Science Program in various computer operations. Part II deals on the the level of acceptability of the Task-Based Instructional Materials. Findings showed that the existing instructional materials in teaching computer to grade seven are moderately available; learners are prepared in various computer operations; performance enhancement of the grade seven special science program is effective; and the Task-Based Instructional Material is acceptable.

Keywords: enhancement, special science program, instructional material, performance, task-based

EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TRAINING AND QUICK SPEAK STRATEGY IN REDUCING PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY

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ABSTRACT

Public speaking anxiety refers to fear experienced by a person when delivering (or preparing a speech) to an audience accompanied by different emotional and physical reactions. It is also commonly referred to a stage fright or communication apprehension that significantly interfere with the person's delivery of speech including the intense feeling of anxiety, worry, trembling, shaking, sweating or dizziness. This anxiety may be of great hindrance in speech delivery but it is unavoidable because presentation and public speaking is very much needed when working in a company or being a student. Escape is not a viable solution because career sometimes requires stepping up in a podium to face people and deliver a speech. The study focused on evaluating the effectiveness of English Proficiency Training and Quick Speak, as a strategy, in Reducing Public Speaking Anxiety of Education Students in University of Nueva Caceres.Through this, the researcher sought to answer the following questions: (1) What are the levels of Public Speaking Anxiety of students in English Proficiency Training and Classroom using Quick Speak Strategy based on Pre-Test and Post-Test results? (2)What are the significant differences of Pre-Test and Post-Test results in each classes? (3)What educational material can be produced to reduce public speaking anxiety of students?
Keywords: English Proficiency Training, Quick Speak Strategy, and Public Speaking Anxiety

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS TO SELF-REPORTED AGGRESSION: CROSS-SECTIONAL FINDINGS AMONG PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS

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ABSTRACT

Reports of abuse of power and police brutality exist globally. Recently, there has been increasing reports of abuse and aggression of select officers of the Philippine National Police. Guided by the General Aggression Model (GAM; Allen, Anderson, & Bushman, 2018), we evaluated whether mental health problems (i.e. depression, anxiety, stress) are associated with aggressive behavior and tested whether alcohol consumption moderates such relationship. Data was collected from 279 non-commissioned PNP officers assigned in a highly-urbanized city in Central Luzon, Philippines. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation, and hierarchical multiple regression were used to analyze the data. Findings show that depression, anxiety, and stress, as well as alcohol consumption, are positively and significantly associated to self-reported aggression. Over 18 percent (n=40) of the sample met the WHO criteria for hazardous alcohol drinking. Alcohol consumption significantly moderated the effect of mental health symptoms to aggression. Specifically, alcohol use increased the association of depression, anxiety, and stress on aggression, that is, high depression, anxiety, and stress scores positively predicted higher aggression scores especially for those with increased alcohol use. These results point to the importance of considering mental health symptoms in formulating a contextual understanding of aggressive behaviors and in developing interventions for mental health and alcohol consumption. Cultural explanations of alcohol use among Filipino police officers are discussed.

DNA EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Escherichia coli

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ABSTRACT

Escherichia coli is a non-pathogenic, coliform bacterium, and one of the most common residents in the mammalian gut flora. As of myriads of medical researches that utilize E. coli, this study aims to assess the efficiency of isopropanol-ethanol protocol in bacterial DNA extraction. Spectroscopy and electrophoresis were used as a confirmatory procedure by characterizing the concentration of DNA in the extracts. Exploiting the UV absorbing and transmitting property of the DNA, UV spectrophotometer was used, computing an absorbance ratio of the extract of 1.34 at A260/280, which indicates a pure DNA extract. Tagged DNA fragments in a form of thick and thin bands were observed on the gel matrix via UV transilluminator. The aforementioned extraction procedure takes advantage of the following properties of the two alcohol: polarity, dielectric, vapor pressure, and volatility in order to acquire a high bacterial DNA yield.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, Isopropanol-ethanol extraction, DNA Characterization, Spectroscopy, Electrophoresis

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF Bixa orellana Linn. (ATSUETE) SEED EXTRACT ON GRAM POSITIVE BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

Atsuete is the second most important natural colorant next to caramel. Its seeds in particular have a global commercial production making Brazil the largest exporter, and now, Philippines have started exporting to Vietnam. Its pantropic distribution leads scientists to study the phytochemical components for its medicinal value which then prosper. The purpose of this study is to test the microbial activity of Bixa orellana (Atsuete) seed extract on gram positive bacteria. The ethanolic extract was used against Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus subtilis using Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method. Penicillin was used as positive control and the extraction solvent as negative control. The seed extract showed no significant antibacterial effect (t>2.45) on both S. aureus and B. subtilis, with an average zone of inhibition of 10mm (R) and 8.75 (R), respectively. This indicated that the two gram positive bacteria were resistant to the seed extract, thus, the Bixa orellana (Atsuete) seed extract did not manifest a significant inhibitory activity on gram positive bacteria.

Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, antibacterial effect, ethanolic extract, Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method

STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT AS MEDIATOR TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ICT COMPETENCY SKILLS AND MATHEMATICS PERFOMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The use of ICT in the mathematics classroom has long been a topic for consideration by mathematics educators. Meanwhile, students' disengagement in learning has been the universal problem in education, and in particular, an enormous range of motivations to learn and wider modification in students' interests. A descriptive-correlational research design using two-path mediation model was implemented to assess if the students' engagement significantly mediates the relationship between ICT competency skills and mathematics performance. Using bootstrapping with 5000 samples on the SPSS AMOS software, 235 modern mathematics students in Tangub City, Misamis Occidental were surveyed and analyzed. The results revealed that the students' ICT competency skill directly affects their mathematics performances, $\beta = 0.195$, $p < 0.01$. However, the mediation analysis revealed that students' engagement does not significantly mediates the relationship between ICT competency skills and mathematics performance, $\beta = 0.003$, $p > 0.05$. Regardless of the engagement level of the students' in mathematics, ICT competency skills of the students can affect their mathematics performances.

Keywords: engagement in mathematics, ICT competency skills, mathematics performance, mediation analysis

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A FREE INTERPRETATIVE SINULOG DANCE FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

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ABSTRACT

The dance that is existing in our country today ranges from tribal dancing in isolated regions being performed in actual ritual, to the stylish revenues portraying the variety of ethnic style within the culture as well as the other modern and social dancing. Filipinos are considered gifted people in the line of music, arts dances. They are intelligent, resourceful and resilient. They are sensitive to human needs, generous in heart, compassionate, and spiritually rich. As early as primitive times, dancing has become an integral part of every individual's life. This study was purposely conducted to develop and validate the free interpretative sinulog dance for cultural enrichment. A descriptive method of research using a rating sheet with specific criteria for evaluation in order to obtain the desired data. The study population comprised the ten (10) teachers with major in Physical Education, and ten (10) teachers who were non PE majors but are handling Physical Education subjects. The study revealed that the distinctive features of the free interpretative sinulog dance contained the necessary features like steps and figures, costumes and props and music and time. There was a uniqueness of the steps and figures, while the costumes and props enhanced the appearance of the performers on stage, and the music and time was just enough to preclude boredom of the audience. As to the level of acceptability, the two groups of evaluators unanimously rated the five (5) qualitative attributes as "very acceptable". Not one of them have a rating of "fairly acceptable" and "not acceptable". The socio-cultural activities associated with this free interpretative sinulog dance are the: religious activities, fiesta celebrations, cultural shows and playground demonstration. It is been concluded that the free interpretative sinulog dance is very acceptable as one of the cultural enrichments.

THE IMAGE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE VIEWERS AND NON-VIEWERS OF THE TELEVISION SERIES "FPJ'S ANG PROBINSYANO"

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to analyze and assess the perspectives of the viewers and non-viewers of —FPJ's Ang Probinsyano in connection with police image. The researchers used George Gerbner's Cultivation Theory of George Gerbner. This was a qualitative research and descriptive by design. Using purposive sampling, the informants composed of both viewers and non-viewers were selected for in-depth interviews. Results showed that the viewers were above 13 years old which was the rating given by MTRCB. Viewers and non-viewers have commonalities with their perspectives on PNP's image. Both groups of informants believed that the PNP serves and protects, helps prevent crimes, sets an example and is composed of disciplined police officers. On the other hand, they also see that the PNP is corrupt and arrogant. Moreover, viewers and non-viewers also have differing opinions in some aspects. There are consistencies in PNP's response to their standards that the viewers see but the non-viewers don't see, and vice-versa. Some viewers believe that the PNP enforces the law, exercises their power to arrest, is credible, maintains peace and order, is devoted to duty, keeps a decent lifestyle, has morale, ensures public safety, sets an example, has a high regard for family life and has humility. However, viewers also believed that the PNP are not pro-God, pro-country and pro-people, don't have respect for human rights, don't keep confidential information, supports political patronage, no credibility, no integrity, unfaithful to their wives and corrupt.. On the contrary, the-non-viewers believe that the PNP respects human rights, supports political patronage, is arrogant, misuses authority and poses more danger than safety for the public. Basically, the viewers see more consistencies than the non-viewers. In terms of inconsistencies, both groups show about the same amount.

Keywords: FPJ's Ang Probinsyano, Cultivation Theory, Philippine National Police, police image, commonalities

LEARNING KOREAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF A TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Students' learning styles in foreign language classes play a significant role in designing and developing instructional approaches. Using a sample of 35 graduate students in a teacher education institution in Manila, Philippines, the study focused on the teaching and learning of Korean language as a foreign language in the graduate school. Results show that while majority of respondents prefer group activities, along with a positive attitude on doing homework, listening and speaking are also the two main skills seen favorable to acquire the language. Vocabulary learning is also believed to be effective when done by writing or saying new words repeatedly. Findings of the study serve as significant input in the development of instructional materials, overall classroom management strategies, and efficient and effective approaches towards foreign language learning of graduate students. The popularity of Korean culture could also be tapped because learning Korean culture, history and society could also contribute to the success in learning Korean language.

Keywords: Korean language, foreign language learning, graduate studies, language learning

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEADERSHIP ORIENTATION AND WORK-RELATED STRESS OF DEANS

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ABSTRACT

In universities, coordinating academic departments is the responsibility vested on academic deans. The deans are designated to serve as conduits between the upper management and the subordinating personnel. But this dichotomous nature also trapped them between the pressures of performing administrative functions and maintaining academic scholarship. As a result, they encounter upsetting circumstances generating work-related stresses. To keep up with these demands, it will be necessary to identify their leadership orientations and to understand the major sources of their stress. As such, this paper revealed the noteworthy connections between leadership orientation and work-related stress that beset the academic deans. This study was conducted using a multi-pronged triangulation method. The information gathering approaches were survey, interview, and focus group discussion. Respondents were 101 academic deans purposively chosen from five State Universities in Region IV-A. The on-line survey was hosted by MonkeySurvey.com and data were treated using Principal Component Analysis, Chi-square, and Regression Analysis. The information derived from interview and focus group discussion were analyzed using MAXQDA application software. The study revealed that deans subscribed most to human resource frame, followed by symbolic, structural, and lastly political leadership frame. Also, majority viewed that authority-relationship stress beset them most, followed by role-ambiguity stress, administrative-task stress and perceived-expectation stress was the least stressor. Deans' leadership style was affected by designation type, teaching loads and regulated program offerings. However, deans' work-related stress was influenced by the number of supervised teaching personnel. Regression analysis revealed that symbolic frame decreased administrative-task stress. Thus, it can be inferred that strengthening symbolic leadership could be a gateway in moderating work-related stresses.

Key Words: Leadership Frames, Work-Related Stress, Dean,

DETECTION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE GENES OF Haemophilus parasuis ISOLATED FROM SWINE IN BULACAN AND BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

This study targets to determine which antimicrobials are effective, ineffective and have developed resistance in order to guarantee treatment success in H. parasuis infection. A total of 83 pig lung samples were collected from different farms in different places of Bulacan and Batangas. The samples were processed for the isolation of H. parasuis through bacterial culture and subjected to colony PCR using infB gene with an amplicon size of 244bp and gene sequencing for confirmation. Sensitivity of the isolated bacterium to thirteen (13) different commercially available antibiotics was evaluated based on the Clinical & Laboratory Standards Institute. Subsequently, detection of resistance genes present in H. parasuis was performed using PCR. Among 47 lungs samples from Bulacan and 36 from Batangas only one isolate was produced for each province.

VARK LEARNING STYLES IN TERMS OF GENDER AND THE SUBJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GRADE 8 STUDENTS OF A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted due to the following observations regarding VARK categorization studies: (1) andragogic focus, (2) discipline-specific nature, (3) conflicting results in terms of gender and (4) almost nil localized studies. A class of 42 Grade 8 students were cluster-selected through purposive sampling and were asked to answer a localized VARK questionnaire, however, valid responses were cut down to 36. Frequency Distribution Table (FDT) identified that the most common learning style in the class was Kinesthetic (39%), and that males are predominantly more Visual (36%), while females are predominantly more Kinesthetic (46%). Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) revealed that there was no significant difference in the subject specific performance of the students in English (M=79.25, SD=3.98; p=0.16), Mathematics (M=79.36, SD=2.45; p=0.92), Science (M=79.11,SD=2.78; p=0.33), Filipino (M=79.08, SD=2.53; p=0.73), AP (M=79.08, SD=2.62; p=0.64), and MAPEH (M=79.06, SD=2.53; p=0.68). Independent samples t-test determined that, in the subject-specific performance of a specific learning style group to another, only Reading had a significant difference in terms of the performance of those who belong to this learning style compared to those who do not, in both English (M=4.34, SD=1.44; p=0.005) and Science (M=2.59, SD=1.04; p=0.018).

Keywords: Learning Preference, Academic Performance, ANOVA, Independent Samples t-Test, Purposive Sampling, Localized Studies

STRENGTHENING CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AS THE PREREQUISITE OF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE EDUCATION REPORTS VIS-A-VIS THE WORLD'S TOP EDUCATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze and synthesize various scholarly works regarding Philippine Education Reports vis-a-vis the world's top education systems (Finland, Singapore, Japan, United States of America, China, Australia, etc.). The research covers 40 studies from authors and researchers all over the world. Data were gathered and analyzed within a five-month period. Through desk review, it had been found that the Philippine basic education is failing to achieve what it intends to achieve, teacher quality needs to be improved and the education system, itself, relies heavily and consciously on credentials. In terms of benchmarking on the education system of the leading countries, the following best practices were found: (a) a unified goal of education, (b) a five to six-year curriculum development plan with annual academic goals and evaluation, (c) a demand for the active involvement of all the curriculum stakeholders and (d) a local/school-based curriculum specialist, coordinator or committee that ensures the success of the curricular process.

Keywords: Curriculum Evaluation, Curriculum Development, Curriculum Specialist, Philippine Education System, International Education System

EDUCATION AND THE NATION STATE: AN ANALYSIS OF PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES (2004 – 2018) CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: CALIMBAHIN, GENEVIE-ABI M.,

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ABSTRACT

State of the Nation Address (SONA) reflects a country's contemporary situation with respect to the annual performance of government administration led by the head of the country. These speeches are seen as an opportunity to showcase national leadership priorities clearly articulating what has been achieved and prospects towards the future. This study examines the rhetorical content of Presidents Arroyo, Aquino, and Duterte during their first three State of the National Addresses, from 2004 to 2018, respectively. Results suggest that there is still a need to contextualize matters pertaining to education in State of the Nation Addresses. Issues concerning the curriculum, teachers' salary, school facilities, and dwindling quality are the most crucial aspects that need to be covered and given attention to, along with public works, health, national defense, and others. Careful examination of these presidential speeches has led to conclude that the education sector is far from being the priority of concerned government leaders.

USES AND GRATIFICATION OF STRANGER SITES AMONG BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCE EMPLOYEES

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ABSTRACT

Online dating is a common way for people to find their special someone all over the world nowadays. In this regard, stranger sites have been one of the main avenues in meeting potential dates and/or friends. The main purpose of this study was to help in understanding the uses and gratification of stranger sites among selected Business Process Outsource (BPO) employees in the Philippines, as guided by Uses and Gratification theory.

In-depth interviews were conducted. Results revealed that the reasons for using stranger sites included the following: to meet people, to meet foreigners, to address loneliness, to meet different races, to kill boredom, as a hobby, to share stories and ask other people's opinions, out of curiosity, fulfillment of sexual desires, taking chance to have a romantic relationship, to widen connections, entertainment and in building casual relationships. In terms of fulfilling cognitive needs, the informants wanted to learn about sexual pleasures, how to pretend, to learn from the opinions of others and the need to address curiosity. Meanwhile, for affective needs, they satisfied the need for motivation, belongingness, need to kill time, need for sexual pleasure, need to increase or realize self-worth and the need to be loved. On the other hand, for personal integrative needs, the informants satisfied changes in lifestyle or daily routine, boosted self-confidence, becoming more sociable and becoming more open-minded. For social integrative needs, informants either learned the stranger sites from friends, were introduced to stranger sites to find a potential partner, to be more conversational, to follow the trend and of their own choice. Lastly, for tension-free needs, there were informants who used sites to escape from problems, who had positive feeling after using, as well as those who believed that sites are not ways to escape reality because these are not really life-impacting.

Keywords: stranger sites, BPO, Uses and Gratification, needs

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEIVED AND ACTUAL METACOGNITIVE ABILITY AND SELF-LEARNING REGULATION SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE TERTIARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to describe the similarities and differences of the perceived and actual metacognitive ability and self-learning regulation skills of 175 students in the tertiary level. The standardized Likert-type Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) instrument developed by Schraw and Dennison was used to account the respondents' own perception of their level of ability while their learning practices construed in scheduled classroom observations, focused-group discussions and review of instructional materials served as measures of their actual competence. Based on self- evaluation, students averred that they have high level of competence both in metacognition and self-learning regulation. Among the three metacognitive components, students showed highest level of competence in declarative knowledge or in the ability to identify factors that affect cognitive functions. In self-learning regulation, the students showed highest level of competence in planning which implies that they are best in setting goals and in thinking what they really want to learn than in monitoring and evaluating their cognitive processes. Generally, these findings are consistent with actual learning practices except in recalling information, motivation, analysis and comprehension and selection of learning strategies where students rated themselves high in MAI but reality tells otherwise. Thus, it is concluded that there is a gap that exists between what is perceived and what is real which needs to be addressed. Metacognition as a process requires sufficient time to develop and so constant exposure and engagement to activities that nourish metacognition is suggested.

Keywords: metacognition, knowledge of cognition, regulation of cognition

NARRATIVES OF OUT-OF-FIELD-TEACHERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Due to shortage of teachers to teach specialized courses in senior high school and growing population of students in public schools, many teachers are forced to handle subjects that are beyond their area of specialization. This study was conducted to hear the voices from below (i.e., out-of-field Filipino teachers). The teachers lived experiences which focus on their pedagogical approach, their challenges and coping mechanisms were highlighted. A Self-Efficacy Instrument adapted from Ferreira (2013) was administered and an in-depth interview was conducted. The results revealed that the level of self- efficacy of out -of-field- teachers in senior high school is high in terms of pedagogy. Also the major challenge that was experienced by out-of-field –teachers was identified which is, the difficulty in the content. It was also found out that they used various coping mechanisms which includes; a) consultation with expert teachers b) teacher's resilience c) trainings. Based on the result of this study education leaders may consider how to formulate clear and strong policy on teacher support system among out-of-field-teachers.

Keywords: challenges, coping mechanisms, experiences, out-of-field-teachers, self-efficacy

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADER IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to describe the readiness level of leadership, identify the transformational leadership and factors which may affect the leadership of the principal which influenced the evaluation of the subordinates among private and public school principals. 24 private school teachers and 42 public school teachers participated in the study. More specifically, it answered the following research questions; 1). What is the level of leadership readiness of the principals in private and public schools? 2). How does the level of leadership readiness of the two principals differ? 3). How does the level of transformational leadership of the two principals differ? 4). What are the factors which influenced the evaluation made by the teacher in their principal (public school)? As seen in the results of the study, it appeared that there is a difference in the leadership readiness of a private and public principals, wherein it was revealed that the principal in the public school was evaluated as with moderate and low level of readiness. On the other hand, a private school principal was evaluated by the teachers with high and moderate level of readiness. It was also found out in the study that, there was a big difference in terms of the transformational characteristics of the principals in private and public schools. It was revealed that majority of the teachers in the private school rated their principal with a very high transformational and high transformational leadership. No one among the teachers see her with low transformational leadership. However, the principal in a public school was evaluated by the teachers, and the results revealed four responses which includes low transformational leadership. This implies that there are contributing factors or incidents which serve as the basis of the teachers to come up with that evaluation. And as a result of the interview, the following factors were; utilization of comfort rooms and hallways as faculty rooms, manner of communication of the principal, existence of favouritism, and issues on teacher's table. The following recommendations were offered by the researcher ; a self-evaluation of the principal and teacher as a leader may be conducted, another instrument which has more emphasis on transformational leadership and a comparison of the leadership of school principal of the same school may be steered.

Keywords: evaluation, leadership, level, readiness, transformational leader

INITIAL VALIDATION ON THE FILIPINO TRANSLATION OF THE TEST ANXIETY SCALE

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ABSTRACT

Measure of test anxiety complements with program that aim to improve student performance in examinations. This study validated a Filipino version of the Test Anxiety Scale (Sarason, 1974) involving backward and forward translation of the TAS English version, validity and reliability phases. A pilot study was conducted with 200 respondents for the item analysis and reliability of the translated instrument using Cronbach's alpha. Results of the initial validation of the *Panukat ng Pagkabalisa sa Pagsusulit* suggest that the translated instrument is acceptable.

CORRELATION OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF BATSTATEU ARASOF-NASUGBU BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNICATION STUDENTS AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the correlation of the On-The-Job Training Performance of Bachelor of Arts in Communication students at the Batangas State University ARASOF-Nasugbu campus and their academic performance in the core and required courses of the program for Academic Year 2015-2016. Using quantitative descriptive method of research, the study utilized the OJT Performance Evaluation form used by the OJT Office of Batangas State University to assess the student trainees as the data gathering instrument to evaluate their OJT performance while the grade sheets compiled by the students were used to gather the students' academic performance. The study included eight Bachelor of Arts in Communication Students who were enrolled in their OJT during the second semester of Academic year 2016-2017 at Manila Broadcasting Company. Statistical tools such as frequency count and percentage, weighted mean, rank, Pearson – Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The study revealed that Communication Arts students performed excellently in all aspects of their On-the-Job Training (OJT) and they also obtained good rating in terms of their academic performance. Likewise, the study indicated that there is a significant correlation in the OJT and academic performance of the respondents in terms of attendance and punctuality as well as overall performance during their OJT

Key Words: On-the-Job Training, Academic Performance, Employability, Communication Arts

CONTEXTUALIZED INTERACTIVE VIDEO AS A REMEDIATION TOOL FOR GRADE TWO NON-READERS

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ABSTRACT

According to the comparative results of the Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil Iri) conducted in one of the public schools in District V of Manila, it was found that in school year 2017–2018 alone, there are 206 non-readers in the school and 121 out of that figure is from grade 2. On the other hand, last school year 2016–2017, out of 252 non-readers, 129 of it is from that same level. Grounded by the results of the Phil-IRI, it is imperative that teachers must not only identify non-reader pupils but also be acquainted with the best reading intervention practices. Therefore, the researcher aims help the pupils how to read through contextualized interactive video which can be used as a tool for remediation of the identified non - readers. This method focuses on enabling non-readers to improve their reading abilities and enhance their comprehension using interactive video which is carefully designed by the researcher according to the pupils' actual knowledge and experiences.

Keywords: Contextualized, Interactive Video, Remediation, Non-Readers

IMPLICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY ON THE STUDENTS' ENCODING PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the implications of individual differences in students' working memory capacity on their encoding performance. Specifically, it sought to: determine the implications of individual differences of working memory capacity (WMC) on encoding performance; identify if there are significant differences in the encoding performance of the students who had low and high working memory; find out if there is a correlation between working memory capacity and encoding performance; and ascertain the intervention schemes that can be implemented to improve the encoding performance of the students. Descriptive observation method was used in this study having forty nine (49) purposively taken respondents whose ages ranged from 18 to 22 and with a standard deviation of 2.23. This was conducted to Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering students in Visayas State University-Isabel (VSU-Isabel). The results revealed that the students with high-WMC were faster but less accurate in encoding while low-WMC students were slowest in encoding but more accurate in output. Also, findings showed that there was no significant difference and correlation between the encoding performance of students and the individual student's working memory capacity. Thus, the proposed specific measures presented in this study may be considered by the administration of VSU-Isabel and faculty members handling computer subjects in order to formulate strategies to continually monitor and upgrade the encoding abilities of all their students.

Keywords: working memory, working memory capacity(WMC), individual difference, encoding performance

PERCEPTIONS OF JHS MASTER TEACHERS ON COACHING AND GROW MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Coaching is a form of in-class support intended to provide teachers with feedback and stimulate self-reflection and self-analysis to improve instructional effectiveness (Veenman, et al, 1998). In his book, Coaching for Performance, Whitmore (2009) described his GROW Model for coaching and explained that is targeted "the essence of coaching. Coaching is unlocking people's potential to maximize their own performance. It is helping them to learn rather than teaching them." (p.10). This model has become popular as this does not require the coach to have any psychological training (Manzano, 2013). The study was created to put forward the perceptions of JHS Master Teachers on coaching and GROW Model. The study uses an 18-item questionnaire to shed perceptions of the respondents in view of coaching and GROW Model. Discussions on these perceptions are presented on this paper as well as future directions on impacts and/or effectiveness of coaching, and in using a specific coaching model in the professional development of teachers in the teaching and learning process.

TRANSLATION: BIG STEP TOWARDS THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF FILIPINO

Mark Anthony E. Lopez
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ABSTRACT

Language represents the identity of ones nation. Language is the identity of the nation. Intellectualization of the National Language Filipino has been the aim and call of the Commission on the Filipino Language. It is a vision that the Filipinos should have a paradigm shift on how they see and use their National Language - from language of the low-class to language of the learned. This paper explains how the process of translation will help and its important role to achieve the intellectualization of the Filipino.

Keywords: Intellectualization, Filipino Language, National Language, National Identity, Translation

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT IN DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS, MANILA: BASIS FOR AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM

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The purpose of the study is to determine the disaster risk reduction management in Division of City schools, Manila in terms of the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management as assessed by disaster risk reduction management committee, barangay council, and parent-teacher community association. The assessment was based on the objectives of the program, school emergency management plan, organization and management, communication network, emergency management protocols, school emergency action, manpower development and training, equipment and facilities, financial resources and capabilities, and development of training needs. The sample for this study consisted of School Heads, Parent Teacher association and Barangay council from the Division of City Schools of Manila. The study showed that the respondents believe the lack of preparedness in terms of assessment and planning activities, physical and environmental risk reduction and response and capacity development activities which affect the school emergency plan and school preparedness. Likewise, there are evident manifestation between organization and management, communication network, emergency management protocols, school emergency action, manpower development and training, equipment and facilities, financial resources and capabilities and development of training needs with assessment and planning activities. There is a strong indication that the facilitating factors affect the outcome in the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management as assessed by disaster risk reduction management committee, barangay council, and parent-teacher community association in terms of “objectives of the program” and “school emergency management plan.”While the hindering factors in the extent of implementation of disaster risk reduction management were “development of training needs” and “financial resources and capabilities.” A proposed school disaster risk reduction management intervention program was developed.

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION OF THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS, 1901-1935

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ABSTRACT

The creation of the Philippine Scouts in 1901 under the banner of the United States manifested its intention to use it as a colonial tool for the gradual pacification of the Philippine Islands. It was the genesis of a *colonial army* in Asia by the United States composed of officers from the US Armed Forces and heavily equipped with enlisted men from natives or Filipinos. It was a dubious experiment for the new imperialist. As a matter of fact, the Philippine Scouts proved to be the 'local militia' of the Philippines under the U.S. Army even when a civil government was already established in the Philippines. They were used as a counterinsurgency force and a support for the Philippine Police – Philippine Constabulary – whenever necessary. The research presents a short account of the history of the Philippine Scouts with emphasis on the recruitment, training, instruction, and its status in the U.S. Army. The research employs the methods of historical research which paved to a better context of the study. Further, the research found that, despite the status and fame of the scouts in the Philippines, the Philippine Scouts was not 'recognized' by the U.S. Army which became a constant struggle of the force that led to an internal problem of the organization later. Despite this problem, its training and instruction were patterned after the standards of the U.S. Army creating a 'world-class' native army in the Philippines. Thus, the Philippine Scouts' experienced under the U.S. Army would give us a better understanding of the United States military hegemony in the Philippines and its employment of natives as soldiers which is worth probing for.

FILIPINO AS INTELLECTUALIZED LANGUAGE: THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES' NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Mark Anthony E. Lopez
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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to discuss the concept of Filipino as an Intellectualized Language and the role and contribution of the English Language in its intellectualization. In the Philippine society, English is viewed as a prestigious and intellectualized language, thus creating opinions that there is a hierarchy between English and Filipino - with English as a higher language. This creates a class division in the society especially in terms of education capacity. Through analysing the education domain and applying the concept of Language Intellectualization, this study presents the results that English is vital to the development of the Philippine national language in terms of lexicons, among others; and that English is not the enemy, but the perception and attitudes of the society towards these languages. Keywords: Intellectualization, Filipino Language, English Language, National Language, Lexicons

THE SPORTS PREFERENCES OF THE COLLEGE FRESHMEN STUDENTS IN THE VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY-ISABEL, ISABEL, LEYTE: BASIS FOR UPGRADED SCHOOL SPORTS ACTIVITIES PLAN

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ABSTRACT

Physical Education emphasizes the vital role of physical fitness and amateur sports programs in the development of a healthy and alert citizenry for national progress. The main focus of this study is to find out the sports preferences of the college freshmen students in the Visayas State University-Isabel (VSU-I), Isabel, Leyte as basis for upgraded school sports activities plan. Specifically, it evaluated the difference in sports preferences based on sex, age and income level. To do this, a survey using forced preference rank order was conducted to all college freshmen students of VSU-I. The forced-preference ranking approach requires sequential ranking from high to low until all factors are ranked. The study found that both male and female respondents have Volleyball as their first preference, Frisbee as their sixth, Swimming as their seventh and Dart as their twelfth. On the rest of the sports, they have varying preferences. The ages and income level of the male respondents did not affect their sports preferences. However, ages of female respondents affect their sports preferences. On the basis of these findings it is recommended that further studies should be conducted with similar problem to college freshmen students from other satellite campuses of VSU system to be able to compare the results gathered from the college freshmen students of VSU-I where the recent study was conducted. It could be a basis for curriculum improvement in the future. Also for the VSU system become more efficient and maintain its excellence.

Keywords: Freshmen College Students, Sports Preference, Sports Activities Plan, Physical Education

PARENTAL ATTACHMENT, TEACHER ATTACHMENT, AND ATTACHMENT TO GOD OF ADOLESCENTS WITH BROKEN FAMILIES

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ABSTRACT

Various researches about the attachment of adolescents with broken families contradict each other. Despite the growing number of researches about this matter, using attachment theory to examine the attachment level of adolescents with broken families is rarely used. To delve in deeper about the attachment of such adolescents, a sequential mixed-method design was used for this study, to assess and explore the parental attachment, teacher attachment and God attachment of the participants. Using Pearson correlation, it was discovered that a significant relationship exists with the three variables. Participants have average attachment with their parents, teachers, and God. Results from the quantitative part of the study is explained by the variety of experiences and individual differences of the participants. Qualitative findings imply some support with the quantitative results. Using thematic analysis, it was discovered that participants have more cherished relationship with their teachers than their parents. The respondents also find more similarities and association between their teachers and God, than their biological mothers and fathers. The teachers' proximity to students may be pointed as a reason why adolescents have closer relationship with their teachers. The integration of data from both methods conclude that other mediating factors play a vital role in determining the attachment level of adolescents with broken families.

Keywords: Broken Families, Adolescents, Parental Attachment, Teacher Attachment, God Attachment

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF A FRANCHISE SYSTEM: A SELECTED PHILIPPINE FRANCHISE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the sustainability of current franchise system in the Philippines. Because most of the literature focused on the franchisor-franchisee relationship and the franchise system's success/performance, the researcher chose variables related to predict success/performance in the literature (system quality, brand name, age of the franchise chain, franchise outlets ratio, upfront franchise fee and royalty) as key factors that contribute to the sustainability of the franchise system. These variables are primarily related to the economic aspect of sustainability. The researcher also integrated the variables found in the literature about economic sustainability to the two other measures of sustainability. With limited local literature, the researcher conducted a qualitative research study through interview using case research design covering the viewpoints/perspectives of the following parties: a selected franchising company, a franchisee of the selected company, and an expert. The study found that the sample entity has been implementing practices relevant to sustainability. It was also found that system quality, brand name, proportion of franchised outlets versus company-owned outlets, location/proximity, operating expenses incurred/shouldered by the franchisees and the buying capacity of the target market are the factors which affect the economic sustainability of franchise system in the Philippine context. Furthermore, it was determined that none of the factors presented showed impact on the other two variables on sustainability: social and environmental. For the franchise system to be sustainable, the franchisor and franchisee could possibly review the franchise agreements and amend it if necessary, innovate and do continuous process improvements. The researcher would also want to recommend that there be a separate franchise reporting requirement for entities engaged in franchising activities.

Key Words: franchisor, franchisee, sustainability

TEACHNOLOGY: DROP-OUT PREVENTION BY INCREASING PARENT INVOLVEMENT THROUGH TEXT MESSAGING

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Abstract: High drop-out rate is one of the most serious problems that the Philippine education is facing. Many local researches have been made about it and assessed how present interventions are delivered. However, little efforts were made to devise low-cost yet sustainable interventions. As such, the researchers conducted an action research aimed at preventing student drop-out by increasing parent involvement through text messaging. This was conducted among seven Grade 10 students, identified as at risk of dropping-out, of Upper Klinan National High School, where the primary author served as their adviser. Essentially, the researchers constantly updated the parents on the attendance, performance and progress of the learners. To interpret the data, the researchers used descriptive statistics. Two-Tailed t-test was used to determine significant change in the attendance records. It is believed that the findings of this paper are relevant and useful to school administrators, parents, and most especially teachers.

ASSESSMENT OF LEARNERS' COMPETENCIES IN PATTERNS AND ALGEBRA FOR GRADES IV-VI

Ms. Maria Concepcion V. Rimiendo

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to assess the learners' competencies in Elementary Patterns and Algebra, the result will serve as basis for the development of curricular enhancement. Using the descriptive method of investigation, the research will involve the Grades IV-VI pupils from three (3) schools in District I, Division of City Schools, Manila for the School Year 2018-2019. To assess the competencies of the learners in the said component of Mathematics, a researcher made test will be developed based in the learning competencies outlined in the K to 12 Curriculum Guide in Grades 4-6 Mathematics. Validity and reliability tests will be performed accordingly with the help of subject matter experts and statisticians. After identifying the performance of the respondents in the 3 grade levels, the results will then be analyzed for the development of learners' curricular enhancement in Elementary Patterns and Algebra. Therefore, the mastered and least mastered skills of the learners will be determined as well as the implications of the findings to the learners' achievement in Patterns and Algebra.

Keywords: Assessment, Patterns and Algebra, Elementary, Learners, Curricular Enhancement

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS BURDEN OF INFORMAL CARERS OF STROKE SURVIVORS: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL CARER SUPPORT PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

Stroke, also known as Brain Attack, is a preventable and treatable disease. However, statistics show that around the world, stroke is responsible for 5.7 million deaths each year and is known to be second only to ischemic heart disease in terms of cause of death. Furthermore, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, or country, it is the foremost cause of serious disability (Stroke Society of the Philippines, 2011). Much has been done in order to bring back the quality of life among survivors of stroke and researches have been made to address the issues and needs of those who had suffered from it. However, review of the literature would show that the families and caregivers of the stroke survivors are mostly neglected in terms of their needs in relation to the encumbrance brought about by role changes in the family to take care of the stroke survivor. Although Europeans, North Americans, and people from neighboring countries such as Australia have started to do researches regarding this lapse in the studies, there are no existing studies about this in the Philippine context. The objective of this study is to assess the caregiver burden and sense of competence using a standardized assessment questionnaire. The data gathered from the assessment will be utilized for the development of informal carer support program. The said program will be pilot tested in selected localities of Pampanga. Result shows that intervention group and control group vary in terms of sense of competence (pre-test), and intervention group is significantly higher than the control group. However, intervention group and control group do not differ when it comes to their carer burden (pre-test). Moreover, findings illustrate that there is a significant difference between the control group and intervention group in terms of their carer burden and sense of competence post-test. Also, the level of carer burden and sense of competence are higher among the control group. With the generated outcome, the program implemented appears to be effective in addressing burden experienced by informal carers of stroke survivors.

KEYWORDS: Informal Carer, Carer Burden, Sense of Competence, Stroke Survivors, Psychological Intervention

A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN EDUCATION USING FACTOR ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development in education, as multi-dimensional concept, is difficult to measure. This study used the descriptive-analytical research design in the construction of sustainable development model in education. The indicators included the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) report regarding sustainable development in education. Results of the study revealed that the size of the school, management factor, failure rate factor, survival factor, promotion factor and rating factor were significant factors that may affect the schools' performances in the National Achievement Test (NAT). These factors were considered in the proposed sustainable development model in education.

Keywords: factor analysis, school performance, sustainable development model

STRATEGIES IN MAINTAINING CUSTOMER LOYALTY OF A FAMILY-ORIENTED BUSINESS: THE CASE OF ISLAND'S BEST FOOD

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ABSTRACT

This case study documented the historical perspective, business practices, and marketing strategies of the Island's Best Food, a family-oriented business that specializes on lemon products such as ready-to-drink calamansi juice, calamansi concentrate and calamansi jelly. It also investigated the challenges faced by the enterprise, the effectiveness of strategies in terms of sales since its inception in 2009, the reasons for customer patronage, and product processing procedures. This study used interviews following a structured interview schedule with open-ended questions, on-site observations in its factory located at Brgy. Cantahay, Guiuan, Eastern Samar, and documentary analysis to gather data. There were 8 informants in this study: two (2) owners, three (3) employees, and three (3) customers who were canteen managers in three schools in Guiuan, Eastern Samar. Some salient findings of the case study include the following: a) the company has vastly improved its production methods since 2009 due to the acquisition of machineries and equipment; b) the trainings and seminars spearheaded by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and Eastern Samar State University (ESSU) significantly helped in the effectiveness and efficiency of their production; c) the biggest increase in sales happened within the last two years – 2015-2016 and 2016-2017; and d) customers prefer their products due to its high level of nutrients and all-natural content. The recommendations made based on the results of the study include the following: a) for future researchers to conduct a study on customers' perception of Island's Best Food products; and b) for entrepreneurs to replicate the best practices of Island's Best Food.

Keywords: Island's Best Food, Calamansi, Family-Oriented Business, Cantahay, Guiuan E. Samar

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF STREAM FISHES IN DUPON RIVER, ISABEL, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Dupon River in Isabel, Leyte, Philippines is the source of water for the Isabel Bulk Water System. It is also one of the major river systems DENR manages being a part of the Dupon, Matlang and Merida Water Quality Management Area. Despite its relative importance, baseline ecological information for Dupon River is scant. This study addresses this limitation by assessing the community ecology of stream fishes in the river. Sampling of fishes was done at four sites of the Dupon River. These were at the estuary, downstream, midstream and upstream parts. Overall, the researcher identified 13 fish species belonging to 11 families from the total fish catch. Species representation were highest for the Eliotridae and Mugilidae Families. However, Ambacis miops of the Centropomidae Family was the most abundant species accounting for 53.65% of the total catch. As for the sampling sites, species richness was low in the estuary and at midstream; both had dominant species. Expectedly, their species evenness and, consequently, species diversity were also low. The downstream and upstream sites however exhibited high species diversity as both had high species richness and evenness with low dominance by any species. The findings on the community attributes of the four sampling sites clearly shows that species diversity does not increase from river source to mouth as hypothesized initially. As such, the researcher recommends for future similar studies that community ecologists measure also the river's bathymetry as well as flow, substrate characteristics, and light penetration to better understand observations in community attributes.

Keywords: community ecology, species diversity, stream fishes, reconnaissance survey, Philippines

QUALITY OF WORK LIFE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND RESILIENCY AMONG SOLO WORKING PARENTS

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The population of parents that works alone due to separation, annulment or loss of their spouse or wife here in the Philippines is rising. They are prone to problems that every person encounter on their everyday lives. In this study, the researchers measured the Quality of Work Life, Psychological well-being and Resiliency of single working parents. The researchers investigated the associations between the variables. This study is quantitative in nature and used descriptive-correlational design. 83 participants were selected using purposive-convenience sampling. The age of the participants was 20-63 years old (M=39.99, SD=10.75). The results showed that most of the respondents were satisfied based on their quality of work life, also in terms of psychological well-being, most the solo working parents fell in moderate level and for resilience, most of the respondents fell in normal level. It is also showed that both quality of work life and psychological well-being has no significant relationship to resiliency having a ρ=-.143 for QWL and ρ=.130 for PWB. The researchers concluded that the well-being, satisfaction in life and work and coping mechanisms of solo working parents are affected by different situations and factors inside and outside of their working environment and home. Therefore, recommendations on their work are highly needed and for the people around them for the benefits of the solo working parents.

Keywords: Quality of Work Life, Psychological Well-Being, Resiliency, Solo Working Parents

JOB SATISFACTION, OPTIMISM AND WORK VALUES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: BASIS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Human resource development is one of the most important program in an any type of organization for this will contribute to the over-all improvement of an individual. The study focused on job satisfaction, optimism and work values of municipal employees in the province of Cavite, Philippines. A total of 322 employees from the 8 municipalities of the province participated in the study. The researchers used the descriptive and correlational research design. Statistical tools such as Mean, frequency, standard deviation, percentage, Chi-square, Spearman Rho and Pearson were also used in the study. Results showed that most of the participants belonged to middle aged bracket; female employees outnumbered the male employees; most of the employees were married and decided to stay in government offices; college graduates composed the majority of the participants; permanent employees were dominant; and majority of the employees had been rendering service to the public for almost a decade. The municipal employees were satisfied with their job in terms of work activities most especially in terms of general working conditions, pay and promotion and use of skills and abilities. In addition, they were optimistic and give importance to self-esteem. Self –worth, self -realization and social interaction were the values that the employees identified as highly important. Furthermore, there is significant relationship among municipal employees' job satisfaction, optimism and work values which implies that the higher their satisfaction, the higher their optimism and work values or vice versa.

Keywords: human resource development, job satisfaction and optimism

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OF NIIGATA UNIVERSITY DURING POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN JAPAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents mainly the experiences of the former international students of Niigata University in Japan. It includes as well, the countries of origin and field of specialization of the international students, the means of surviving in living and studying in Japan, the reasons of choosing Japan as their destination for researches and studies and their respective careers after completion of the program. On the other hand, the objectives of this study are the following: (1) to give a bird's eye view for the international students who intend to go, live and study in Japan; (2) to guide and prepare the international students for a new culture that they will come across along the way of living and studying in Japan; (3) and to determine the differences of their cultures to Japanese culture to adjust for this gap. The researcher conducted an online distribution of questionnaires to the former international students of Niigata University through facebook. It became possible since the researcher was the one who created the facebook group account and one of the former international students of Niigata University. This paper is a qualitative research in which the researcher analyzed the data collected and the questionnaires sent through facebook. In this paper the international students had positive and negative experiences in Japan particularly the language barrier, the adjustment in the food to eat, mingling with the Japanese and other international students, etc. The international students after the program had a very good careers way back home.

KEYWORDS: Experience, International Student, Niigata University, Post-Graduate Study, Japan

FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SINGLEPARENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the financial literacy and financial condition of single parents in the Province of Cavite, Philippines. Specifically, this study aimed to determine the following: the socio-demographic profile of single parents, level of financial literacy, differences in the financial literacy by sex, financial condition, the significant relationships between socio-demographic profile and financial literacy; socio-demographic profile and financial condition; financial literacy and financial condition, determine the financially related problems encountered and recommend multi-stakeholder gender sensitive program and interventions for the single parents. The study was conducted from December 2015 to January 2016.The 200 respondents were selected through purposive sampling technique. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, range Spearmen Rank, Chi-Square test, Point Biserial and an alpha level of 0.05 were used in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Most of the respondents are widow/widower, 40-49 years old, high school graduate, and had two children. Female single parents were found to be highly literate than male single parents. Their age (in terms of financial knowledge) and educational attainment (in terms of financial attitude and behaviour) of the respondents had significantly related to their financial literacy and financial condition.Results revealed that the level of financial condition of the respondents can't say stable nor unstable. Significant relationship also existed between the financial literacy and financial condition of the respondents. This implies that the need for the different stakeholders especially the government in adapting and crafting programs and interventions that will support and uplift the financial literacy and condition of the single parents is important in order to lessen the experiences of single parents in encountering financially-related problems.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, Financial Behaviour, Financial Knowledge, Financial Condition

BENEFITS GAINED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF AN ORGANIZATION IN IMPLEMENTING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to know the benefits gained by the employees of an organization in implementing corporate social responsibility. Specifically, (1) to determine the fairness of every organization when it comes to benefits of every employee; (2) to know the significance of CSR to an organization and (3) to know how the employees are satisfied regarding to the benefits given by organization. This research is a qualitative type of research in which the researchers reviewed and analyzed all the data collected such as the documents pertaining to the issue.

The study revealed the six ways to benefits employees, the organizational citizenship behavior, employee identification, retention and organizational commitment, company culture, employee engagement and performance, and creativity. Based on the findings, employee satisfaction is very important in an organization. One of the conclusions drawn is (CSR) Corporate Social Responsibility is very useful not only to the organization and the community but also to the employees. Every organization must give benefits to the employees fairly as one of the researchers' recommendation. Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, organizational citizenship behavior, employee identification, retention and organizational commitment, company culture, employee engagement and performance, creativity.

INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS, TEACHING PERFORMANCE, STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT, AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study determined the level of teachers' teaching performance, students' mathematics achievement and problem-solving ability. Further, the study determined whether instructional factors are significant predictors of teaching performance, students' mathematics achievement and problem solving ability. The respondents of this study were the randomly selected Grade 9 and Grade 10 mathematics teachers and students. The study used the descriptive correlational method of research. The data were obtained using a researcher-made questionnaire for instructional factors, Performance Appraisal System for Teachers (PAST) to determine the level of teaching performance of teachers, first and second quarter grades to measure mathematical achievement of students, and a researcher-made problem-solving test to determine students' problem-solving abilities. Means and standard deviations were employed for the descriptive analysis of the study. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Linear Regression tests set at .05 alpha were used for inferential analyses. The study found that the students had a very satisfactory level of mathematical achievement and high level of problem solving ability as a whole. There was a positive moderate relationship between mathematical achievement and problem solving ability of students. The study also revealed that the level of teaching performance of teachers as a whole group were very satisfactory. Moreover, instructional factors such as educational qualification, type of curriculum, and school environment were significant predictors of teaching performance of teachers. Further, among the instructional factors, only type of curriculum was found to predict students' mathematical achievement, but type of curriculum and school environment were significant predictors of students' problem-solving ability.

Keywords: Instructional Factors, Teaching Performance, Students' Mathematics Achievement, Problem Solving Ability

PROBLEM-SOLVING PERFORMANCE AND TEACHING COMPETENCE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This investigation ascertained the pre-service teachers problem-solving performance and teaching competence. On the inferential aspect, this study ascertained the predictive ability of problem-solving performance towards their teaching competence in terms of personal and social qualities, language proficiency, and instructional competencies. Major findings revealed that the participants' problem-solving performance was high and similarly their teaching competence was found to be high in terms of personal and social qualities, language proficiency, and instructional competencies. Problem-solving performance was not a predictor of their teaching competence in terms of personal and social qualities, language proficiency, and instructional competencies.

Keywords: Problem- Solving Performance, Teaching Competence, Pre - Service Teachers.

INSTRUCTIONAL FACTORS OF THE SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN CRITICAL READING AND EFFECTIVE WRITING AS DETERMINANTS TO STUDENT'S LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS

Shirley Adolfo-Calugcugan
Central Philippines State University

ABSTRACT

This study inferentially analyzed the following: The significant differences in students' learning achievements, instructional components, critical reading and effective writing skills according to colleges. The significant correlations among the components of learning achievements and instructional factors. The significant components contributory to the English Teachers' instructional factors. The significant model for students' learning achievements as explained by the teachers' instructional factors, critical reading and effective writing skills. Findings revealed highly significant differences in the majority of the components of students learning achievements, the teachers' instructional factors, the critical reading and effective writing with the students in either of the College of Engineering and College of Education that took the lead of low to average levels which proved to have the feasibility of enhancing the instructional capabilities of the Teachers to provide interventions that would suit to the needs of the students in enhancing their critical thinking skills. Nine pairs of significant components were found from Low to High strengths of positive correlations to infer that there existed significant correlations among instructional factors, learning achievements and GPA. These significant bivariate relationships attested the increasing trends at average to high level trends of scores. Significant components that contribute most to the teacher's Instructional Factors were extracted with three items of strategies in the first three domains such as Mastery of the Subject Matter with the maximum rotated variance of 74.11%. For the Teacher's Personality Traits, three significant components contribute most a total Eigenvalues of 56.59% as maximum rotated variance. Teaching Means at 50.10% and Student's Independent Learning at 49.93%. The Teachers' instructional model in the acquisition of the second language through critical reading and effective writing proved to be weak at an adjusted R^2 of 8.20% which implied of unexplained variables at 91.80% worthy for the inclusion in future research.

MYCELIUM CULTIVATION OF GANODERMA LUCIDUM FOR PANEL BOARD PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to produce panel boards by utilizing local agricultural wastes as substrate and the mycelia of Ganoderma lucidum as binder. The mycelia were cultivated in three (3) different substrates, namely: sawdust, sugarcane bagasse, and a combination of both with 1:1 ratio; the substrates were inoculated with spawn of G. lucidum and were incubated for mycelial development. The ramified fruiting bags were then transferred to separate molders for further development of mycelia. The molded substrates were then further incubated for 14 days and undergone dehydration processes to stop further development of mycelia. Several tests such as, screw withdrawal, water-absorbency, thickness-swelling and relative density, internal bond strength, static bending and moisture content were conducted by Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI) to determine if the panel boards produced are economically viable and comparable to the standards of particle boards present in the industry today. The test results have indicated that the panel boards are water-absorbent and fire-retardant, however, since no additional adhesives were used other than mycelium, its internal bond strength is weak, making it unable to handle stronger forces and heavier weights. Despite of its weakness, the panel boards may be used for interior purposes such as dividers, ceiling, and raw materials for cabinets and cupboards. Based on Philippine National Standards specification for particle boards, the panel boards fall under Type 100. This shows that mycelium of G. lucidum is a promising alternative binder for cheaper and safer panel board production that is sustainable and energy efficient. Hence, the vegetative part of the fungi called mycelium would provide a fast growing, safe and inert materials as a matrix for a new generation of material composite which can serve as replacements for the traditional polymeric materials for application including insulation, packaging and sandwich panels.

Keywords: G. lucidum, mycelia, panel board, vegetative and agricultural wastes

MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND READING COMPREHENSION OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY LITERATURE OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed to investigate the relationship between morphological awareness and reading comprehension with the grades in the 21st Century Literature of the Philippines and the World among Grade 12 students. Data were obtained from among 105 Senior High School Students of Sipalay City National High School. Based on the survey test results, Grade 12 students had the beginning stage in the morphological awareness on morphological analysis and reading comprehension

Additional findings indicated that morphological awareness on morphological analysis and reading had a strong correlation. It was inferred that students morphological awareness on morphological analysis facilitates reading comprehension skills in reading literature. However, in this study on morphological awareness on morphological analysis and reading comprehension had no correlation to the grades in the 21st Century Literature of the Philippines and the World and not a reason to discredit previous studies, owing to the method of item test design and mismatch of scaling of morphological awareness on morphological analysis and reading comprehension, and the criteria of grades. Several limitations were discussed and replication of this study is much recommended.

PERSONALITY, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS OF ADOLESCENTS WITH INTACT AND BROKEN FAMILIES

Christian Khiel Unto, Vladimir Antoc, Ira Marie Dalusung, Michaela Ria Magno,
Mary Golduenne Recoco, and Nestor Sibug

ABSTRACT

Intact families include parents living under the same roof, with at least one child. Broken families are the complete opposite. It is deemed that adolescents with broken families are more susceptible to negative emotions, and have more unpleasing personalities. However, this may not be entirely true as various researches suggest. To test the said hypothesis, researchers used an independent t-test, comparing the personality, depression, anxiety, and stress of adolescents with intact and broken families. Results show that participants with broken families significantly scored higher in extroversion and emotional stability, due to their learned resiliency in the absence of their parents. However, they also significantly scored higher in anxiety and stress, because of the absence of their family, who were supposed to give them a nurturing environment. The results of this study are in contrast to literatures suggesting that adolescents with broken families are more prone to negative emotions. For this matter, it is recommended for future studies to delve in deeper in the experiences of these adolescents to understand how they developed better emotional stability and extroversion, than adolescents with intact families. Keywords: anxiety, broken, depression, emotional stability, intact

ENTREPRENEURSHIP-BASED BIOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING: STUDENTS' ATTITUDE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effects of integrating entrepreneurship in biology education on the students' attitude towards learning the subject matter. The quasi-experimental nonrandomized pretest-posttest group design was adopted in the study. There were two groups of 31 student participants selected for Control (Traditional Learning Group, TLG) and Experimental (Entrepreneurship-based Biology Learning Group, EBLG). The initial mean scores in attitude towards biology of the TLG ($\bar{x}$ = 3.30; S = 0.357) and EBLG ($\bar{x}$ = 3.29; S = 0.362) have no significant difference which suggests that both groups started with the same level of attitude. The Traditional way of teaching and learning were applied for both the TLG and EBLG but the experimental group was given additional basic entrepreneurial activities. The students experienced taking loan, designing goods' labels, marketing, and paying off loan. After the intervention, t-test analysis showed that the attitude of both TLG ($\bar{x}$ = 3.83, S = 0.371) and EBLG (($\bar{x}$ = 4.19, S = 0.225) had significantly improved (t(60) = 4.723; p < 0.001); however, analysis of the normalized gain score showed that the EBLG's ($\bar{x}$ = 0.514; S = 0.169) attitude in learning biology was significantly higher than the Traditional Learning Group ($\bar{x}$ = 0.514; S = 0.169). Attitudinal survey showed that the students in Entrepreneurship-based Biology Learning Group developed a very significant positive attitude towards learning biology than the Traditional Learning Group. This study proves that the integration across curriculum could develop abilities, knowledge, skills, and expertise that students could attain and be successful at work and in life. Integrating entrepreneurship in biology education has the potential of improving the students' attitude in learning biological concepts and preparing them with adequate entrepreneurial skills and confidence as a pathway for creating and generating gainful employment.

KEYWORDS: Entrepreneurship-based Biology, Traditional Learning, Attitude

WORK IMMERSION PERFORMANCE AND EXPERIENCES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PANGASINAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

With the aim of the K to 12 program to produce graduates who are holistically developed and equipped with essential 21st century skills, Work Immersion was integrated to provide learners with meaningful opportunities to become familiar with the work place, for employment simulation, and for application of the competencies they earned in their areas of specialization to authentic work environment. This study, which utilized qualitative and quantitative methods, sought to determine the Work Immersion performance and experiences of Grade 12 students from the ABM, HUMSS, STEM, and ICT strands offered in the Senior High School program of Pangasinan State University. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview, and journal entries. ISO-formatted evaluation reports were also employed to gather data particularly on their performance. Salient findings show that the students manifest outstanding performance in safety practices while their quantity of work, appearance, work attitude, conduct, motivation and initiative, and ability to learn were rated as very good by their supervisors. Their quality and accuracy of work met standard or expectations and needed some extra supervision as manifested by the rating of good in the said competency. Through interview, the students revealed that their most common pre-deployment experiences is on their difficulty in accomplishing clearance documents while they said that the most challenging part in their deployment period is transportation to the venue. Some students also noted that the tasks given to them were not aligned with their specialization. They also stated that working along with college on-the-job trainees and supervisors were their most rewarding experience during the immersion proper. The post-deployment phase presented them with the most challenging task of accomplishing their narrative reports and journals. Moreover, the students consider Personal Development and English for Academic and Professional Purposes as the most relevant core and applied track subjects to their Work Immersion, respectively. Generally, the students said that they very satisfactorily applied concepts and principles in their specialization courses during their immersion. Very high level of attainment of the objectives of Work Immersion were found along enrichment of skills in communication and human relations while students perceived that there is still a room for improvement in terms of attainment of technical knowledge and skills. Further, the study revealed significant differences in the level of performance of the students along sex and track/strand. Lastly, based on the findings, longer number of hours should be allocated for Work Immersion in order for the students to gain more exposure and training in authentic work environment and a manual of operations should be crafted to put in place quality assurance mechanisms on student immersion.

Keywords: Work Immersion, student internship

CHALLENGES IN WATCHING SUBTITLED FILMS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Subtitle refers to the time-synchronized text on a video that translates the spoken audio to another language. Studies show that the uses of subtitles can improve and develop language learning (Bianchi & Ciabattoni, 2008; van Lommel, Laenen & d'Ydewalle, 2006; Stewart & Pertusa, 2004; Markham & Peter, 2003; Markham, Peter & McCarthy, 2001; d'Ydewalle & van de Poel, 1999). However, these studies have largely focused on the effects themselves. The objective of this study was to explore the challenges encountered by the learners while watching subtitled films. A thematic analysis revealed a set of themes such as divided attention, length of subtitles, unfamiliar vocabulary, cultural reference, mistranslation, inaccurate time-cueing, grammatical error, poor font quality, simultaneity of dialogues, incomplete translation, and English proficiency. The themes provide experiences by the learners themselves which could lead to a more effective way in using subtitles in language learning from a pedagogical perspective.

Keywords: Subtitle, Thematic Analysis, Language Learning, Watching

A MORPHO-SYNTACTIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITTEN COMPOSITION OF MTB-MLE POLICY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive-evaluative study reports the dominant linguistic errors in the written production of Grade 7 Hiligaynon-speaking students in one of the public secondary schools in Negros Occidental. It further attempts to identify the structures of English particularly in the domains of morphology and syntax which are possibly affected by the students' mother tongue after having undergone the initial implementation of MTB-MLE policy. More significantly, it identifies the sources of errors made by students. Questionnaires that contained narrative essay topics were distributed among the respondents for personal narrative writing. Errors were identified, categorized, described, and explained using error analysis method. Forty-four categories of errors were classified to find out the sources of morpho-syntactic errors, dominant errors and weak areas that occurred in written composition. In terms of surface structures, errors had been identified including addition of unnecessary article, omission of verb, misinformation in word class and misordering of major constituents in utterances. The study identified three sources which triggered learners' errors: intralingual, interlingual and communicative strategy. However, the majority of the errors was attributed to intralingual sources which mainly resulted from lack of grammatical and lexical knowledge and faulty sentence formation.

Keywords: MTB-MLE Policy Students, Error Analysis, Linguistic Taxonomy, Morpho-Syntactic Errors

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF HARDWARE BUSINESSES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The study intended to know the financial sustainability of hardware businesses in the first district of Batangas Province. The researcher conducted this study to understand what is happening inside the businesses and determine their existing problems. Overstocking due to delinquent payers and customers is one of the problems being encountered by these businesses. The materials or tools were not sold due to overstocking and some of them were broken or rusted. This study composed of 51 hardware owners/managers who are capable of assessing the financial sustainability of their business. The researcher used descriptive design wherein he gathered information about financial sustainability of respondents and utilized frequency/percentage and weighted mean. Majority of the respondents were male aging from 40 – 44 years old and college graduate. They are operating for more than fifteen years in a proprietorship form with more than ten employees. Financial governance got the highest composite mean of 4.68; financial accountability got 4.69; financial planning got 4.47 and financial management got 4.36. Study revealed that the financial sustainability of the owners in terms of age, sex, and educational attainment, form of business, number of employees and number of years in operation has the highest total mean of 4.6902 from financial accountability. They were suggested to continue developing and improving the business operation as well as their relationship with government with regards to business policies and regulations. They were suggested to create smart financial plans for their business operations.

Keywords: financial sustainability, hardware owners, financial accountability, financial planning, financial management, financial governance

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE CONFIDENCE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS FROM SPEAKING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

Speaking is one of the macro-skills use in learning a language especially English. This study aimed to investigate psychological factors that negatively affect the confidence of the students in speaking using English language during English class. A total of 184 students from Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSE) and Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEE) programs of Pangasinan State University-Sta.Maria campus were the respondents of the study. The quantitative method was used in this study. Findings of this study revealed that there were six (6) psychological factors that affect the confidence and performance of the students in speaking English language. These are anxiety, communication apprehension, fear of negative evaluation, lack of motivation, stage fright, and second language fear. Among these psychological factors, second language fear mostly affects the confidence and performance of BSE and the BEE students during English class.

Keywords: anxiety, communication apprehension, confidence, psychological factors, second language fear.

DIMENSIONS OF SUCCESSION PLANNING IN BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES: CASE OF A BPO COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

In today's globally competitive and modern environments, organizational plans often fail due to the lack of succession planning. Succession planning is a conscious decision by an organization to foster and promote the continual development of employees, and ensure that key positions maintain some measure of stability, thus enabling an organization to achieve its business objectives while at the same time building capacity to address any emerging issues that can affect business continuity. The main purpose of this study was to examine the dimensions of succession planning. For the researcher to arrive in an accurate conclusion in the research problem, descriptive method of research was used in the study. The probability sampling technique, which involves using simple random sampling, was utilized to select the sample for the study. The primary data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Based on findings, most of the respondents were 18 – 27 years old, female, college graduate, in service of 6 months and below in the company, earning Php 20,000 and below, and on a regular status. Moreover, most of the respondents strongly agreed on their assessment on the dimensions of succession planning. There is significant difference on sex in terms of performance dimension. However, there is no significant difference on the respondents assessment when grouped according to their age, educational attainment, length of service, monthly salary and employment status. Lastly, the researcher presented the implications of the study to the management and to the employees.

Keywords: performance dimension, potential dimension, succession planning

TRAPPING OF HOUSEFLIES *(Musca domestica)* USING TRANSPARENT PLASTIC BOTTLE MODEL WITH ATTRACTANT

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ABSTRACT

A research aimed to entrap houseflies using cheap and locally available empty plastic bottles with raw fish by-products attractant was conducted at Agrivet Sciences Institute (AGSI)-De La Salle Araneta University (DLSAU), City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. Three trap models TM were designed and served as treatments: Treatment 1- TM1, Treatment 2- TM2 and Treatment 3- TM 3. Each treatment was replicated five times and the study was set using Completely Randomized Design (CRD). The average number of houseflies entrapped per day on T1, T2 and T3 was 562, 1,685 and 3, respectively indicating that T2 was the most effective trap model ($P<0.01$). The T2 TM has entrapped around 75% of the total entrapped in all treatments or twofold more effective than T1. T3 has almost nil entrapped houseflies.

CONTRIBUTION OF POULTRY FARMING TO THE FINANCES OF FARM OWNERS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled "Contribution of Poultry Farming to the Finances of Farm Owners in the First District of Batangas" deals on how the people in the First District of Batangas benefit from poultry farming and how it contributes to the finances of animal raisers. This study aims to answer the following objectives: demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, family size, and monthly income; extent of contribution of poultry farming to the finances of farm owners in terms of source of income, savings and investments, and spending; significant relationship between the responses of the owners when grouped according to their profile variables and; information, communication and educational materials can be produced to promote the contribution of poultry farming to the finances of farm owners. The descriptive survey type of research was used in this study. The respondents of the respondent is consists of one hundred six (106) respondents from the different municipalities in the First District of Batangas. The researchers used self-constructed survey questionnaire as their main instrument in the study. The statistical treatments used include Frequency and Percentage, Weighted Mean, and Chi-square. The findings showed that majority of the respondents belong to the age bracket of 40-49 years old, male, married, high school graduate, monthly income of Php10,001- Php25,000, and 6-8 family members. Based on the gathered data, the researchers have produced information, communication, and educational materials to promote the contribution of poultry farming to the finances of farm owners.

Keywords: Poultry Farming, Finance, Farm Owners

THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS BEHAVIOR OF SELECTED FISHERFOLKS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROSARIO, CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

Rosario also known as Salinas, is a coastal first-class municipality in Cavite. Fishery plays an important role in the local economy of Rosario, Cavite. Majority of its people depend on the sea for living. In fact, fishery is considered as one of the primary sources of livelihood and income in the municipality As economic growth spurs in the municipality, disposable income of residences, under assumption, expands. Thus this study aimed to determine the savings and investments behavior of selected fisherfolks of Rosario, Cavite to understand the status quo and potentially contribute to the rationale of policy platform and decision-making processes in the local government of Rosario, Cavite. The research study focused in the five major coastal barangays in the Municipality of Rosario, Cavite namely: Barangay Wawa I, Barangay Sapa II, Barangay Muzon I, Barangay Kanluran, and Barangay Ligtong I. The focal locations served as the sampling area, represented by 100 participants each barangay. The author used descriptive research design to determine socio-economic background and the descriptions of savings and investments behavior of the participants. Moreover, the proponent used inferential design through regression modeling to determine the conditioning effects of the observed variables. Questionnaires was constructed, distributed and collected from the participants to gather primary data. The questionnaire used personal-constructed likert-type scaling to identify the degree of behavior of fisherfolk towards investments and savings. Finally, the researcher used descriptive statistics and selected regression tests to augment statistical and analytical analyses of the study. The study showed that age, educational attainment, years in fishing, and income influences savings propensities of fisherfolks. Considerably, importance of investing does not significantly influence investment activities. Fisherfolks of the municipality of Rosario tend to save but have low investment behavior due to the high risk perceived by the fisherfolk.

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITY THROUGH INQUIRY BASED INSTRUCTION USING THE 5E MODEL: MOVING TOWARDS ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to nurture scientific curiosity through the use of inquiry based instructions with 5E model integration towards academic success of selected grade 11 students of Calayan Educational Foundation, Inc. for S.Y. 2017- 2018. The respondents were 54 students enrolled in Accountancy Business and Management strand; 27 for the experimental and 27 for the control group. Scientific curiosity questionnaire, inquiry based learning plans and pretest and post-test were the instruments used in the study. Cronbach's alpha, Weighted mean, Wilcoxon signed rank test and t-test for independent sample were the statistical treatments used. The curiosity questionnaire used was found reliable with 0.859 Cronbach's alpha. Initially the groups have no significant difference in their scientific curiosity which was verified by the computed Wilcoxon signed rank of 0.064, higher than the accepted value of 0.05. Findings revealed that the experimental group increased their scientific curiosity which was verified by Wilcoxon signed rank test with significance level of 0.001, contrary to the control group which had no significant difference whose computed Wilcoxon signed rank test with significance level of 0.274 which is higher than the accepted significance. Other results showed that there was a significant difference between the post-test of the control and experimental group with significance level of 0.047 which is lower than the accepted significance level of 0.05. Hence, inquiry based instructions are useful in improving scientific curiosity of the students. In addition, the academic success increased with the use of inquiry based instructions that catered the curiosity of the respondents. Keywords: Physical Science, Inquiry based instructions, Scientific curiosity, 5E model

STATUS OF SCIENCE LABORATORY IN A PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN CALAMBA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Laboratory is the heart of science in which individual could put theory into prac-tice. School laboratory is essential to the holistic development of a learner as it involves multiple tasks in order to understand complex concepts. Interdisciplinary approach, Science–Technology Society (STS) approach, contextual learning, problem/issue-based learning, and inquiry-based approach which facilitate the three domains stipulated in the K to 12 Science education curriculum. However, students were not able to perform laboratory experiments and activities as there are issues regarding the adequacy of laboratory materials and apparatuses, class size, time duration of an experiment, avail-able laboratory room, and safety. In order to address the issues, teachers provide the materials for the students to perform the experiment and/or download YouTube videos of experiments or activities that show the science concepts being discussed. Since the Department of Education is fully aware of the current condition, laboratory activities need not utilize expensive apparatuses. However, science and technology in high school level will not advance unless appropriate materials and laboratory facilities will pro-vide. Based on this study, teachers suggested that the government should support the funding of Science laboratories and at the same time decrease class size in order for the students to reach optimum development of learning as they believe that actual ex-perimentation will help students to have better retention and appreciation of the science concepts.

Keywords: quality education, Science laboratory, K to 12 Science curriculum, teach-ing-learning science

A MULTICRITIQUE ON FRANCISCO SIONIL JOSE'S SELECT SHORT FICTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Genres of literature depict ideas and feelings which are universally felt by everyone, therefore reading them by heart and comprehending them deeply lead the readers to have wider horizons and understanding on the different cultures of people. This study scrutinizes the textuality of a Filipino great writer named Francisco Sionil Jose on his three short fictions titled: The God Stealer, The Refugee, and The Forest through a dimensional critique. It used the different critical theories of literature such as mimetic, expressivist, formalist and and affectivist. Through analysis, a reader is encouraged to envision and reflect on his real life situation.The findings conclude that the short fictions of Jose are exemplary and should be meticulously read and studied, since they contribute lots of knowledge in understanding oneself and the world he lives in. Also, this study recommends to students to develop the passion of reading and get acquainted with the different theories of literature to fully understand the meaning of every story for them to build strong personality and great understanding on the perplexing events happening these days. In like manner from this study, tranlational research is formulated as additional instructional material.

Keywords: Literature, Muticritique on Short Fictions. Qualitative, Philippines

FLIPPED CLASSROOM: A REMEDIATION PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR GRADE 11 STUDENTS IN THE CITY OF MEYCAUAYAN VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the effects of Flipped Classroom as a remediation program strategy to the academic performance of Grade 11 students who performed low in Understanding Culture, Society, and Politics (UCSP) class from the 5th week of first grading period, first semester for school year 2017 – 2018 at City of Meycauayan Vocational Senior High School. This research used quasi – experimental design, pre – test and post – test; one group (regression – discontinuity). It is a quantitative method of research useful in determining whether a program of treatment is effective. A cut – off (half score) was set to identify low performing students that will need to undergo remediation program. The participants were chosen based on the result of the pre-test after a regular class discussion. A DepEd provided compertency – based activities were used as pre – test. The scores of the students were recorded and cut – off (half score) was set. Those students who belonged to the lower half based on the cut – off score were given remediation. A flipped classroom strategy was employed. After the students had independently viewed and reviewed the presentation, they weregiven a post – test using the same tool with the pre – test. The data analysis tool used in this study was t – test dependent. It can be concluded that there was a significant difference between the pre-test and post test of the Grade 11 students who took up remediation program using the flipped classroom strategy. The mean average of the two tests is 6.89. The null hypothesis was rejected because the t – value revealed to be greater than the critical value.

THE ELIMINATION REACTION BETWEEN CHLOROETHANE AND METHOXIDE: A COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY EXERCISE TO ENHANCE STUDENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE E2 MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

A computational chemistry exercise aimed at enhancing organic chemistry students' understanding of the E2 elimination reaction is introduced. The exercise makes use of the reaction between chloroethane and methoxide as a representative reaction. Students are tasked to construct a theoretical potential energy surface for the reaction using a computational chemistry package. Students are asked to theoretically optimize the geometry of the nucleophile and the electrophile and to "draw" the highest occupied and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals, respectively, from the geometry optimization simulations. Employing the principles of Frontier Molecular Orbital Theory, students guess the geometry at the transition state of the reaction and optimize it. Using the information from the geometry and the imaginary vibrational frequency at the saddle point, the learners are then asked to follow the theoretical progress of the reaction from initial reactants interaction to final products formation using intrinsic reaction coordinate following techniques. Through the exercise, students acquire a better grasp of the intricacies of the E2 elimination mechanism at the molecular level, something that is difficult to achieve using traditional wet laboratory experiments. Chemistry education graduate students at the Philippine Normal University perform several computational chemistry exercises to reinforce their understanding of chemistry concepts.

USE OF STRATEGIC QUESTIONING AS FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN TEACHING GRADE-9 MATHEMATICS

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ABSTRACT

Use of strategic questioning as formative assessment is one of the strategies that advocates the improvement of learners' performance in Mathematics. The study assessed the contribution of strategic questioning to the improvement and development of foundation of knowledge of learners to come up with improved performance and developed plan of strategic questioning. The experimental evaluation design-posttest only was used with Posttest for both control and experimental groups. The experimental groups were exposed to treatment. Data gathered through a checklist and plan for strategic questioning were developed. Two hundred twenty five students under the researcher were randomly selected as control and experimental groups. Data were statistically treated with percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test and p-test. It was found out that there was a significant difference between the performance of students in the controlled and experimental groups after instruction/intervention. This meant that strategic questioning as formative assessment contribute to the effective performance of the learners in mathematics. It can be inferred further that categorizing questioning to lower level and higher level can really increase the learners' performance in math. The research revealed then that using contextualized problems/lessons as one form of strategic questioning in every quarter contributed in improving the learners' competence in solving math problems.

Keywords strategic questioning, evaluation design-posttest only, Posttest, formative assessment improving learners competence, contextualized problems.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF CHESTNUT DISEASES: PHYTOPHTHORA PALMIVORA AND ARMILLARIA MELLEA

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ABSTRACT

Soil microorganisms may suppress the growth of plant pathogens. Therefore, the using of soil microorganisms contributes to biocontrol of plant diseases. Consequently, they assist to maintain the ecosystem and the biodiversity. In this research, we conducted assays on bacteria that are thought to have an inhibitory effect on pathogen of that infects chestnut. The two kinds of bacteria are identified as Bacillus aryabhattai and Pseudomonas chlororaphis, where used in this experiment. There bacteria were able to suppress in vitro they enough of Phytopthora palmivora(NRBC3471) and Armillaria mellea(NRBC7037). In addition, soil was collected from chestnuts orchard in Kyoto which is the main chestnut of Japan, and chemical analysis was carried out. As for the method of cultivation control of the sample of chestnut orchard, we collected wild chestnut soil in addition to conventional cultivation and organic cultivation. Focusing on the proportion of total carbon and the proportion of total nitrogen in the soil, both were the highest in the soil of wild chestnut. Regarding the total carbon, the second highest proportion was the organic cultivated soil and the ordinary cultivated soil was the lowest proportion. Regarding the total nitrogen, the second highest proportion was ordinary cultivated soil and the organic cultivated soil was the lowest proportion.

CASH MANAGEMENT OF RURAL BANKS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF BATANGAS

Jesse Nelson P. Llana, Michael F. Almanon, Lilibeth R. De Roxas,
Mark Jan A. Hernandez, Jennelyn M. Madrazo

ABSTRACT

The bank is subject to the laws and provisions embodied in the General Banking Law of 2000 (Republic Act No. 8791), and the regulations promulgated by the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas. The bank is likewise subject to the rules and regulations of Bureau of Internal Revenue with regards to tax liabilities and Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) in terms of insurance deposits. The rural banks operate primarily to serve the needs of people in the rural areas. The rural banks in the First District of Batangas have been performing their role in developing local economy. It is worth noting that they have been stable because of their efficient cash management and local community can expect more financial assistance. This study seeks to attain the improvement of cash management practices in processing sales collection of rural banks in the First District of Batangas. It also seeks to motivate employee to achieve their target sales. Enhancement of the practices regarding proper monitoring and controlling of expense is also intended in this study. This also intend to attain the avoidance of skipping some transaction of payable accounts and this was done 2015 – 2017. The main purpose of the study is to assess the cash management of rural banks in the First District of Batangas. The researchers used the descriptive method as the research design with questionnaires as an instrument in gathering data. The result will depend on the information that the researchers have gathered about the topic prior to the data collection. Cash inflow and cash outflow got the verbal interpretation of both strongly agree. Based on the result, it was found out that cash management practices in terms of cash inflows and cash outflows have significant difference in terms of years in operations. Most of the banks have capitalization of ₱ 50,000,001 and above, offered both loans and deposits, have 10 and below numbers of employees, operates their business from 1-10 years and served 21-40 clients daily. The researchers proposed programs that can improve and enhance the cash management of rural banks in the First District of Batangas.

Keywords: Cash Management, Cash Inflow, Cash Outflow, Management Practices, Rural Banks

A DELVE INTO THE EXPERIENCES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative meta-synthesis study on experiences and coping strategies of international students during their soujorn to the Philippines. It has been recorded by the Bureau of Immigration (BI) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) that the number of foreign students who are studying in different higher education institutions in the Philippines are increasing in the last five years. Likewise, the number of local higher education institutions (HEIs) accepting international students are likewise growing. This research is a continuation of the meta-synthesis study made by the researcher on the subjects. Data were taken from published researches. Initial findings revealed that foreign students have enjoyable and challenging experiences and studies, socio-cultural, religious and family orientation during their sojourn.

Keywords: international studies, Philippines, experiences, coping strategies

TEACHERS' PERFORMANCE AND TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SKILLS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF NORTHERN SAMAR

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the profile of the Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) teachers in terms of educational attainment, field of specialization, trainings related to TLE and the number of National Certificate NC II obtained. The profile tested the relationship of the performance of TLE teachers in terms of mastery of teaching skills, methods of teaching used, and outputs required. Problems encountered in teaching TLE were identified as well as the level of technical vocational skills of secondary students. The study employed the descriptive correlational design. Eight technical vocational school administrators, 32 TLE teachers and 292 tech-voc students were the respondents of the study. A self-made questionnaire was then validated and utilized as main instrument. Data gathered were treated statistically using frequency counts, percentages, means and multiple regression analysis. Majority of TLE teachers pursued master's degree, with at most 1-2 trainings related to TLE, with NC II in different qualifications. The performance of TLE teachers is Outstanding in terms of mastery of the teaching skills, Most Effective in terms of methods of teaching used while in the output required only half have complied the required outputs in every grading period. Problems related to teaching, students and facilities are found Not Serious. The technical vocational skills of the first year students were Mastered in all competencies only in Home Economics was Approaching Towards Mastery. For the second, third and fourth year tech-voc students , all competencies were assessed as Mastered The teachers' profile are found to be related to the teachers performance .There is no significant relationship between teaching related problems encountered and the teachers ' performance while there is no relationship between student related and facilities related problems and teachers' performance . On the other test of relation between problems encountered and tech-voc skills of students, only the Agriculture specialization had a moderate correlation with the problems encountered.

Keywords: technical-vocational skills, secondary students, performance of teachers, technical-vocational schools, tech-voc students.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT AND SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OF RICE BY PLANT-ASSOCIATED RHIZOSPHERIC BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

Extensive using of synthetic agro-chemicals in agriculture during the last three decades has raised a number of ecological problems like environmental pollution, toxic hazards to human, plants and animals etc. Therefore, a greater attention has been paid to use of bio-control agents to combat diseases of crops. Sheath blight and Bacterial leaf blight are the most important 2 major diseases of rice worldwide but there is no effective bio control agent to control these diseases. In this study the objective was to find out bio-control agents against sheath blight caused by Rhizoctonia solani (NBRC 30931) and bacterial leaf blight caused by Xanthomonus oryzae pv. oryzae (NBRC 3312) disease of rice (Oryzae japonica var. Hinohikari). For this, soil samples were collected from different rice growing area and bacteria were isolated by serial soil dilution method. Then these bacteria were evaluated whether can control rice disease or not in both in-vitro and in-vivo condition. Sequencing of the 5 most powerful bacteria that can suppress two rice disease was done in both in-vitro and in-vivo condition based on 16S rDNA region. According to the database the bacteria were identified as DAR17225017, DAR17225051 (Bcillus megaterium), DAR17225020 (B. velezensis), DAR1722501, DAR17225040 (B. aryabhattai). Expertly the efficiency of DAR17225017 against sheath blight and DAR17225040 against bacterial leaf blight of rice were documented. These results suggest that the using of these bacteria could be an effective bio-control method for rice disease after ensuring its' biosafety aspects.

AFFECTIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES ON STUDENTS IN BIOLOGY: A MIXED-METHOD DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

This mixed-method embedded design study determined the affective learning experiences of students exposed to Affective Teaching Techniques (ATT) and explored ATT's effectiveness in terms of achievement and motivation. This study defined the steps of ATT that can be used by the teachers, instructional designers, practitioners and researchers in teaching Biology. Fourteen students with equal number of boys and girls from Philippine Normal University-Institute of Teaching and Learning were the participants of the study. Students' affective learning experiences were gathered through interview, observation and daily reflection task. Interpretations of data involved content analysis and open and axial coding. Effects on students' achievement and motivation were determined using the pretest/post-test and pre-motivation/post-motivation questionnaire respectively. These were analysed using t-test of dependent samples. This study identified 10 students' affective learning experiences namely Positive Emotional Experiences, Activity Experiences, Classroom Interaction, Self-satisfaction, Self-recognition, Sharing Experiences, Personal Interest, Inquiry, Learning Experiences and Experiences with the Teacher. In addition, students significantly increased their achievement and motivation after being exposed to ATT. This study offered the ATT matrix of affective objectives, situation prompt and offered variety of affective activities in Biology topics. This matrix will help in navigating the incorporation of the technique in the lesson.

Key words: affective, affective teaching techniques, affective learning experiences, motivation, achievement, biology, mixed method embedded design

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEEDING PROGRAM IN THE DIVISION OF PARAÑAQUE TOWARDS AN ENRICHED WELLNESS PROGRAM

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This research was focused on the Feeding Program to address malnutrition problem and short-term hunger among public school students. Apparently, there are some students who go to school without eating anything before going to school. Some students do not participate well in their classes; some of them are slow learners, while others do not come to school regularly. With these scenarios, the Department of Education (DepED) has created the Feeding Program. The findings of this study showed that there were a total of ninety-nine (99) beneficiary students in the District IX in the SDO-Parañaque. Most of the beneficiary students performed fairly satisfactory in five major subjects. While only few of them performed satisfactory and only a little performed unsatisfactory in those five major subject except for Mathematics. As per conclusion, male beneficiary students have higher nutritional needs compared to female beneficiary students. It is very clear that the Feeding Teachers have an issue in the choice of dish they offer to their beneficiary students. As per recommendation, The SDO-Parañaque should release the guidelines on discouraging junk foods in school premises and providing healthy food at home, the intensification of nutritional campaign through increased budget/fund for the daily feeding program, food served must be strictly nutritious and tasty but economical, parents of the beneficiary students may send in their food suggestions to ensure that their children will eat the food served on them, and If budget permits, a Nutritionist may be hired to ensure that the food served is surely nutritious.

ENHANCING THE WRITING PERFORMANCE OF EFL LEARNERS THROUGH THE NEWSLETTER

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ABSTRACT

This study examined one hundred twenty news articles of thirty EFL learners in relation to their writing proficiency scores. T-test was used to determine if the students' drafts improved from the first to the second when outlining was used. Pearson-Product Moment Correlation Analysis was used to investigate the relationship between the writing proficiency scores and the ratings in the news articles while Kendall's Tau B was used to find the relationship between the students' writing proficiency scores and their choice as news writers or news reporters. Findings showed that there was a highly significant difference between the scores obtained in draft1 and draft2 when the students used outlining and when their drafts were corrected on form and content. A significant relationship existed between the writing proficiency scores and the writing performance of students in their four writing drafts as well as in their choice as news reporters or news writers. To motivate them to write articles for their school's newsletter, they were given plus points even if they were not accepted for publication. Many of them preferred that their articles be published because of the following: (1) they get more points for their grades; (2) their names appear in the by-lines of the newsletter; hence, they become more popular in the school campus; (3) they have something to show to their parents as their accomplishment; and (4) some universities require their student applicants to submit copies of their written work; thus, if their articles, get published in the newsletter, the better is their chance to get accepted.

Key Words: proficiency, writing performance, newsletter, outlining, news articles

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OTOP (ONE TOWN ONE PRODUCT) ENTREPRENURIAL PROGRAM IN REGION 1 PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

One-town-one-product (OTOP) is a program of the Department of Trade and Industry that envisions having a product for each town and making it known to the market locally and internationally. This study described the socio-economic impact of OTOP entrepreneurial program as perceived by the entrepreneurs. The descriptive design was used in this study with survey questionnaire as research instrument. Most of the respondents are female, married, middle adult, and completed high school. They earned minimal profit, with few numbers of workers and started business using credit and personal money. They are prepared on creating new product standardization, regional production networks including sub-contracting process, and export procedures. Most of them agree that the OTOP program conducted activities like entrepreneurship development program of the province, and tracking of small medium readiness. When it comes to the impact of OTOP to the entrepreneurs, OTOP in Region 1, Philippines provides average impact on the conduct of marketing endeavours, and better conducive business environment. The OTOP-Philippines program, in spite of its limitations, offers opportunities to thousands of rural enterprises to become viable and competitive. Therefore, it is imperative that reforms are instituted to make the program truly unleash and harness the entrepreneurship that is needed to move the Philippines forward and be readily competitive in positioning its niche for the global market penetration. In order to make the OTOP program more responsive to the needs of the entrepreneurs in the Region, it is recommended that equal attention must be given in improving the production efficiencies of rural enterprises, investment in research and development, provide room for improvement in the processed food sector, accessible financing to rural micro and small enterprises, and provision of structural reforms to make sure that the business enabling environment is conducive to the creation and growth of rural enterprises.

Keywords: Socio-economic profile; one-town-one-product; entrepreneur; impact; Region 1

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY TOWARDS NEGATIVE AFFECT AND GRIT

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study is to determine the role of self-concept clarity in the relationship between negative affect and grit. A total of 322 college students (M = 19.23, SD = 1.99), 130 males and 192 females in the age group of 18-31 years old from De La Salle Araneta University participated in the study. The responses were gathered using the Self-Concept Clarity Scale (Campbell, Trapnell, Heine, Katz, Lavallee, & Lehman, 1996), the Positive and Negative Affect Scale (PANAS; Watson, Clark & Tellegen, 1988) and the Academic Integrity Scale (Grit Scale (Ducksworth & Quin, 2009). Hayes' Process Model 4 was employed to test the mediation. The results showed that the self-concept clarity partially mediated the relationship between negative affect and grit (β = -.0213, SE = .0107, p = .046, 95% CI = -.0427, -.0005). This means that negative affect can predict grit (β = -.066, t = -2.970, p = .003). However, when self-concept clarity was controlled, the predictive relationship between negative affect towards grit was no longer significant (β = -.045, t = -1.820, p = .070).

Keywords: Self-Concept Clarity, Negative Affect, Grit, Emotional Intelligence Theory

NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MASTER TEACHERS IN CURRICULUM AND PLANNING TOWARDS QUALITY TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to assess the needs of Elementary School Master Teachers in Curriculum and Planning domain towards quality teaching. The study which was conducted during the First Semester of the School Year 2018-2019 employed the descriptive method of investigation using quantitative and qualitative data. In particular, the researcher involved 43 Elementary School Master Teachers in the investigation and 12 Elementary School Principals using purposive random sampling. The said instrument designed for the said participants was anchored on the Department of Education-Teacher Education Councils' Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers (PPST). Data revealed that there is "no significant difference" in both assessments as evidenced by an overall p=0.306 which is greater than .05. Hence, the two groups of respondents share the same views as regards the extent of the knowledge of the Elementary School Master Teachers in charge of Mathematics in Curriculum and Planning Domain which is "Very Superior". The Elementary School Master Teachers in charge of Mathematics rated themselves higher in the said strands as compared with the Elementary School Principals. With regard to the relationship of the Elementary School Master Teachers in Mathematics' Assessment on their extent of knowledge in Curriculum and Planning Domain and the results of their Individual Performance Commitment and Review Form (IPCRF), there is a "low correlation" between the Elementary Master Teachers' competencies and their Individual Performance Commitment and Review Form (IPCRF) result. As regards the relationship between the Elementary School Master Teachers in charge of Mathematics' Assessment of Competencies in Curriculum and Planning and the mean score of the learners' Periodic Test, the result yielded a "Very High Correlation". Thus, it can be concluded that the principals' assessment of Elementary School Master Teachers' competencies and the students have bearing or effect on each other.

Keywords: Elementary School Master Teachers, Needs assessment, Curriculum, Planning, Quality teaching

SOLIDARITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA: MILLENNIALS' EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL VIEWS ONLINE

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ABSTRACT

Millennials have recently been observed to be vocally engaged in political expression on social media. A growing number of them now use their connection to technology to express their political views and interests through an online format (Baek, Magdalena, & Michael,2012; Muntean, 2015). This study sought to describe millennials' expression of political views on social media. The study utilized a descriptive phenomenological research design to capture the experiences and insights of seven politically active, urban-based social media users, and to determine their motivations for being politically involved on social media. Extreme case sampling was used to gather participants and their familiarity with the Internet was measured through the Digital Natives Assessment Scale (Teo, 2013) after which semi-structured interviews were conducted. Six themes emerged from the shared stories, namely: social media as an effective tool for political activism, dealing with impediments in the use of social media, personal and social influences, dual approach to activism, goals of online activism, and best practices in the use of social media as a platform for political activism. Recommendations include investigations on how views and behaviors of politically active millennials are influenced by their political ideologies or affiliations, a comparison of online and offline political activities, how online political activity impacts other social media users, and looking into the phenomenon of "Slacktivism".

Keywords: Millennials, Online Activism, Phenomenology, Political Action, Social Media, Slactivism

SELF-ESTEEM, MEANING IN LIFE AND LIFE ORIENTATION AS PREDICTORS OF HOPE AMONG RESIDENTS OF A REHABILITATION FACILITY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study looked into the predictors of hope in terms of self-esteem, meaning in life and life orientation of residents of a rehabilitation facility in Pampanga. Specifically, it examined whether these variables predict hope towards change and recovery from substance abuse. The descriptive correlation research design was used where the findings revealed that favourable view of self is significantly related to adult hope ($r = .27$, $p < 0.05$). Optimism significantly correlates with adult hope ($r = .307$, $p< 0.05$), respectively. Multiple regression analysis further showed that optimism is a significant predictor of hope (ß =.307, p<.000). With these findings, the researcher drew out activities about optimism which may be integrated to the daily activities of the rehabilitation in order to enhance the optimism of the residents undergoing rehabilitation. This is offered to rehabilitation personnel, residents and their families for integration in rehabilitation's daily activities to continuously boost optimism and hope which can be delivered via trainings and mentoring. Functional literacy such as skills development/livelihood programs are also venues to increase optimism and may be offered in partnership with TESDA.

Keywords: self-esteem, meaning in life; life orientation, hope, rehabilitation facility

DIFFICULTIES OF KOREAN MISSIONARIES IN USING ENGLISH WHEN PREACHING

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the difficulties of Korean missionaries in using English when preaching. Twenty missionaries and 100 churchgoers were involved. The missionaries evaluated their communication skills in using Korean (L1) as above average compared to their use of English (L2) as just average. In using L1, their weakest area was in preaching, but their best was in writing. For L2, they were weak in writing but best in preaching. Writing was found easier to be developed in L1 than in L2. In L2, however, preaching was found easier to be performed but not in writing. The evaluation of the Filipino churchgoers on the Korean missionaries using English when preaching was high average on the use of vocabulary, very good in reading Bible verses, in expressing themselves, and in connecting to the audience. Clarity of the sermons in English was rated very good although slightly difficult to understand. The perceived preaching difficulties of Korean missionaries using L2 are studying Bible texts, writing lecture plans, giving advise, writing letters, connecting with the audience, memorizing phrases, vocabulary use, and expressing feelings. The most difficult was in writing letters. Considering the age groups of the missionaries, their years in ministry works, and years of exposure to English, no significant difference was found in the perceived level of difficulty in understanding the sermons and need to improve using English. For the Filipino churchgoers, age and years of attendance in church exhibited no significant difference in the perceived level of difficulty in understanding the sermons and need to improve in using English. The youngest group, however, perceived the most difficulty in understanding the sermons of the missionaries.

Key Words: missionaries preachers churchgoers sermons

TERTIARY CATHOLIC STUDENTS ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

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ABSTRACT

The Inability to articulate the fundamentals of the Catholic faith seems to be the norm among the youth not only of modern Europe and Australia but also among Young Filipino Catholics today. What is alarming is that even students studying at elite Catholic colleges and universities are ignorant of their faith and have difficulty to give a coherent account on the basic doctrines. Being Catholic is watered down to ethics or simply being good persons. Catholic colleges and universities must be committed not only in transmitting the faith but also in responding to the situation where the young people are so that the faith may permeate their unique situations. Hence, the researcher believes that it is imperative to assess primarily the students on the fundamentals of faith and to uncover their needs in pursuing ways to address them by meeting where they are. Findings of this study discusses the importance of Catholic doctrine in Lasallian Values classes where a renewed apologetics is integrated in answering questions and reintroducing the beautiful traditions of the faith on how these foster in them a personal relationship with Jesus. Indubitably, faith and praxis seeks careful study prepared by an exercise of reason that understands and scrutinizes doctrinal truths. These days, when many thinks that the young have lost interest about knowing more about faith, it is rather an opportune occasion to propose and transmit the faith to them when they have more questions asked compared before.

Keywords: Fundamentals of Catholic Faith, Doctrine, Apologetics, College Students

TEACHER PERSONALITY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED STUDENTS OF THE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to find out the effect of teacher's personality on the academic performance on the selected 3rd and 4th year students at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Sta. Mesa Manila, School Year 2017-18. Based on findings, the emotional stability of the teachers has no effect on the GWA of the students for the reason that academic performance has not been based on emotions. Though majority of the respondents agreed that teacher's personality traits- Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience affect their academic performance, these have no significant relationship to their General Weighted Average based on statistical computations. It is hoped that the result of this study will bring impact to teachers who shall maintain professionalism at all times, be engaging and motivating in and out of their classrooms to encourage students to look towards achieving more success in their academic performance. Likewise, both teachers and students should understand and accept that everyone is a unique individual who has needs, wants, intelligence and emotions which differs from each other. A positive or negative action and reaction should be reciprocated by an acceptable norm to avoid clash from each other. An academic institution will not sustain its existence without the presence of either one of them, students or teachers.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Effects, Five Factor Theory, Professionalism, Teacher Personality,

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF HIMBABAO (Alleanthus luzonicus) LEAVES METHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

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ABSTRACT

Plants have always been a valuable source of natural products for maintaining human health. The use of plant extracts and phytochemicals, both with known antimicrobial properties, can be of great significance in therapeutic treatments. The screenings of plant extracts for antimicrobial activity have shown that the plants epitomize a potential source of a new antimicrobial means. This study aimed to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of Himbabao (Alleanthus luzonicus) leaves extract against S. aureus. The antimicrobial activity of the methanolic extract was evaluated using agar disc diffusion method against S. aureus. Each plate contained control and treatment groups. Filter paper discs loaded with Gentamicin were used as the positive control, 5% DMSO was used as the negative control. High and low concentrations of the methanolic plant extract were used as treatment. The antimicrobial activity was assessed by measuring the diameter of the zone of inhibitions (ZOI) of the disc using ruler in millimeter. Results revealed that Himbabao (Alleanthus luzonicus) leaves methanolic extract in high and low concentrations were proven to have minimal antimicrobial activity against S. aureus.

Key Words: Alleanthus luonicus, Staphylococcus aureus, agar disc diffusion, antimicrobial

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF MANDARIN ORANGE (Citrus reticulata) AND SABA (Musa paradisiaca) PEELS EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS

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ABSTRACT

The antimicrobial activity of M. paradisiaca and C. reticulata have been previously studied, but their synergistic effect when combined has yet to be explored and used to its full potential. The aqueous peel extract of the aforementioned fruits was obtained through maceration and filtered through a cheesecloth and filter paper. Three treatments of varying ratios of M. paradisiaca and C. reticulata aqueous extracts were prepared and tested on S. epidermidis. It was found that certain ratios of the aforementioned extracts have an antimicrobial effect, which makes the combination of these peel extracts a potential alternative to Vancomycin.

Keywords: Staphylococcus epidermidis, disc diffusion, Citrus reticulata, Musa paradisiaca, antimicrobial activity

EFFECTS OF THE TYPE OF OREGANO (*Origanum vulgare*) EXTRACTS IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHEA AND GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PRE-WEANED PIGLETS (*Sus domesticus*)

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effects of the type of oregano extracts in the prevention and cure of diarrhea and growth performance of Large White piglets from day 7 to day 28 after birth. A total of 36 piglets were used in a Randomized Complete Block (RCBD) experiment. The piglets were randomly distributed in three treatments: I- Control (Sulfadiazine + Trimethoprim, 1 ml/8 kg body weight), II- (Oregano oil extract, 1 ml once daily) and III- (Oregano fresh leaf extract, 2 ml twice daily). The dosages for curing of diarrhea were higher compared for the prevention. The incidence of diarrhea was 25, 41.67 and 33.33 percent for T1, T2 and T3, respectively. On the other hand, the efficacy of T1, T2 and T3 for curing diarrhea was found to be 100, 100, and 75 percent in the same order. The mean total gain in weight per piglet was 2.51+0.55, 4.02+0.56 and 4.17+1.12 kg for T1, T2 and T3, respectively. These values correspond to a mean average daily gain (ADG) in weight of 0.12+0.03, 0.19+0.03 and 0.20+0.06 kg for T1, T2 and T3, respectively. Piglets given with Oregano extracts (T2 and T3) registered a significantly higher ($P<0.01$) growth performance over the control group. Results of the study indicate the potential of either oregano oil extract or oregano fresh leaf extract in preventing and curing diarrhea piglets. Moreover, the oregano extracts were found to promote growth performance of piglets during pre-weaning stage.

Key words: Oregano extracts, diarrhea, piglets

ANTI-BACTERIAL EFFECT OF HYDROSOL FROM 3 SPECIES OF BAMBOO: KAWAYANG TINIK (Bambusa blumeana), BUHO (Schizostachyum lumampao) AND BLACK BAMBOO (Gigantochloa atroviolacea)

Irene H. Roa and Cristin T. Talabon

ABSTRACT

The thesis on Anti-bacterial Effect of Hydrosol from 3 Species of Bamboo: Kawayang tinik (Bambusa blumeana), Buho (Schizostachyum lumampao) and Black Bamboo (Gigantochloa atroviolacea) was conducted from August 2017 to November 2017. Extraction of hydrosols was done using steam distillation process. This method enabled the collection of condensed vapor from fresh comminuted leaves of different bamboo species. Data gathered during each extraction process included the ratio of water and the plant materials, duration of the extraction, and the amount of hydrosol collected. Escherichia coli is a major cause of various humans and animal infections and Staphylococcus aureus is a common cause of hospital-acquired bacteraemia and is associated with hospital-acquired respiratory tract infections. As hydrosols are considered to have therapeutic effects, a study was conducted to further analyze the potency of bamboo hydrosols Kawayang Tinik (Bambusa blumeana), Buho (Schizostachyum lumampao) and Black Bamboo (Gigantochloa atroviolacea) as a natural inhibitor of microbes such as E. coli and Staphylococcus aureus through disc diffusion method. The treatments used were: Treatment 1-Positive Control (0.196 g Streptomycin Sulfate+1 ml NSS), Treatment 2- Negative Control (NSS or Salt Solution), Treatment 3-Buho, Treatment 4- Black Bamboo and Treatment 5- Kawayang Tinik hydrosol. The study has proven that all extracts showed activity on both E. coli and S. aureus but the highest activity was from Kawayang Tinik (Bambusa blumeana) for S. aureus and Black bamboo (Gigantochloa atroviolacea) for E. coli.

Keywords: Steam distillation, hydrosol, Disc Diffusion method, S. aureus, E. coli, Bambusa blumeana, Schizostachyum lumampao and Gigantochloa atroviolacea

A TALE OF TWO PANGASINENSES: BOLINAO AND PANGASINAN

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Pangasinan is the name for the native of the province. It is also the name of their province and of their language. Similarly, Bolinao is the name for the place, the people and the language. Both ethnic groups are Filipinos who dwell in the province of Pangasinan. Though Bolinao and Pangasinan are separate languages and not mutually intelligible, some similarities may be gleaned from their sentence patterns, noun markers and cognates which help confirm an affinity beyond mere geopraphical affinity between the two cultures. Pangasinan has been chosen by the Department of Education to be taught in the mother-tongue based multilingual education; whereas, Bolinao—a language of supposedly isolated islanders—was not. A determination of similarities in language features has implications for ease and difficulty in their teaching as mother tongue languages.

DETERMINANTS OF COMPASSION FATIGUE AND BURNOUT AMONG FILIPINO SCHOOL COUNSELORS

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ABSTRACT

This study examined Filipino school counselors' level of compassion fatigue and burnout. It also sought to determine the predictors of compassion fatigue and burnout among school counselors. A total of 306 school counselor from Metro Manila and selected provinces from Luzon participated in this study. Variables such as gender, type of school, academic work settings, and years of counseling experience were used as compassion fatigue and burnout predictors. ProQOL 5 was also used to measure counselor's level of compassion fatigue and burnout. Years of counseling experience significantly contributed to counselor's level of compassion fatigue and burnout.

Keywords: compassion fatigue, burnout, compassion satisfaction, self care practices

POLICIES ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM IN THE PHILIPPINE SETTING: A REVIEW OF GENDER CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

Addressing the gender concern is a very important aspect in every curriculum. A review of existing researches on physical education curriculum revealed that there is a scant percentage of researches that have been written about tackling gender concerns and issues in Physical Education subjects and activities. This policy review stems from the fact that there is a need to assess current education policies in physical education subject to assess whether the provisions of the same responds to the needs of the LBTQ community to be given requirements and activities based on their needs. The objective of this paper is to document all government prescribed policies on physical education curriculum covering the basic education (e.g. elementary, junior and senior high school) and higher education. Initial findings revealed that existing policies on physical education curriculum provides a generic framework and prescriptions on the activities and requirements regardless of gender.

Keywords: Policies, Physical Education, Gender

CHALLENGES IN WATCHING SUBTITLED FILMS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Alvin S. Rosales
Far Eastern University

ABSTRACT

Subtitle refers to the time-synchronized text on a video that translates the spoken audio to another language. Studies show that the uses of subtitles can improve and develop language learning (Bianchi & Ciabattoni, 2008; van Lommel, Laenen & d'Ydewalle, 2006; Stewart & Pertusa, 2004; Markham & Peter, 2003; Markham, Peter & McCarthy, 2001; d'Ydewalle & van de Poel, 1999). However, these studies have largely focused on the effects themselves. The objective of this study was to explore the challenges encountered by the learners while watching subtitled films. A thematic analysis revealed a set of themes such as divided attention, length of subtitles, unfamiliar vocabulary, cultural reference, mistranslation, inaccurate time-cueing, grammatical error, poor font quality, simultaneity of dialogues, incomplete translation, and English proficiency. The themes provide experiences by the learners themselves which could lead to a more effective way in using subtitles in language learning from a pedagogical perspective.

Keywords: Subtitle, Thematic Analysis, Language Learning, Watching

THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTED REALITY ON BIOLOGY STUDENTS' ATTITUDE

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ABSTRACT

One of the most powerful forms of contextual mobile learning is Augmented Reality (AR). Augmented Reality (AR) learning has increasingly finding its place in the field of education with its potentials to improve students' learning performance and attitude. It offers opportunities to expand the borders of the classroom to create new dimensions in mobile learning and to increase the students' connection to the real world and to the concepts being learned. While Augmented Reality (AR) has been used in other countries, the documented use in the Philippines is scarce. With these in mind, the study aims to determine the effect of Augmented Reality (AR) application in the Biology attitude of Grade 8 junior high school students, specifically in the topic on biodiversity. An attitudinal survey instrument, which consists of 31 Likert-scale statements, was adopted to measure the students' attitude towards biology education before and after the intervention. Two groups were classified into traditional and AR learning groups, each with 32 students. Both groups received the same classroom instructions except that the AR group used AR applications through their mobile devices. Results showed an improvement in their Biology attitude's post-attitudinal scores for both traditional and AR learning group however, normalized gain score analysis revealed that AR learning group ($\bar{x}$ = .6137, σ = .09754) had a statistically significant higher post-attitudinal scores than the traditional learning group ($\bar{x}$ = .4625, σ = .08883) with a p-value of < 0.001 at 0.05 level of significance.

Keywords: Augmented Reality (AR), AR learning, Biology attitude, biodiversity, mobile devices, Biology, technology

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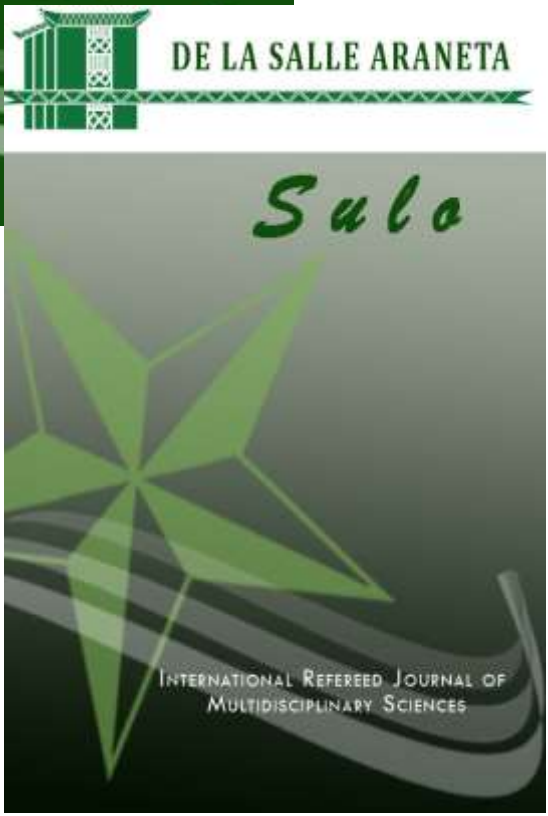

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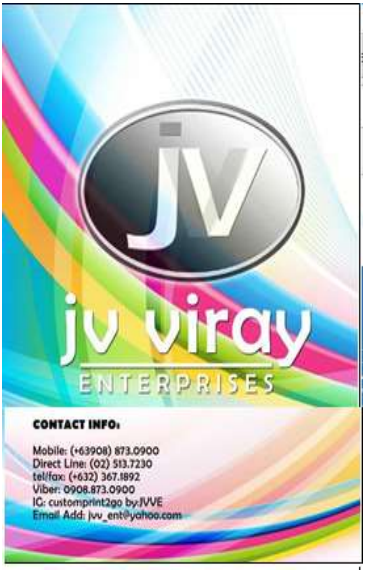
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MEMORANDUM FROM THE OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR
No.: 49 series 2018

For : Presidents/ Heads of Higher Education Institutions in National Capital Region

Subject : **PARTICIPATION IN DLSAU INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCE**

Date : November 8, 2018

The Commission on Higher Education-National Capital Region hereby endorses the **1ST DLSAU INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCE** of De La Salle Araneta University in partnership with the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP), and National Center for Culture and Arts (NCCA) to be conducted on January 25-26, 2019 at Osmeña Hall, DLSAU, Malabon City.

The research conference aims to promote exchange of ideas among researchers of different disciplines, and to broaden understanding on the important role of higher education in coping with the many development challenges at present.

Attendance to this activity is voluntary. Invited participants are teachers, students, school administrators, and other professionals. For inquiries, please contact Dr. Bernardo Sepeda at 3309128-30 local 137, +639668025300 or email research@dlsau.edu.ph.

Wide dissemination of this memorandum is hereby sought.

LEONIDA S. CALAGUI, Ph.D., CESO III
Director IV

cc: research@dlsau.edu.ph

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306 (Graduate School Library)	**Option 3: (Methods for Experimental Designs in Agricultural Sciences)** This pocket seminar session will cover writeshop on scientific method and its role in the design and analysis of agricultural research. By the end of the seminar the participants should demonstrate skills in interpreting and reporting results of the experiment data analyses.	**DR. NANCY ROMANO** Faculty **Graduate School, De La Salle Araneta University**
Osmeña Hall	**Option 4 (Writing for ISI Publication)** This seminar is aimed to introduce the essentials of writing journal manuscript. This will help the participants to aim publication at the phase of research design.	**DR. MARICAR PRUDENTE** Chair, Division 1 **National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)**
Performing Arts Hall	**Option 5: (Assessment in Competency-Based Education)** "This pocket seminar session will cover discussions on techniques and approaches for assessing learning with emphasis on competencies such as application and creation of knowledge, along with the development of important skills and dispositions. The seminar will familiarize the participants with the different methods in measuring students' competency against a standard of performance and the use of such assessment in research.	**DR. CELINE SARMIENTO** Faculty **Philippine Normal University**

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