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BUSINESS

Tap Jam

Nathaniel Ignacio, Wilriche Daisy Agustin, Jesse Dwayne Saunar, Allen Maiko Bayer, Kenjie Relao, Charles Delizo, Chermillejane Aguinaldo, & Cherrel Ignacio

Abstract

Jam can be a combination of fruits and vegetables preserved by sugar, and innovation can be made in the form of a tomato, alugbati (Indian Spinach) and pomelo pulp (TAP) jam. These three mentioned fruits and vegetables are abundant in La Union and have been linked to many health benefits. In this study, the researchers aimed to find out how it can be innovated into a feasible product which will be the basis in the formulation of a community-based activity. This study made use of the feasibility method of research. The participants of the study are representatives of students, teachers and parents distributed proportionally. A survey questionnaire modified based on Allitteg (2014) was used as the main data gathering tool in this study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to interpret the findings of this study. The TAP Jam is Very Highly accepted. Among the three groups of respondents, parents gave a higher rating of the TAP Jam. The students rated aroma as the highest. On the other hand, teachers and community-respondents rated texture and appearance as the highest among the other indicators respectively. The taste was rated lowest by the three groups of respondents. Moreover, it was found out that there is no significant difference in the level of acceptability of the appearance, taste, and texture of the Jam as rated by the three groups of respondents. In contrast, it was also found out that there is a significant difference in the level of acceptability of the aroma of the jam as rated by the three groups of respondents. The TAP JAM is highly favorable to the respondents in almost all indicators, however, the sample has a little bitter taste that most respondents rated it as lowest. Based on the research, most people often buy foods based on the appearance because expectations on the taste of the product come with its appearance. The result of the study shows that regardless of their group and age category, all of the respondents considered it to be highly acceptable in terms of appearance, taste, and texture. In contrast, the respondents; perception of the aroma of the jam varies. This supports the findings that perception of flavor and aroma changes with age (Rawson, 2003) and the sense smell decreases as age increases (Medlineplus, 2019).

Keywords: jam, tomato, alugbati, pomelo, feasibility study

Saluyot Puto

Daniel Ignacio, Lovely Anne Alexis Dumpit, John Paul Dicang, Jan Aurea Caro, Jermar Bosque Bosque,
& Khrystine Mae Biarez

Abstract

Puto is one of the most common, yet still loved delicacies of the Filipinos. Flour is one of the ingredients used in making puto. The type of flour used is vital at getting the right results in the end product. To create an end product, saluyot was seen as a potential option for flour production. Saluyot is a very abundant vegetable in the Philippines, which boasts many health benefits. Thinking of the possibility of producing flour, the researchers tried saluyot. Thus saluyot flour became the main ingredient in the product of this study. This study made use of the experimental-feasibility research design. A survey questionnaire on the level of acceptability of the product along different areas was answered by the students, teachers, and parents of UCC. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in this study. The respondents regarded all proportions as highly acceptable, and the 50% – 50% proportion was the most favorable one among the rest. All indicators were rated very highly acceptable by the three groups of respondents. Results further revealed that there is a significant difference between the two sample proportions on the taste, aroma, and texture. The formulation of the business plan is recommended since the saluyot puto is highly accepted. Conventional recipes use specific ingredient measurements. Food innovation incorporates different ingredient ratios to attain positive acceptance of the consumers. At a consumer level, no-one likes surprises. One indicator may be overshadowed by another but that does not make them any less important to the food industry. Based on different researches people often select foods because of the nutrients it contains.

Keywords: saluyot, puto, feasibility study

Determinants of Consumers' Acceptance Towards Mobile Marketing

Geoffrey Badua

Abstract

The era of mobile has already arrived and is growing at a very fast pace. Mobile Marketing is a promotional activity designed for communicating through cell phones, smartphones, and other handheld devices. Mobile marketing is the advertisements that appear on mobile phones and other devices. This study contributed a greater understanding of how to integrate mobile marketing into an organization or company's marketing communications strategy and how to plan and implement a mobile marketing campaign. Descriptive-quantitative research was employed in this study. This was conducted in the City of San Fernando, La Union particularly in its 25 urban barangays. Simple random sampling was adopted to select respondents. In 25 urban barangays, 30 respondents were chosen per barangay which resulted in a total of 750 respondents. The research instrument used was a survey questionnaire containing closed-ended/structured questions and the 7-point Likert scale. Median was used to analyze data regarding the level of acceptance and level of influence of the respondent consumers' acceptance towards mobile marketing. Kendall's tau-b was used also to measure the degree of correspondence between sets of rankings where the measures are not equidistant. The result showed that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, social influence, and perceived enjoyment slightly influenced mobile marketing acceptance while personal innovativeness in information technology neither nor influence mobile marketing acceptance. In perceived usefulness respondent consumers perceived that mobile marketing is useful in receiving updates and news faster. In perceived ease of use respondent, consumers could accept mobile marketing if they have available resources and if they can get news updates easily. Moreover, the result of the study showed that the majority of the respondents consumers intended to continue using mobile marketing in the future and that mobile marketing is slightly accepted. The results show that consumers are willing to accept mobile marketing and use it daily in the future as they recognize its benefits and importance in terms of meeting their individual needs in life. The companies should consider the factors that influence mobile marketing acceptance such as perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, social influence, personal innovativeness in information technology and perceived enjoyment to their marketing activities before implementing mobile marketing services.

Keywords: mobile marketing

Quality Management Practices of the State Universities in the Ilocos Region Offering the Business Administration Program: Basis for a Development Plan

Nestor Soriano

Abstract

With the present scenario of continuous globalization and industrialization, quality is one of the objectives of the service industry to survive in this competitive world. The valuable contribution of the educational institution as a service industry is remarkably significant in developing our country. As state universities and colleges perform their mandates along instruction, research, and extension including production must serve their clients with quality and excellence. Without the provision of quality, state universities usually do not survive because they will not be able to attract their primary clients which are the students to patronize their service. There is a need, then, for all the State Universities and Colleges offering business administration courses to continue improving their facilities, service, and qualifications of their faculty members. The study assessed the Quality Management Practices of the State Universities in the Ilocos Region Offering the Business Administration Program. The descriptive method of research was used in this study using the questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument in the assessment of the quality management practices of the state universities in the Ilocos Region. The data were drawn from the four (4) State Universities in the Ilocos Region offering the business administration. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze and interpret the data of this study. The study found out that a great number of BSBA faculty teaching across SUC's are highly qualified, well-trained and experienced and imbued with great characteristics and caliber in providing outstanding services to the program and the students as the business partners. The professional profile of the SUC's in the Ilocos Region offering the BSBA Program had not consistently satisfied the standard requirements and implementation instituted by the AACCUP, Inc. except VMGO, Extension, and Community Development and Library Services. And the groups of BSBA faculty consistently experienced the value of high esteem in putting into service the quality management practice of the SUC's in the Ilocos Region along with the seven indicators of management practices than the groups of students. The standard or quality of an institution like the state university is greatly measured by the qualifications of its faculty. In this light, the faculty should be composed of competent members in terms of academic qualifications, experience, and professional expertise.

Keywords: quality management

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Looking Through the Silver Lining: The Lived Experiences of Nurses in Pursuing Their Graduate Studies

Jeffrey Julian

Abstract

Nurses are among the professionals who wish to pursue their graduate studies and dream of better working conditions. If nurses interested in continuing their study can be attracted to higher positions and given the chance to obtain a graduate degree, this will be beneficial to the higher education system, nursing administration, and the nursing profession as a whole. Their meaningful accounts are worth sharing. This study utilized the qualitative method of research specifically the Husserlian type of Phenomenology. The participants of the study were ten clinical nurses of the Province of La Union. Moreover, purposive sampling was used. An in-depth interview was done. An unstructured questionnaire was utilized in this study. Cool and Warm Analysis - Moustakas in Creswell method of interpretation are used in analyzing the data. There are Seven (7) Themes emerged in this study. The theme I: "Delightful Dilemmas" talks on the Participants' Doubts and Fears before Enrolling to Graduate Studies. Theme II: "Sky is the Limit" is The Participants' Motivations for Enrolling in their Graduate Studies. Theme III: "The Uphill Climb" is the Challenges Encountered by the Participants. This phase of their journey towards finishing their graduate studies where they have to deal with various challenges. Theme IV: "Staying Tough while the Going Gets Tough" is how the Participants Cope despite the overlapping challenges encountered while they are enrolled in their graduate studies. Theme V: "The Perks of Being a Graduate Student" are the benefits of Being Enrolled in the Graduate School. They can see the benefits or the advantages of pursuing their graduate study. Theme VI: "Wishing Upon a Star" are the Participants' Desires to Help Improve their Plight. This showed the participants' desires to help improve their plight not only as student-nurses but also as a clinical nurse in general. Theme VII: "Keeping the Grit" the Participants' are determined to Finish their Studies. They are determined to run the race no matter how bumpy the roads. From the participants' verbalizations of experiences the study found the following: 1) their dilemmas before their enrolment at the graduate school, 2) their motivations, 3) the challenges they encountered, 4) how they coped with the challenges, 5) the benefits they get from being enrolled, 6) their desires for the betterment of the status of nurses in general, and (7) their determination to finish their graduate studies.

Keywords: challenges, graduate studies, lived experiences, nurses

EDUCATION

Developmental Readiness of Kindergarten Pupils

Maricar Seguin & Manelyn Cacho

Abstract

The first five years of the life of a learner are critical to his lifelong development. It is along this line that kindergarten education aims to achieve its goals through concrete activities that are generated by young children who engage with their environment enthusiastically. In the Philippine context, preschool education aims to develop children's physical, social, emotional, and cognitive skills so they will be better prepared to cope with the demands of formal schooling; hence, this study was conducted. Multiple quantitative methods research analyses were used in the study. An evaluation of the teacher-respondents on the domains of learner development was carried out using the ECCD Checklist in the Kindergarten Report Card. This was to gain an understanding of how well the learners are performing in school. An informal interview with teachers was also conducted to verify their numerical evaluation of their learners. The researcher analyzed the level of achieved development of the learners using the descriptive method of analysis. The second area of investigation was the extent of the effect of the identified factors on the level of domain development of the learners assessed with the aid of a survey checklist patterned after the Child and Family Policy for the Build Initiative. Then the factors were assessed if they were significant predictors to the domains of development. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the treatment of the gathered data. The teacher-respondents who assessed the level of development of the learners in the different domains indicated that the kindergarten learners were on average development along with the fine motor, receptive language, cognitive, and socio-emotional development while on slight delay along with the gross motor, self-help, and expressive language development. Meanwhile, the identified factors--personal, family, and social-- were found to be of very high effect on the level of domains of development of the kindergarten learners as rated by both the teacher-and the parent-respondents. However, the only person was identified as a significant predictor of receptive language development and social factors to expressive language development. The results of the study demonstrate the need for the development of developmental learning materials to address the learning needs of the learners. Personal and social factors are needed to be considered to make the learning process more engaging and facilitate the learning process easier.

Keywords: kindergarten, developmental readiness, EDL materials

Gamification in ESL Learning

Christian Delizo, Mariel Jonah Manalese, & Raymond Buenaventura

Abstract

Communication is an important 21st-century skill that learners need to learn in the classroom. Learning English as a second language is a must to become globally competent specifically in communicating with people. Using conventional teaching methods in this digital era may be insufficient to develop the learners' potentials due to their natural exposure to advanced technologies. The use of gamification is an alternative strategy for 21st-century learners. This strategy helps learners not only in improving their performance but also their motivation. This study employed the quasi-experimental research design. The gamification strategy through the use of a mobile game in teaching ESL was tested among the 26 randomly paired students enrolled in Campus Journalism at Union Christian College. The respondents were divided into two groups: Group A as the experimental group and Group B as the control group. They were given a pre-test which became the basis of the researchers for coding a mobile game that was used for the gamification strategy. Afterward, gamification was implemented in the experimental group, while the conventional teaching strategy was implemented in the control group. A post-test was given after the implementation of the strategy. There was a significant improvement in the performance of the respondents in reading comprehension, grammar awareness, and vocabulary development after the gamification strategy implementation. The test scores of the experimental group in the three competencies ameliorated after the gamification strategy was implemented. Moreover, the difference between the test scores of the two groups of respondents is significant. Gamification used in three competencies namely Reading Comprehension, Grammar Awareness, and Vocabulary Development manifested positive outcomes. The results of the study show that the gamification strategy can help develop the ESL skills of the learners in the three areas: reading comprehension, grammar awareness, and vocabulary development. With this, gamification should be used as an alternative strategy in developing the ESL learning needs of students.

Keywords: gamification, English as a second language, ESL learning

Improving the Confidence Level of Senior High School Students Towards Mathematics

Anita Aspillaga, Crizel Vi Navarro, & Liezl Mique

Abstract

Mathematics has an important role in training students' logical and critical thinking skills. From that point, teachers in schools are encouraged to monitor the performance of the students and the factors affecting their confidence and learning in mathematics. Due to this, the researchers aimed to determine the confidence level of Senior High School students before and after the integration of different ICT applications as an intervention in improving their confidence level. The confidence of the respondents had two components namely the comfortability of the learners in learning Mathematics and their fear in the subject. The results in this study became the basis in the formulation of the Mathematics Directory and Guide book of Teaching-Learning Applications. This study employed a Quasi-Experimental research design specifically a Pre-test and Post-test method. The controlled group was selected through purposive sampling and an adopted questionnaire was utilized. Weighted mean and paired sample t-test were the statistical tools being used. Likewise, it involved collecting qualitative data through focus group discussion after the quantitative phase to provide an in-depth explanation of the quantitative data. Under the comfortability component, both the pretest and post-test revealed a high level of confidence of the respondents towards Mathematics. By comparing the means of the two tests, the post-test was higher than the pretest. On the fear component, there was an average level on the two tests. However, the result in the pretest was higher than in the post-test, which implies that the fear in learning Mathematics had decreased. Moreover, a significant difference was revealed between the pretest and post-test under the students' comfortability. For the fear of the learners, there was no significant difference between the identified variables. Though difference did not exist, if the intervention would be continued, somehow it would be significantly different. The results further implied that the use of different ICT applications was effective because there was an increase in the confidence level of the respondents under comfortability and a decrease in the fear of the learners towards Mathematics. Additionally, as been said by the learners in the focus group discussion, they enjoyed the activity while their self-esteem and efficiency in the subject were boosted and their anxiety was lessened as they were confidently participating in the activities.

Keywords: ICT applications, confidence level, Mathematics directory and guide book of teaching learning applications

Health Practices of Parents for Their Children at Upper Banks, Poro

Erlyn Sabate, Rosemarie Cunanan, & Lovely Briosio

Abstract

Everyone begins life with a good sound, healthy body that requires care and maintenance. Knowledge of the body systems and how they interact with one another is important in building and promoting personal health and well-being. When your body is kept in good condition through sound health practices from early childhood, it will surely sustain a high level of personal health later in life. Children represent the future and ensuring their healthy growth and development ought to be a prime concern of all societies. The early years of a child's life provide the foundation for future health, development and well being. Most parents know the basics of keeping children healthy, like offering them healthy foods, making sure they get enough sleep and exercise and insuring their safety. This study was conducted to determine the health practices of the parents for their children at Upper Banks, Poro, City of San Fernando, La Union. The descriptive developmental research design was used with 20 parents as respondents. About 20% of the respondents are mothers who take care of their children. Most have been married for 6 to 10 years and 25% each of the family has one to three children. There is no significant relationship between profile and health practices. Health Practices along with their dietary consumption, management of illness, and behavioral modalities of their children reveal that parents (frequently/ always) follow them. A health advocacy program was formulated for the parents to enhance their knowledge about taking care of the dietary consumption, management of illness, and behavioral modalities for their children. The health advocacy program was conducted and validated and was considered effective.

Keywords: health practices, practices of parents, health advocacy program

LET Performance of Teacher Education Graduates of UCC

Manelyn Cacho & Cherrel Ignacio

Abstract

Passing the Licensure Examination for Teachers is an indication of quality education offered by the Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) in the country. In response to the call for academic excellence, this retrospective analysis was done to analyze the results of the performance of the Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED) and Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) graduates of Union Christian College for the past five years through documentary analysis and descriptive correlational research. This study is a retrospective research analysis that analyzed the performance of the LET Performance of Union Christian College for the last five (5) years. Documentary data from the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) was used as its main data to analyze. Triangulation was made through interviews of alumni representatives were done to further strengthen the results of the study. Over-all, it was found out that the LET performance of the Teacher Education graduates of UCC for the past five (5) years for both first takers and re-takers has a rating of highly satisfactory performance for both BEED and BSED. More specifically, the said performance of the BEED in both professional and general education areas was also highly satisfactory. In the same manner, the BSED also has a rating of highly satisfactory performance for the professional, general education, and major areas. Moreover, the ratings of the institution for the past five years were higher compared with the national ratings. However, upon analyzing the data, it is evident that the performance of the first takers has a rating of moderately satisfactory performance while re-takers have fairly satisfactory performance only. The results of the study imply that the college meets the mandate of competencies for professional teachers, thus, meets the demand for quality teachers for the Basic Education Curriculum. On the other hand, re-takers do not exhibit the same performance. Items in the said examination usually consist of questions which might need enough credentials and training in teacher education courses. Not to generalize, but these re-takers may have had difficulty in synthesizing and evaluating some of the questions relative to teaching-learning. It has been the predicament and tight spot, not only by UCC but also by other TEIs. It is for this purpose that the college would like to design a review program for the teacher education students, which will also be opened for re-takers.

Keywords: LET performance

DEPED-LGU Partnership: Its Effects on Quality of Basic Education

Sonny Hullana

Abstract

It is in this context that the study on how DepED-LGU partnership influences the quality of basic education was conceptualized and pursued. The study's objective was to explore possible models and systems for better provincial DepED-LGU collaboration to improve the services provided to learners. It also aimed to present what issues surround the DepED-LGU partnership. The study assessed the DepED-LGU partnership and their effects on the quality of basic education in the municipality of Naguilian, La Union involving twenty-eight (28) school administrators and twelve (12) Local Government Unit (LGU) officials. It made use of a questionnaire checklist as the main data gathering tool and utilized a descriptive research design for this study. The DepED-LGU partnership was perceived to be "highly important". The programs and projects under the DepED-LGU partnership were perceived as "highly implemented". There was a "great extent" of DepED-LGU partnership on the quality of basic education. Some factors perceived to have a "great extent" of effect on DepED-LGU partnership in enhancing the quality of basic education. The measures to address these factors were perceived as "highly applicable". There is a significant difference in the perceptions of the two groups of respondents along with the extent of the effect of the factors affecting the DepED-LGU partnership in enhancing the quality of basic education. The results revealed that the DepED-LGU partnership is very necessary to improve the quality of basic education in the municipality. The programs and projects under the partnership are remarkably actualized and some factors greatly affect the partnership in enhancing the quality of basic education. The measures to address the factors affecting the DepED-LGU partnership are very appropriate and useful.

Keywords: DepED-LGU partnership, basic education, quality, intervention activities

Implementation of the Physical Education Program of DMMMSU: A Basis for a Development Plan

Jemervin Espinosa

Abstract

The offering of service physical education at the tertiary level is grounded on the philosophy that physical education is a lifelong process thus; college students must continue his participation in a developmental program of physical activities, which are healthful intellectually invigorating, morally uplifting, socially significant, culturally enhancing and environment-oriented. This study determined the level of implementation of the physical education program of Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University. The descriptive research method was used to describe the extent of implementation of the PE program with the questionnaire as the main tool in gathering data. Data were treated using the percentages, weighted mean, Chi-square, and Pearson-r correlation analysis. The study was administered to the 338 students and 27 PE instructors in the university. Nearly half of the PE instructors are BSE, major in MAPEH/PEHM; have attended local training and seminars and members of local sports and physical education-related organizations, while the students are enrolled in-service physical education (PE 101, 102, 103, and 104). The physical education program of the university is implemented following the guidelines set by CHED, instructional resources were found to be adequate, and the administration's support to the program was found to be adequate. None of the profile variables correlate with the implementation variables of the program. The educational attainment of the respondents revealed that 40.74 percent are graduates of BSE PEHM/MAPEH, while 29.63 percent are with MA units in PE. Meanwhile, 22.22 percent of the respondents are MAPE graduates. It shows that most of the PE teachers hired are graduates of BSE PEHM/MAPEH and most of them are enrolled in the graduate program. The finding affirms the study of Estonilo (2012) that the majority of the PE instructors of DMMMSU obtained their bachelors' degree with MA units. She stressed that PE instructors are presently enrolled in the Graduate Studies to become fully qualified to teach at the tertiary level.

Keywords: scope and content, methods of teaching, assessment of students' performance

Attitudes of School Heads Towards MOOE Utilization and Liquidation

Marvi Victoria Manzano

Abstract

The study gauged the financial management competence of every school head as a financial manager and as the direct implementer of every program and project in the school. It also aimed to suggest intervention activities to enhance the attitudes of school heads towards MOOE utilization and liquidation which mostly benefit them. The study assessed the attitudes of school heads towards MOOE utilization and liquidation in the public elementary schools of Naguilian District, Division of La Union for the school year 2018-2019. The questionnaire-checklist was used as the main data gathering tool involving twenty-eight (28) school administrators and one hundred (100) teachers and utilized descriptive research design. The objectives of MOOE downloading were perceived to be “highly attained”. The downloaded MOOE was perceived to be “highly utilized” for the priority programs and projects of the school. The school administrators were perceived to be “highly aware” on their responsibilities and accountabilities in the downloaded MOOE. The attitudes of school administrators towards MOOE utilization and liquidation were perceived as “highly manifested”. The problems encountered by the school administrators in the utilization and liquidation of MOOE were perceived as “moderately serious”. There were significant differences in the perceptions of the school administrators and teachers on the level of utilization of the downloaded MOOE for the priority programs and projects of the school and the level of awareness of school administrators on their responsibilities and accountabilities in the downloaded MOOE. The results of the study yielded that MOOE is highly accomplished as per objectives and essentially appropriated and used for the priority programs and projects of the school. The school administrators are immensely well-informed on their responsibilities and accountabilities in the downloaded MOOE and they highly demonstrate their attitudes towards MOOE utilization and liquidation. Problems encountered in MOOE utilization and liquidation are manageable.

Keywords: maintenance and other operating expenses (MOOE), MOOE downloading, MOOE utilization, MOOE liquidation intervention activities

Enhanced Gender and Development Implementation Plan

Gerardo Panelo

Abstract

Gender and Development (GAD) refers to the development perspective and process that is participatory and empowering, equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination, and actualization of human potentials. This study evaluated the level of implementation of the GAD Plan of Cluster 1 Schools of Naguilian District Elementary Schools and analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of the schools of Cluster 1 as a basis in the development of an Enhanced GAD Implementation Plan. The study used the descriptive research design with the survey questionnaire as the main data gathering tool administered to the students, teachers, and school heads of the Naguilian District Elementary Schools. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and interpret the data gathered. The findings revealed that the level of implementation of the Cluster 1 schools was satisfactory. The study also revealed that the school-respondents are significantly different in the level of implementation of the said program. Moreover, there were identified strengths and weaknesses as to the implementation of the GAD Plan. Thus, an enhanced GAD Implementation Plan was crafted. The result illustrates that both teachers and students gave importance to the advocacy of gender and development. With this, engaging such activities to address the concerns and issues of GAD is fully supported by the respondents. Though, different activities were initiated in the different schools, teachers, and students actively participate to ensure the promotion of awareness and information about GAD issues. There are several factors to the variation of the implementation of schools on GAD Plan, which leads to the conclusion that some critical goals of the program are met in the implementation, however, there is still a need to improve the implementation of the GAD Plan in the Cluster as evidenced by the number of indicators resulted as weaknesses.

Keywords: gender and development, GAD implementation, GAD plan, GAD in schools

The Implementation of the Gender and Development Program in the School Division Office-1, Pangasinan: An Action Research

Edwin Ferrer

Abstract

Gender and Development is a development program focused on participation and empowering, equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful and actualization of human potentials, to help solve problems and issues on gender equality which is now a legitimate political claim at local, national and global levels. It is a way of looking at how social norms and power structures impact or the lives and opportunities available to different groups of men and women. This action research on GAD entitled, the implementation of gender and development program in the School Division Office I of Pangasinan, was conducted to identify intervention measures to improve and address the findings. It used the descriptive method of research in determining and describing the data analyzed based on the INPUTS using statistical methods and documentary analysis. It described the status of GAD in DepEd, Pangasinan I, the extent of implementation of the as implemented by SDO-I, Pangasinan on the (a) policy review (b) capability building and social infrastructure, (c) the effectiveness of the implementation of GAD by SDO-I and the problems encountered in the implementation of the major programs of the Gender and Development in DepEd. Findings showed that GAD programs were integrated into the curriculum subjects, supported by the capability buildings for school heads, high school teachers and elementary school teachers in the schools of the Division Schools in Pangasinan I. The capability building activities per quarter were fully implemented but the entirety of the programs was just implemented. The schools met moderately serious problems in the implementation of GAD programs of which the most affected was the newly hired teachers when K-12 was implemented, as they were not yet fully trained on the implementation of the DepEd programs on Gender and Development. Moreover, the pupils were not yet fully aware of the importance of the Gender and Development to them. There is a need to sustain the gains of SDO-I, Pangasinan along with the implementation of GAD by providing recognition to School Heads and Teachers who have fully implemented and practiced effectively and efficiently the GAD Programs. Pangasinan I Schools Division Office has to look for other resources for the sustenance of the GAD Programs.

Keywords: GAD, sustainable development goals, schools division office of Pangasinan I

The Effectiveness of Learning Action Cell Sessions in Naguilian Central School

Marlon Pascua

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of Learning Action Cell sessions in Naguilian Central School. Specifically, it determined the following: 1. profile of the respondents along with a. educational attainment, b. training and seminars attended over the last three years, and c. performance rating for the last three years 2. extent of implementation of the LACs in terms of; a. pre-implementation, b. implementation, and c. post-implementation 3. level of effectiveness of the LACs in terms of a. professional development along with instruction, ICT integration, assessment and curriculum b. personal development along with human relationships, management, productivity and work ethics 4. the extent of administrative support 5. capabilities and constraints 6. best practices. The researcher employed the descriptive-evaluative research design. Data were collected and analyzed using frequencies and percentages. Respondents were thirty-one teachers, one school head and ninety learners from grade 1-6 of NCS. Survey questionnaires were answered by the respondents while an unstructured interview was conducted to learners to support the responses of the respondents. Findings showed that 1.) the profile of teachers was diverse 2.) there was a “Full Implementation” of LAC’s as perceived by the respondents 3.) level of effectiveness was perceived to be “Highly Effective” 4.) level of administrative support was perceived “Highly Supported” 5.) there were noted capabilities and constraints; constraints were used to formulate LAC’s enhancement program 6.) best practices were determined through Focus Group Discussion and need to be continued or improved. To improve the program, a validated LACs Enhancement Program was developed. The LAC as a K to 12 basic education prog. school-based continuing professional development strategy for the improvement of teaching and learning implies that every teacher should be properly guided and equipped with the know-how of teaching and learning process through revisiting and reviewing some areas or concerned in performing the duties and responsibilities of an effective and efficient teacher. The formulation of this LACs enhancement program was based on the features of the K to 12 Basic Education Prog. as articulated in RA No.10533, the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 and various policies of the DepEd. The indicators that were rated lowest as constraints were considered in the enhancement program.

Keywords: enhancement program, implementation, effectiveness, administrative support

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT

Wireless Internet Connectivity for Binabalian, Bolinao, Pangasinan

Feliciano Gatchalian III

Abstract

Living in rural areas often means a lack of Internet access. The lack of access directly impedes their capability to gain the benefit of the cultural and entrepreneurial opportunities provided online. This study developed the wireless internet connectivity for Binabalian, Bolinao, Pangasinan using network standards and protocols in putting up a satellite tower. The descriptive research design was used in determining the environmental profile of the barangay in terms of geography and available ISPs as well as the testing of the wireless internet connectivity. T-test and ANOVA were used in interpreting the results gathered from the testing of the network design. The test results revealed that it supplies the necessary bandwidth requirements of the clientele and it is applicable in the barangay.

Keywords: network design, network test, wireless internet connectivity

The Benefits of Outcome-Based Education (OBE) on the Performance of NC-II Graduates of the Bachelor of Science in Computer Science-Ladderized Education Program

Isidro Duran & Imelda Duran

Abstract

The advent of a new learning culture and learning model such as an outcome-based education learning approach is adopted to reform and renew education policy worldwide. This new learning approach makes teaching and learning more challenging to the academe as stipulated in CHED Memorandum Order No. 37 s. 2012 "Policies, standards and guidelines in the establishment of an outcome-based education system in higher education". Also, has gained prominence recognition internationally to promote education reform and policy. Hence, has been implemented in many countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. In our country, the implementation of the education system is still hypothesizing the impact on the academic performance of students hence, not yet established but an optimistic stride manifests in Information Technology. Thus, the researcher got interested in the impact of the performance of students in PC hardware servicing NC II assessment. Document analysis and rating scales were used in gathering and categorization of data for the performance and attributes on the implementation of OBE respectively. Moreover, Ex Post Facto, a quantitative research design for which the researcher takes the effect/dependent variable and to examine retrospectively. It also establishes causes, relationships or associations, and their meanings, which shows cause and effect relationships were adapted. In the same way, descriptive and factor analysis was used to treat the variables of the study comprehensively. Factor's Effect with E-value of 0.845 and percentage of 84.5 for Mentors' Performance, for Standard of Facilities, got an E-value of 0.875 and a percentage of 87.5, and Functionality of equipment it has an E-value of 0.888 and percentage of 88.8. The equipment's functionality has the highest contributory factor as shown by the extracted value through principal component analysis. Even though, the identified attributes/factors seem to exhibit a high impact on the result of the NC II assessment. Moreover, students were exemplarily performed during the two consecutive assessments on PC hardware servicing NC II. However, among the factors identified by TESDA, equipment's functionality prevailed over the mentor's performance and facility's standard. Hence, it is the most causal to the outstanding performance of the students.

Keywords: attributes, education, ladderized, outcome-based, performance

LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

The Linguistic Landscape of the City of San Fernando

Teofilo Damoco, Rodel Galvez, Marlyn Buenaviles, Ryle Joshua Domingo, Jolina Ramirez, Lhornarie Vendillo, Carl Jamir Pajarit, & Jhennrey Anne Duclayan

Abstract

Language mirrors the soul of the society as it is responsible for the expression of thoughts of its members. It is an instrument of understanding which is the basis of identifying the linguistic landscape of a given society. Linguistic landscape refers to the visibility and salience of languages on public and commercial signs in a given territory or region (Landry and Bourhis 1997). Anent to this, the study analyzed the linguistic landscape of the City of San Fernando and the realities it reflected its citizens and to its tourists and its implication to education. The descriptive and exploratory methods were utilized in the study. The descriptive method illuminated the status quo in the LLs of the City of San Fernando with the aid of content analysis, photo-documentation, and discourse analysis while the exploratory method of analysis led to the discovery of interest relative to the LLs of the locale of the study. The nature of the linguistic landscape of the City of San Fernando as presented in the artifacts analyzed adhered to top-down and bottom-up approaches using monolingualism, bilingualism, and multilingualism wherein English is mostly utilized language followed by Tagalog then Ilokano. The materials used in the artifacts included GI sheets, concrete, tarpaulins, laminated papers, plain papers including cardboards which suggested the producers' economic and political status. The producers of the artifacts showed that they preferred texts in informing, restricting, regulating, persuading, and advertising. Meanwhile, stylistic devices included graphological deviation and phonological and syntactical over-regularity. The LLs further used a plethora of visual and linguistic deictic. Social, economic, and political issues were reflected in the LLs as discrimination against culture and tradition vs. public health safety, desecration of cultural icons vs. living museums, economic and educational disparity, gender-bias, and ageism vs. equal opportunities for everyone, were elicited from the LLs. The LLs of San Fernando City is a rich *mélange* of flows, instrumentalities, and codes which reflect the distinct character of its people. Moreover, the implicatures contained in the artifacts impact society and culture. Finally, LL artifacts are powerful tools for education. They can be used as springboards to discuss socioeconomic issues and current events, to teach concepts, to explain grammar rules, and to drive creative extension activities.

Keywords: linguistic landscapes, City of San Fernando, socio-linguistics

English Instructional Plan for Grade 1

Inesa Rolino & Cherrel Ignacio

Abstract

Language is the primary tool used in the communication process. This connotes sharing one's thoughts, emotions, and knowledge with others using a certain code and symbol that must be learned and shared between communicators. Yet, language acquisition becomes an issue nowadays especially with the interference of the first language. In the first grade classrooms, challenges are felt in terms of learning English. It is in this venue that the researcher conducted the study to find ways of bridging L1 and L3 in the Grade 1 classroom. The study utilized the on-shot pre-test post-test design of quasi-experimental research wherein the learners were subjected to an intervention using their first language to acquire the English language after the pre-test. The post-test was also conducted after the intervention to compare the results. The study was conducted at Dagup Integrated School with 23 Grade 1 learners. The main tool to assess the English competence of the respondents was a teacher-made test that was subjected to face validity and content validity by experts. After establishing the validity of the test, its internal consistency was also determined and established before the actual utility of the test to the respondents. The English competence of the learners before the intervention was average with 'distinguishing rhyming words' as the highest and 'following one-step directions' was the lowest. During the post-test, the competency level increased though it was still at the average level. The highest competence was still registered by the learners' ability to distinguish rhyming words and the lowest was following one-step directions. Comparing the differences between the pre-test and post-test results, the English competence of the learners significantly increased after the intervention. The findings of the study established earlier findings that second and third language acquisitions are facilitated by the first language. This is another confirmation on the claim that first language instruction is significant which paved the way for the mother tongue-based multilingual education. In this connection, the bridging employed in this study needs further replication to further establish the merit of the experiment and on the gains of first language education for policy enhancement particularly in language education.

Keywords: bridging activity, language acquisition, mother tongue-based multilingual education

Revisiting the Written Communication of 7th Graders: Fore-sighting in the Language Teaching Profession

Teofilo Damoco, Midel Las Marias, Diana Rose Galla, John Rhobert Lumague, & Rodel Galvez

Abstract

There is a growing interest in language teaching over the years. In the Philippines, it is even more challenging considering the multifaceted conditions baffling language teaching because of the institutionalization of the mother tongue-based multilingual education. Gaining the language background of learners before the instructional implementation gives the language teacher the vantage point of preparing himself be prepared in his tasks. The study employed the descriptive method of analysis to determine the constraints of the 300 compositions of seventh graders from public and private schools in the City of San Fernando. A simple analysis of discourse and rhetoric was also employed to be able to determine the level of meanings of the analyzed manuscripts. The more than 200 compositions were taken from learners known by the researchers and who were willing to write on the subject given to them. The gathering of these compositions started in August as part of the researcher's requirement in their class. The rest of the manuscripts were taken from the seventh graders at Union Christian College as a form of validation of the information gathered from other schools in the City. Generally, the respondents committed robust errors in the use of punctuation marks, capitalization, contraction, and pluralization. Along with grammar, there were highly substantive violations of subject-verb agreement, shifting of gender and person, possessive structure, and tenses of verbs. With semantic analysis, more than half of the analyzed manuscripts were hardly understood because of the problems in syntax. Moreover, a considerable number of manuscripts showed no substance concerning syntax. However, the pragmatics of the compositions show the substance of the messages only the first language interference came into play wherein the writers tended to translate their thoughts from their first language to the third language (English). The result of the study serves a guiding post to future language teachers like the researchers themselves as these provide them with the realities of their future classrooms. It made them realize that being a would-be-language teacher is filled with expectations that for them to help address the challenges in the language classrooms such as their foregoing activity, there is a need for rigorous training to equip themselves with the crafts needed by a language teacher.

Keywords: discourse analysis, language teaching, would-be-language teachers

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

IPED-Contextualized Mathematics Workbook

Benilda Milan & Teofilo Damoco

Abstract

Contextualizing teaching and learning promises a long term effect on learners that these lead them to better mastery of competencies and skills they need in the real world. This is by the theory of contextual learning according to Johnson (2014) that learning occurs only when learners process new knowledge in such a way that it makes sense to them in their frame of reference. Given this, contextualizing a mathematics workbook for the indigenous peoples was hypothesized in this study to be able to bridge the gap between abstract mathematical concepts and real-world problems. The study employed the descriptive method of research to describe the mathematics performance of the Grade 1 learner-respondents as well as the socio-linguistic profiles of the learners. A learner-evaluative survey questionnaire to teachers coupled with informal interviews was used to underpin the status of instruction as affected by the socio-linguistic backgrounds. The focus of the interview was to triangulate the responses to the survey questionnaire on how the language of instruction has been affecting the learners. The gathered data were treated by the use of descriptive and inferential statistics. Generally, the mathematics performance of the respondents was fairly satisfactory. The language of instruction, the language used in the workbooks, and the teaching-learning strategies in the teaching of mathematics have a moderate to high effect on the mathematics performance of the respondents. Furthermore, these factors were found to be significant predictors of mathematics performance with the use of the Kankanaey language as LOI and as the language of Grade 1, math workbooks were the leading predictors. The findings illustrated the importance of language in teaching mathematics concepts to Grade 1 learners. Cognizant with the mandate of a localized and contextualized instruction in the K to 12 Program wherein mother tongue-based multilingual education is one of the flagship programs and to the Indigenous Peoples Education Framework, the use of the local language in the instruction and the design of instructional materials is strongly sought for sustained implementation. It was also in this respect that an IPED mathematics workbook for grade 1 was designed.

Keywords: IPED, Kankanaey Workbook, contextualized and localized workbook

PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

The Proficiency of Nurses in the Deployment Project of the Department of Health

Ernesto Malamion III

Abstract

Nursing, as an integral part of the health care system, has its unique distinction among other disciplines. Nursing scope of practice has undergone tremendous changes over the past 50 years. Many changes in the health care industry include a setting for health care shifting from hospital and institution-based settings to community-based care. This study determined the proficiency level of the Department of Health's deployed nurses in client care and leadership and management. Using the descriptive-evaluative research design. Frequency counts and the percentage were employed to identify the characteristics of the respondents and weighted mean to establish their proficiency level on client care and leadership and management along with their areas of responsibility. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test or Pearson R was used to determining whether or not there is a significant relationship between the profile and proficiency level of the respondents. Results show that the deployed nurses were very highly proficient in client care as well as in leadership and management. Also, it was revealed that there is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and their proficiency in the areas of responsibility in client care and leadership and management; however, there could be other factors affecting their proficiency. Thus, a development program was formulated to further develop and sustain the proficiencies of nurses which were already excellent. The development program is recommended for validation and verification and its adoption upon the establishment of its feasibility.

Keywords: deployed nurses, proficiency, deployment project



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