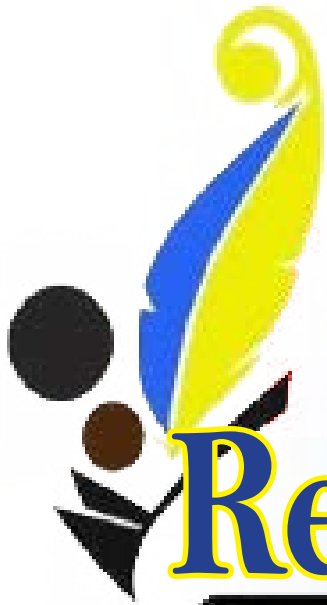




Philippine Normal University
North Luzon
The Indigenous Peoples Education Hub



2nd

International Research Conference

on Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education

Theme:
**Reorienting Education Systems
for Sustainable Development**

Book of abstracts



"Proud to be ASEAN"



Subic Bay Travelers Hotel and Event Center
Subic, Zambales, Philippines
March 1-3, 2018

Book *of* Abstracts

2nd INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE
ON TEACHER EDUCATION AND
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES EDUCATION

“Reorienting Education Systems for Sustainable Development”

March 1-3, 2018
Philippine Normal University-North Luzon
The Indigenous Peoples Education Hub

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About *the* Conference

The goal of creating education for sustainable development is particularly the subject of most scientific investigations and academic researches in the world today. Seeking for knowledge, ways, and practices that can endure time even in the most marginalized sectors have been a primordial concern. The interest to obtain education for sustainability forged alliances of both government and non-government sectors, public and private entities, and international collaborations to assure the millennium goals set by the United Nations be a reality to marginalized sectors such as women, youth, people with disabilities and the indigenous peoples and communities.

The Philippine Normal University North Luzon Campus, the Indigenous Peoples Hub has the responsibility to bring together indigenous researchers to share their experiences and insights on how to do research in more participatory and culturally-sensitive ways. The conduct of the 1st International Research Conference on Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education in 2016 marks the commitment of the University in working with world in its quest for education for sustainable development. And the world indeed with PNU North Luzon made the research conference a historical success

Therefore, in light of developments in Indigenous education and the demand for education for sustainable development, it seems a good idea to hold a sequel forum where participants can share experiences and lessons and discuss the critical issues that tend to unsettle scholars, researchers, and practitioners in the field of education. It is in this context that this 2nd International Research Conference on Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education was conceived.



PAMBANSANG KOMISYON PARA SA KULTURA AT MGA SINING

The National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) is one with the endeavor of the Philippine Normal University (PNU) North Luzon Campus, in promoting, propagating, and pushing forward our praxis of critical pedagogy, all for the service to the people and for ground-up nation-building.

The NCCA, in its mandate as the prime government arm in support of culture, arts, and the heightening and sharpening of our consciousness of the self, and of the self's rich traditions and heritage, is a proud partner of the aforesaid institution in creating platforms and conduits—such as this 2nd International Research Conference on Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education—all for the sustainable, valuable, and innovative progression of culturally-sensitive education.

Here's to hoping that the fruits of the researches, discussions, and discourses in this conference, and ideally, of most knowledge-production in our country, especially in the context of our needing national situations, be catered for the needs of the indigenous peoples, the larger basic masses, and for the incremental betterment of lives. Again, felicitations and congratulations! Mabuhay at padayon!

Salamat! Mabuhay po tayong lahat!



VIRGILIO S. ALMARIO

National Artist for Literature

Chairman, National Commission for Culture and the Arts



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

I already said it but I will say it again, thank you and congratulations to all officials, professors and employees of the Philippine Normal University (PNU) - Northern Luzon for making the university a center for Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education. The indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) in the country and abroad appreciate and are delighted by this pivotal action of the university.

As a hub for Indigenous Peoples (IP) education, PNU-Northern Luzon has embarked on another major project on organizing the International Research Conference to further advance IP education. This year marks the second holding of the conference that will gather educators and professionals sharing their researches and innovations relative to teacher and IP education.

The international conference is a giant step towards respecting, recognizing and fulfilling the right to cultural integrity of the IPs in the area of education. Certainly, it is a way of making education more appropriate, culture-sensitive and relevant to the lives of IP learners.

On behalf of the men and women of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), I wish PNU- Northern Luzon and all participants to the Second International Research Conference a meaningful and productive gathering in Subic. May your work in the conference and in the university bear abundant fruits in the indigenous cultural communities and in other communities where IPs live.



(Sgd.) ATTY. LEONOR T. ORALDE-QUINTAYO

Chairperson

PROGRAMME

2nd INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON TEACHER EDUCATION AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES EDUCATION

DAY 0 FEBRUARY 28, 2018 (WEDNESDAY)

1:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Arrival of Guests
3:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Registration for those who will be coming early

DAY 1 MARCH 1, 2018 (THURSDAY)

7:00 AM – 9:00 AM	Registration
9:00 AM – 10:30 AM	OPENING PROGRAM

Invocation	
National Anthem	
Opening Remarks	
Welcome Greetings	
Introduction of the Keynote Speaker	
CONFERENCE KEYNOTE SPEECH	
10:30 AM- 11: 15 AM	PLENARY SESSION 1 Introduction of the Plenary Speaker
	PLENARY SPEAKER
11:15 AM – 11:30 AM	OPEN FORUM

PROF. JOSIE JORDAN G. ROSETE <i>Faculty, Philippine Normal University-North Luzon</i> Moderator/Host
PNU NL Kalibnusan Chorale
PNU NL Kalibnusan Chorale
DR. MA. ANTOINETTE C. MONTEALEGRE <i>OIC, Office of the President</i> <i>Philippine Normal University</i>
DR. CARIDAD O. ABUAN, CESO III <i>Director IV</i> <i>CHED Regional Office III</i>
ATTY. WILMA T. EISMA <i>Chairperson and Administrator</i> <i>Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA)</i> <i>Subic, Zambales</i>
DR. RONALD ALLAN MABUNGA <i>OIC, Office of the Vice-President</i> <i>Research and Quality Assurance</i> <i>Philippine Normal University</i>
DR. CHARLES HOPKINS <i>UNESCO Chair</i> <i>Reorienting Education for Sustainable Development</i> <i>York University, Toronto, Canada</i>
DR. ZENAIDA Q. REYES <i>Director, International Linkages Office</i>
MR. BUTCH RUFINO <i>Basic Education IP Curriculum Expert</i> <i>Consultant, ADB</i>

11:30 AM – 12:00 PM	OPENING OF POSTER PRESENTATIONS
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM	LUNCH AND BILETTING
1:00 PM – 3:00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS 1
3:00 PM – 3:15 PM	Healthbreak
3:15 PM - 6:00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS II
6:00 PM – 7:30PM	CULTURAL SHOW AND DINNER

DAY 2 MARCH 2, 2018 (FRIDAY)

6:00 AM – 7:00 AM	BREAKFAST
8:00 AM – 8: 15 AM	RECAP/FIRST DAY SYNTHESIS
8:15 AM – 9:00 AM	INTRODUCTION OF THE PLENARY SPEAKER
	PLENARY SPEAKER
9:00 AM – 9:45 AM	INTRODUCTION OF THE PLENARY SPEAKER
	PLENARY SPEAKER
9:45 AM – 10:00 AM	OPEN FORUM
10:00 AM- 10:15 AM	HEALTHBREAK
10:15 AM – 12:00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS III
12:00 PM – 1:00 PM	LUNCH
1:00 PM – 3:00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS IV
3:00 PM – 3:15 PM	HEALTHBREAK
3:15 PM – 6:00 PM	PARALLEL SESSIONS V
6:00 PM – 7: 30 PM	RESEARCH AWARDS NIGHT

DR. BERT J. TUGA
Chair, Board of Judges
DR. ADELYNE C. ABREA
DR. MARITES C. GERONIMO
DR. ARLENE GARANCHO
Members, Board of Judges

PROF. RACHEL S. SY
Faculty, Philippine Normal University-North Luzon
Moderator/Host

DR. BERT J. TUGA
Vice President for University Relations
and Advancement
Philippine Normal University

DR. USHIO MIURA
Senior Program Specialist
Education for Sustainable Development
UN Bangkok, Thailand

DR. ELENA A. NAVAS
Executive Director and Provost
Philippine Normal University North Luzon

DR. DZULKIFLI ABDUL RAZAK
Chairperson, Board of Directors
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM)

DR. PACITA L. SAMSON
Chair, Board of Judges
DR. ELENA A. NAVAS
DR. MARIE GRACE S. CABANSAG
DR. OLIVE JOY F. ANDAYA
DR. MARISSA R. GUIAB
DR. JANE N. CARIAGA
Members, Board of Judges

OPENING REMARKS

DR. MA. ANTOINETTE C. MONTEALEGRE

*OIC, Office of the President
Philippine Normal University*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS

CLOSING REMARKS

DR. ELENA A. NAVAS

*Executive Director and Provost
Philippine Normal University North Luzon*

NORTH LUZON

DAY 3 MARCH 3, 2018 (SATURDAY)

6:00 AM – 8:00 AM Breakfast
8:00 AM – 10:00 AM Subic Tour (Optional)

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM Workshop for PNU and Guests
on Education for Sustainable
Development

10:00 AM – 12:00 AM Board Meeting for RIPENET

12:00 PM Hotel Check Out

DR. OLIVE JOY F. ANDAYA

*Associate Dean, FGSTER
Philippine Normal University-North Luzon*

BIONotes



Dr. Charles Hopkins

UNESCO Chair in Reorienting Education towards Sustainability

Charles Hopkins holds the UNESCO Chair at York University in Toronto, Canada. He coordinates a network of teacher education institutions spanning 70 countries working on reorienting teacher education to address the 2030 Agenda including the Sustainable Development Goals and Education 2030. Hopkins holds is advisor to both the United Nations University, UNESCO UNEVOC on technical and vocational education and Co-Director of the Asia-Pacific Institute on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

Embedding sustainability issues in curricula can enhance overall education quality. This was shown by Hopkins' earlier research in schools across 18 countries (2016). He now leads a sequel research project in approximately 40 countries spanning all UN Regions using local issues to improve the education and training of Indigenous youth.

Dr. Dzulkifli Abdul Razak

Chairperson, Board of Directors (USIM)

Dzulkifli Abdul Razak (or for short, Dzul) served as the 5th Vice-Chancellor of Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM, University of Science, Malaysia) from 2000 to 2011. From 2012 to 2016 he took the position as the 14th President of the International Association of Universities, a UNESCO-affiliated organisation, based in Paris.

Currently, he is the Chairperson, Board of Directors of Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM, University of Islamic Science, Malaysia). He is an Honorary Professor at the University of Nottingham, Senior Advisor at Asia-Europe Institute, University of Malaya, and Fellow at Centre for Policy Research and International Studies, USM.

In May 2017, Dzul became the 7th recipient (and the 1st from Asia) to receive the highest honour that can be bestowed by Universitas 21(U21) viz., the prestigious 2017 Gilbert Medal in recognition as "a passionate advocate for equality and justice and of sustainability in its broadest sense. His vision for higher education is future-oriented, community-focused, transformational and unafraid to challenge the status quo." He co-chaired the Global Steering Committee of the Right Livelihood College based in University of Bonn, Germany; member of the Advisory Committee of the Global Leadership Initiative, at the School of Frontier Sciences, University of Tokyo. His other involvements internationally include being a member of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) – Advisory Education Hub Committee since 2007, the Ubuntu Committee of Peers for RCEs and Regional Advisor to the RCE Community. Last year, he was appointed Regional Coordinator of the Asia-Pacific Region in the International Research Project "Reorienting Education and Training Systems to improve the Lives of Indigenous Youth" led by UNESCO Chair at York University, Toronto, Canada.

Dzul is a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences Malaysia (FASc), the World Academy of Art and Science (FWAAS) and the Malaysian Institute of Malaysia (FMIM). He is also an Honorary Lifetime member of Asian Academy of Management. He has received Honorary Doctorate of Science from various universities internationally.

Since 1995 he writes a weekly columns for Malaysia's dailies.



Dr. Ushio Mura

Senior Program Specialist, Education for Sustainable Development

Ushio Miura is a Programme Specialist at UNESCO Bangkok, the Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education. She coordinates UNESCO's work to promote Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship in the Asia-Pacific region. Originally from Tokyo, Japan and currently based in Bangkok, Thailand, Ushio has worked to promote inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning around the world, including through the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France and the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean in Jamaica.



Mr. Rozanno "Butch" E. Rufino

Basic Education IP Curriculum Expert



Rozanno E. Rufino led the establishment and formerly headed the Department of Education's Indigenous Peoples Education Office (IPsEO), the policy and program focal point within the Department on Indigenous Peoples (IP) concerns. He studied economics and anthropology in the University of the Philippines in Diliman, trained in cultural heritage management under the UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management, and continues to learn with the indigenous communities he engages with. He has had broad exposure in the development field, particularly in the areas of basic education (indigenous peoples education (IPEd), education planning, policy formulation, program design and management, field operations), cultural heritage conservation and management, and indigenous peoples and development, having worked in government, civil society, and international development agencies. He was Senior Economic Development Specialist in the education unit of the Social Development Staff of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); Education Specialist in the World Bank office in the Philippines; Deputy Program Director of the DepEd-Philippine Response to Indigenous Peoples and Muslim Education (PRIME) grant facility supported by AusAID; and Project Coordinator of a UNDP-supported project implemented by the Assisi Development Foundation that worked with indigenous communities in the design and conduct of a culturally responsive community census. At present, he is a consultant to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for its Senior High School Support Program. Together with former DepEd Secretary Br. Armin A. Luistro FSC, he is currently setting up the DO62 Partnership Initiative that intends to pursue strategic initiatives, through partnerships with IP communities, that advance the implementation of IPEd and effectively support partners to find solutions and develop innovative approaches to achieve their objectives.

2nd INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON TEACHER EDUCATION & INDIGENOUS PEOPLES EDUCATION

PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY NORTH LUZON

March 1-3, 2018

Subic Bay Travelers Hotel and Event Center

SCHEDULE OF PARALLEL SESSIONS

DAY 1 THURSDAY MARCH 1, 2018

PARALLEL SESSION 1

Topics/Area **Language Studies**
Room **1**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION OF PRESENTERS		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Implementation of Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education in Primary Grades of La Union	GERALD ADELMA G. DOMINGO Don Mariano Marcos State University ABDUL JHARIEL OSMAN De Lasalle University
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Ang Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education: Sa Karanasan ng Dibisyon ng Isabela	RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	The Effectiveness of Academic Performance of Pupils After and Before the Implementation of MTB+MLE	EDGARDO B. SARIO CRISPIN D. BANGLOY JAYSON KYLE ANTONIO Isabela State University-Jones Campus
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Folktales as Instructional Materials for MTB-MLE and Literature Teaching	LYNNETTE MATEA S. CAMELLO LUISCEL TEOFI A. CABICO MA. CRISTINA A. MONTANEZ FITZGERALD C. KINTANAR RACHEL K. SALAZAR Cebu Technological University Argao, Cebu
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Kahinaan sa Pagbasa ng mga Mag-aaral: Batayan sa Pagbuo ng Mungkahing Programa sa Pagbasa	MARY JANE B. OBIEN Villaluz Integrated School-Benito Soliven DepEd Isabela
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Classroom Library and Reading Comprehension	CHUVIC M. ETABAG Central Philippine State University- Candoni Campus
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IPEd Studies**
Room **2**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Herbal-Based Traditional Medicinal Knowledge of Ati Inhabitants in the Ancestral Domain at Barotac Viejo, Iloilo	EDMER D. BERNARDO PETER PAUL S. DELA CRUZ Iloilo State College of Fisheries-Main Tiwi
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants Utilized by Carolanos' Indigenous Healers	JOEHADA S. OQUIAS Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Bukidnon Karulano Farming Practices, Cultural Relevance, Preservation and Promotion	RIZA STEPHANIE A. ALFARAS Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	From Community to City: The Lived Experiences of Badjao of Sitio Calle Jon, Batangas City	TRICIA JAN BELLEZA CRISTIAN MARIE AMOR PALACIO ROSELYN B. REJUSO LEIGHLAN JASPER J. ROSARIO JAYSON PATRICK B. SAMANTEZA JODELYN O. WENCESLAO Philippine Normal University-Manila

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Learning System of Ayangan and Tuwali Tribes: Basis for Localization and Indigenization of the Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd) Curriculum	CEZAR G. DE GRACIA DepEd Isabela
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Traditional Healing Practices of Barangay Camingawan Residents	ANNALYNE D. RECANA MARIA LOURDES B. CROBES LABY LOVE TALURONG Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Language Studies**
Room **3**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION OF PRESENTERS		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Pagtataya sa Epekto ng Mother Tongue sa Akademikong Performans ng mga Mag-aaral sa Ikatlong Baitang sa Matematika sa Maba-bang Paaralan ng Burabod	GEMMALYN P. DAYAWON VANESSA CORONA CLIDORO JOAN ALARCON MONFORTE Partido State University-Camarines Sur
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Challenges in the Implementation of the Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE): Basis for Effective Teaching Strategies and Policy Intervention	FLORA L. CARPIO Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Students' Communicative Apprehension Towards English Language	VON BRUUN M. PELLETERO Negros Oriental State University Guihulngan City
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	A Study of Lexical Inferencing Strategies in First Language (L1) and Second Language (L2) Through Think-Aloud	JIMMYLEN Z. TONIO MELANIE D. CAYABYAB De Lasalle University-Manila
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Reading Attitude and Technological Proficiency: Wellhead of Academic Achievement in English?	JENNIFER RAYMUND R. TALLUNGAN Nueva Vizcaya State University
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	The Use of Anime with English Subtitle in Expanding Second Language Learners' Vocabulary and Syntactic Complexity	LEAH JOYCE R. CORPUZ DepEd Cauayan City
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Higher Education/Teacher Education**
Room **4**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15PM	ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION OF PRESENTERS		
1:15 PM – 1:30PM	Presenter 1	Effect of Structured and Unstructured Groupings on Mathematics Achievement and their Attitude	MIA Q. COLUMBANO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
1:30 PM –Te 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	II BS Math and II BSEd Math Students' Achievement in College Algebra in Relation to their Achievement in Advanced Algebra: A Proposed Remedial Program	MARILOU G. MARTINEZ Cebu Technological University Main Campus
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	The Lived Experiences of Learners with "Numerophobia"	HERMINIA A. BANTIDING DepEd Division of Davao ESTELA C. ITAAS Bukidnon State University
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Effectiveness of Filipino as Medium of Instruction in Teaching Geometry	ALLAN T. TABUYO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Professional Development, Teaching Practices, Beliefs and Attitudes Towards Teaching and Learning of CTU Family	EINGELBERT C. BENOLIRAO ANECITO L. CUTILLAS MARICHU L. CARREON JUANITA P. PINOTE Cebu Technological university Argao, Cebu
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Classroom Management Approach Preferences of the Indigenous and Non-Indigenous mathematics Learners	JERRY B. TOLENTINO Philippine Normal University North Luzon JOMAR A. FELIX DepEd Isabela MARIEL LIZA G. PEREZ DepEd Cauayan City
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IPed/Culture Studies**
Room **5**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION OF PRESENTERS		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Revisiting the Architectural and Structural Designs of T'boli Houses in Lake Sebu and their Cultural Allusion	MILDRED F. ACCAD CLAIRE ANN ESPALLARDO Sultan Kudarat State University
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Cammaral as an Indigenous Method of Environmental Preservation among the Ga'dang in Paracelis, Mountain Province	RONALYN B. VELASCO Paracelis National High School DepEd Kalinga/ Mountain Province
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 3	Ako, Si Inang at Si Apong: Pagsipat sa Tatlong Henerasyong ng Babaeng Magsasaka/Manananim sa Isabela	JULIEVIC D. PALTING Philippine Normal University BABY JEAN VERA- CRUZ De Lasalle University
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 4	The Use of Traditional Climate Knowledge by the Iraya Mangyans of Mindoro	JUN KARRIN V. CAPAROSO Mindanao State University LUISITO T. EVANGELISTA Municipal Cultural Officer- Paluan, Occidental Mindoro' VIKTOR JOHN QUINONES Philippine Normal University-Manila
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Panimulang Paglikom sa Buhay na Wikang Aeta Mag-anchi sa Sitio Bacao, Dona Josefa, Palayan City, Nueva Ecija	MARK CHRISTIAN V. DE JESUS BABY JEAN VC JOSE Central Luzon State University
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Broadening Space for the Indigenous in the Ongoing Education Reform	ERIC JOYCE DC GRANDE University of the Philippines-Los Banos
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Social Studies and IPed/Culture**
Room **6**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Authors
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION OF PRESENTERS		
1:15 PM – 1:30PM	Presenter 1	Ethnobotany of the Buhid Tribe of Occidental Mindoro	FERDINAND F. LANESTOSA Divine World College of San Jose
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Strategies in Teaching Quantitative Economics in Junior High School	JOMARIE A. CABALLERO MA. THERESA JOYCE B. SERRANO DARRYL BAUCAS Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Uncovering Social Awareness in World History through Reflexivity: Basis for a Social Awareness Plan for Junior High School Students	ZARREN ALETA GADDI San Felipe Neri Parochial School/ Rizal Technological University

2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Effectiveness of Technology-Based Instruction in Junior High School World History	MARK ANTHONY M. LAPLANA FRANK ALDRIN R. WALING Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Contextualization and Localization of Instructional Materials in Araling Panlipunan 9	JOHNNY ROLDAN DepEd Isabela
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Political Participation of Indigenous Women: Basis for a Proposed Supplementary Material in Civic Education	JAY-AR A. MAPILIS Philippine Science High School Cagayan Valley Campus Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

PARALLEL SESSION 2

Topics/Area **IPeD Studies**
Room **1**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Living Indigenous Beliefs and Practices of the Gaddangs of Cauayan City	DON C. GALDONEZ Cauayan City National High School DepEd Cauayan City
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Apugid among the Licoy of Paracelis, Mountain Province	MARIETA B. BINALOC Paracelis National High School DepEd Mt. Province
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Loyong as Social Capital	MERIAM A. ILACAD Paracelis National High School DepEd Mt. Province
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	“Ikat” an Ethno-mathematics of Indigenous Weaving among the Yogad of Echague in Isabela	HAROLD S. DELA CRUZ LOUIE C. SIMBI Municipal Culture Office Municipality of Echague, Isabela
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Improving Calinga Learners’ Academic Performance Through Contextualized Concepts in Araling Panlipunan 10	ZANETTE S. IMBAG San Mariano National High School DepEd Isabela
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Dandannag: An Oral Tradition in Kalinga, Philippines	MARGORIE A. LOMIOAN Magtoma Pangol National High School DepEd Kalinga
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Manekat in Ga’dang Wedding Rituals	AGUSTINA C. MADANOM Paracelis National High School DepEd Mt. Province
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Emerging Trends in Indigenous Peoples Education as a Research Discourse	ERIC JOYCE DC. GRANDE University of the Philippines-Los Banos
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Perinatal Practices of Aeta Mothers in Lopez, Quezon: A Mixed Method	DHENALYN AQUINO-DEJELO Southern Luzon State University ANGELICA B. PARRO Southern Luzon State University
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IPeD Studies**
Room **2**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	From Aspiration to Career Choice: Basis for Career Guidance and Senior High School Advocacy Program for SPED Hearing Impaired Students	JEAN R. CANLAS Division of City of San Fernando, Pampanga
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Written Language Deficits in Basic Constructive Writing Among Children with Hearing Impairment	MARILYN MANSO-DIOSO Western Mindanao State University

4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Classroom Test Accommodation Practices of Teachers for Students with Special Needs in an Inclusive Classroom	MAIANA ACERVO MARIA FENINA BAUL RANDY BURAYAG PINDEDA Holy Angel University
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Indigenous Materials as Manipulatives : A Tool in Enhancing the Addition Skills of a Child with Intellectual Disability	GLAIZA MAY B. BUTALA JAYSON D. MASAEW University of the Cordilleras
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Sustaining Education among Children in Conflict with the Law and Juveniles in Bacolod City Division Through Early Victimization-Deviant Behavior Relationship	PHILIP RAYMUND R. DE OCA MARIELLE GRACE A. DE OCA Department of Education Division of Bacolod City
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Inclusive Education Program for Persons with Disabilities: Insights and Lived Experiences of Stakeholders	SHELA S. ROSALES VIRGINIA V. PALMARES MARILYN M. DIOSO FLORAMIE M. RAMIRO NOLAN S. IGLESIA Western Mindanao State University Zamboanga City
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Congruency of Strategies Learned and Practices of Teachers Teaching Children with Dyslexia in Special Education Programs in Zamboanga City	SARAH MAE S. SALES RUFA F. MONTEMAYOR NOLAN S. IGLESIA Western Mindanao State University Zamboanga City
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	How Assistive Technology Devices Improved reading Acquisition of Pupils with Visual Impairment: A Case Study	JEAN R. CANLAS VIVIAN S. SAULO Division of City of San Fernando, Pampanga
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Untangling the Interplay of Multiple Intelligences in Digital Technology	REGINA E. SITOY CELBERT M. HIMANG Cebu Technological University
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	A Curricular Assessment of SPED Program for Children with Learning Disability of East Bunawan Central Elementary School	LIEZL MAY G. PEREZ Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Basic Education Studies**
Room **3**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Pananaw ng mga Magulang ng Calaogan Dackel National School sa Implementasyon ng K-12 Kurikulum	MARIA VANESSA G. CAMPANI Cagayan State University- Lallo , Cagayan
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Effects of the Removal of Philippine History in the Junior High School Social Studies Curriculum to the Progression of Students’ Historical Learning	ARIEL V. LALATA CRISANTO G. VERCELES ARNIE G. DIZON Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Artificial Intelligence: Exploring the Gains and Adherence of Robotics Course to 21 st Century Education	LAWRENCE AGAPITO DepEd City of San Fernando
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	K-12 Classroom Assessment: Teachers’ Knowledge and Practices in Secondary Mathematics	KATHLENE MAE A. SABADO Alicia National High School DepEd Isabela
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Perspective, Preparations and Perceptions of the K to 12 Secondary Mathematics Teachers	JENYLIZA T. UCANG De Lasalle University-Manila
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Quality of Instructional Materials Among Public Schools	MARIA LADY SOL A. SUAZO Surigao del Sur State University-Tandag Campus

5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Students' Attitude Towards Special Program in the Arts (SPA) Curriculum in High Schools in the Province of Isabela	LOVERINA P. SANCHEZ RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University Echague, Isabela
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Career Stages on Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers of Senior High School Science Teachers	MARK ANTHONY R. ALCONCER DepEd Isabela
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	The State of Historical Education in the Philippine Secondary Schools: A Content Analysis of World History Learning Modules	ARNIE G. DIZON Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Social Organizational Variables and ESL Teachers' Instructional Practices	JOSHUA G. PAGUIRIGAN DepEd Isabela
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	Presenter 11	Action Research in the Junior High School: Teachers' Conception and Difficulties	DARIN JAN C. TINDOWEN JOY GUZMAN University of St. Louis Tuguegarao , Cagayan
6:15 PM – 6:30 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **Higher Education**
Room **4**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM		Orientation and Introduction of Presenters	
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Exploring Green-Computing Awareness and Practices of University Students in the Computing Discipline	JERINA JEAN M. ECLEO Mindanao State University Iligan Campus
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Readiness of Pre-service Social Studies Teachers in Teaching Specialized Subjects in the Humanities and Social Sciences Strand of the Senior High School Program	KORINA ALIWAK ROSE ANN REGALADO ARNIE DIZON Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Swimming in Synch: Socialization Exemplars for Literary Understanding and Appreciation	MARIA EDNA R. IÑIGO Catanduanes State University
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Work Values of Graduating Students of a Provincial State University	HYDEE G. CUIZON Isabela State University San Mariano, Isabela
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Evaluation Structure and Students' Attribution in College Science Classes in ISCOF Non-Cognitive Attributes as Correlates of Academic Performance	RIZZA S. GUMBAO LEAH P. MASANGYA Iloilo State College of Fisheries Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Antas ng Pang Unawang Pampanitikan ng mga Mag-aaral sa College of Teacher Education , Isabela State University	ROBIN V. GUILLERMO RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University Echague Campus
5:00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Multimedia Mediated Learning and Learner Centered Microteaching in Developing Pre-service Teachers' Language Proficiency and Teaching Competencies	ALMA P. LOCARA Iloilo State College of Fisheries Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Predictors of Performance in Licensure Examination of Secondary Teacher Education Graduates of a State University in Cagayan Valley: A Mathematical Model	JAY ROY D. VELASCO JR. JENNIFER RAYMUND R. TALLUNGAN SHELLA AMOR S. OLONAN CORAZON M. CUDIA ANDRES Z. TAGUIAM Nueva Vizcaya State University Bambang , University
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Physical Activity and Academic Achievement of Education Students in Isabela State University	KING HAROLD B. GUINGAB GERALDINE T. AGUSTIN JADE C. MARCOS AIDA B. SINGSON Isabela State University-Echague Campus

5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Reading Comprehension Performance of ESL Pre Service Teachers as Influenced By Their Metacognitive Awareness Reading Strategies	GEMMA R. PASCUAL MARY JOY SORIANO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	Presenter 11	Teacher Made Professional Education Work-books	VIRGINIA S. ALBARRACIN LYNETTE MATEA C. CAMELLO SUZETTE T. ELLADORA CRYALI THERESE R. DAYAGANON Cebu Technological University Aragao, Cebu
6:15 PM – 6:30 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **Language Studies**
Room **5**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM		Orientation and Introduction of Presenters	
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Antas ng Pagtanggap sa Salin ng mga Terminohiyang Ingles ng mga Mag-aaral sa ikatlong Taon sa Isabela State University-Echague Campus	HAROLD B. LUSTINA RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University- Echague Campus
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Language Status of Filipino Call Center Agents: Towards a Guide for Teaching English Communication	LORDJANE J. MANDAR Fort Bonifacio High School Iloilo City
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Pagsasalin at Pagsusuri ng mga Piling Daniw ni Delson G. Daligcon	CRISelda NGISLAWAN RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University- Echague Campus
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Pang-uri sa Wikang Filipino: Hiligaynon at Inati: Isang Pagsasalin at Lingwistikang Pagsusuri	LORELIE E. ROBLES DOLLY ANN REYES MELANIE ABLANZAR Iloilo State College of Fisheries
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Verbal Outcomes Improvement Through Competency Enhancement (VOICE) Learning Program	JENNIFER RAYMUND TALLUNGAN EVA LIZA BACOCILLO ANDRES Z. TAGUIAM Nueva Vizcaya State University
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	"I and Other": Reconstructing the Subject	DOUGLAS ANGEL A. ARAGON II Central Bicol State University of Agriculture
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Language Lost: A Primary Concern in a Linguistic Community	CRISPIN D. BANGLOY ANGELICA C. JAVIER Isabela State University Jones Campus
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Inter Level Stages of English-Filipino-Ilocano Codeswitching in an L2 Classroom: Basis for a Classroom Intervention	CHARISSA E. CALINGGANGAN DepEd Isabela
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Karaniwang Kamalian ng mga Mag-aaral sa Pagsulat ng Komposisyon: Batayan sa Pagbuo ng Kagamitang Pampagtuturo	IRENE C. LAZARO DepEd Isabela
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Hambingan Pag-aaral sa Pagkuha ng Filipino Bilang Medjor	IDA FLOR C. FERRARIS Central Philippines State University
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **Mathematics Education**
Room **6**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM		Orientation and Introduction of Presenters	
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Localizing and Contextualizing Learner's Material in Mathematics 7: Its Impact on Students' Interests and Achievement	ALICIA C. DOMINGO Alicia National High School DepEd Isabela

3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Students' Cognitive Level in Algebra through the Use of Algebra Tiles	JENNIFER M. MONTERO Surigao del Sur State University Tandag City
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Acquired Mathematical Competencies of Grade 9 Students: An Input to Student Workbook	REIMON JON M. CHUA RICA MAY B. DELOS SANTOS RICA MAE G. GOLISONDA CLARICE ANN M. GONZALES Holy Angel University Pampanga
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Appraising the Implementation of the Spiral Progression Approach in Junior High School Mathematics	LYNDON L. LAZARO Cauayan City National High School DepEd Cauayan City
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	The Effects of Cooperative Learning on the Mathematics Achievement of Grade 10 Junior High School Students of Marcelo H. Del Pilar National High School	MARCO RHONEL M. EUSEBIO Marcelo H. Del Pilar National High School DepEd Bulacan
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Voices of Learners on Numerophobia: An Exploratory Study and the Lived Experiences of Learners with Numerophobia	HERMINIA A. BANTIDING Davao City National High School ESTELA C. ITAAS Bukidnon state University
5:00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Mathematics Teaching Performance as Influenced by Academic Competence, Commitment and Workload of Secondary Teachers	JONATHAN O. BORBON Capiz National High School DepEd Capiz
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Outcomes Based Education: Application to BSMath Classroom Instruction	IDA E. ESQUIERDO University of Eastern Philippines Cataraman, Northern Samar
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 10	Inquiry Based Approach in Teaching Elementary Mathematics and Science	WILLIZA M. CORDOVA ARAGON. A. DECHIMO, JR. JAKE B. SALLEDO NEIL ROBERT SANES JENNY L. TISON JOSHUA A. TOLENTINO CHRISTIAN L. VILLACER Philippine Normal University Visayas, Negros Occidental
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 11	Examining the Perspectives on Outcomes-Based Assessment (OBA) among College Mathematics Educators in Northeastern Luzon, Philippines	JANUARD D. DAGDAG Isabela State University San Mariano Campus
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	Presenter 12	Enhanced Students' Performance in Eight Grade Probability through Concrete Manipulatives	MARIA LORINA B. CROBES Central Philippines State University ANNABELE TOGALAN Kabankalan National High School
OPEN FORUM			

Topics/Area **Special Topics- Cultural Products**
Room **7**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Pizzeta Topping from Coconut, Tomato and Dragon Fruit	ALTHEA A. MANUEL Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Flavored Skinless Kuhol Longganisa	GILBERT ZINAMPAN Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Tensile Property of Fibers and Threads for Hablon	SUZETTE F. ELLADORA LYNETTE MATEA S. CAMELLO CRYSALI THERESE R. DAYAGANON JIMA S. BEYAGAN Cebu Technological University Argon , Cebu

4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Techno Pack for Guyabano (Annona Muricata) Butter Cake	ARRIANE FLOR CAMILO NOYNAY Cebu Technological University
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Cascarmocao Breadfruit Nut Steamed Cake: Enriching the Nature of Sapin Sapin Delicacy	CHERRY J. UDAUNDO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Wanton Wrapper in Sweet Potato(Ipomoea Batatas) and Durum Flour	MARJORIE B. ANERO Cebu Technological University
5:00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Miki Meni Mongo Mo: Making Pasta Out of Mongo	CHERRY J. UDAUNDO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Squash Peanut Cream Ball Candy	MARK GREGORY V. ASEJO Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Diced Sweet Potato Hopia de Segovia	RONALD A. ESPADA ALTHEA A. MANUEL Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

DAY 2 THURSDAY MARCH 2, 2018
PARALLEL SESSION 3

Topics/Area **Science Education Studies**
Room **1**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters`		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	Motivational Factors and Attitude Toward Science in the K-12 Curriculum: Their Influence in the Science Performance of Students	ROMAVIN E. GUILLERMO Angadanan High School DepEd Isabela
10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Non-Education Graduates: Adjustments in Teaching Science from 2002 BEC Discipline-Based Approach to K-12 Spiral Progression Approach	CIARA S. CONDE IVY D. LISING MARICAR C. MAGLANQUE RODOLFO A. TOLENTINO Holy Angel University
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	Morphological Characterization, Taxonomic Classification and Chemical Characterization of Lubeg (Philippine Cherry)	NENETTE T. COLUMNNA Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Physico-Chemical and Bacteriological Assessment of balili River in La Trinidad, Benguet, Philippines: Framework for Water Quality Monitoring	GIZEL R. SANTIAGO BRENDA B. VILLAMOR Philippine Normal University
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	Accelerating Vocabulary Comprehension and retention in Physical Science Subject	JOEHANDA S. OQUIAS Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Social Sciences and Culture**
Room **2**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	Content Analysis of the Mga Kontemporaryong Isyu at Hamong Panlipunan Modyul ng Mag aaral	JOBELLE F. DATANGEL MARY ANN T. DE GUZMAN MARY JANE CABILITAZAN Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University

10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Postmodernismong Self-presentation at Pakikipagdate sa Internet	GLENN IRWIN CRUZ REYNON De La Salle University-Manila
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	Kasaysayan ng Daang Kinakalawang at Kaunlarang Napabayaang	RAMON RAFAEL M. QUIROZ RHINALOU CERVANTES-SALAMAT GERALD DIZON University of the East
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Pagpuputik Bilang Panata: Pagbabalik, Pagtatagpo at Pagdiriwang	ROMMEL V. ESPEJO MA. LOURDES R. QUIJANO De Lasalle University
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	Perceptions of Social Studies Teachers on Teaching Effectiveness Based on Gender	JERICO ESCAMILLA PADILLA MARK VINCENT APOLINAR MERLINE IGNAS Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **Gender Studies/Culture**
Room **3**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	Multi Perspective Valuation of Gender and Development Highlights in Creative Articles of “ Kasarian”	JENNIFER RAYMOND R. TALLUNGAN GIRLIE F. SALAS ANDRES Z. TAGUIAM Nueva Vizcaya State University Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Gender Fair Education: Integration of Gender Concepts/ Issues/Principles in the Curriculum	FLORDELIZA G. CRUZ REXTON F. CHAKAS Mountain Province State Polytechnic College
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	Metamorphosis nina Samson at Delilah: Mga Kuwento ng karanasan at Proseso ng Pagbabagong Bihis ng mga Transman at Transwoman	JOAN A. MONFORTE Partido State University Goa Camarines Sur BEONIFY DC. OPINION Aklan State University New Washington, Aklan
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Katutubo at Kontemporaryong Awiting Ilokano: Isang Pagsasalin sa Pagsusuri	CRISelda NGISLAWAN ERLINDA L. GOMEZ ROBBIE R. GADUT RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University Echague, Isabela
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	Sirkum-wao, Lanao-Linaw, Ligaw at galaw> Cultophobia ng Datu, Bae at Kabataang Meranao sa Kaugaliang Kandatu Bilang Bahagi ng Kalinangan	AMRODING TAUTER-BARAIMAN De Lasalle University-Manila
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **IPeD Studies**
Room **4**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Authors
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	Overcoming Bullying and Racial Discrimination: Realizing Aetas Dream of Acceptance and Equality	BOOTS D. ARROZ Iloilo State College of Fisheries

10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Supporting Indigenous Aeta College Students' Academic Aspirations through Youth Camps: An Evaluation of the HAU “Pamimilamu” Aeta Summer Youth Camp Outreach Program	ARLAN E. DELA CRUZ Holy Angel University
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	Aetas' Hygiene and Sanitation Practices and Common Gastrointestinal Infestations	JESSICA A. SABAS KRISTINE DIANE L. WONG Southern Luzon State University
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Towards Designing an Indigenous Knowledge Portal of Philippine Medicinal Plants	ADRIAN P. GALIDO Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	Documentation of the Traditional Knowledge and Practices on Health of the Aeta Tribe in Negros Oriental, Philippines	ANALIZA B. BAIS JOSIE M. RODRIGUEZ Negros Oriental University
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **Basic Education**
Room **5**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Authors
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	Development and Validation of Strategic Intervention Material in Science 10 Based on the Specified Least Learned Competency	ALYANNA NICOLE D. CARLOS Holy Angel University
10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Lesson Study on Chemistry Flipped Classroom: Effect on Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge and Students Achievement	MARIA CARMEN V. AGUS JESSICA JOY M. CRUZ JOELASH R. HONRA RAQUEL E. LIZARDO University of the Philippine-Diliman
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	A Canonical Correlation Analysis on Beliefs and Practices of Selected Science Teachers in Angeles City towards Science Teaching in the K to 12 Program	FERNANDO A. AVENIR FLORA MAY B. EVARDONA MA. LOUISE F. GATCHES SANDRA T. GOMEZ JO O. MENDOZA PAULHENE NINA S. SEVILLA Holy Angel University
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Determinants of Science Related Career Choices: Framework Intervention Program in Sustaining Science Career Aspiration	EDDIELYN MARIE D. MANGANDAT Addalam Region High School annex DepEd Isabela
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	Determining Effectiveness of Cooperative Learning Strategies: Implications to Student Achievement and Attitude in Science	BABYLIN B. OCAMPO La Suerte High School-Angadanan DepEd Isabela
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM		OPEN FORUM	

Topics/Area **IPEd Studies**
Room **6**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Author/Affiliation
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Presenter 1	The Use of GAD Budget in Addressing the Basic Needs of the Indigenous Peoples in the Cluster Municipality of Alabat Island	ROWENA V. BAGON JAYBERT R. SARON CONCEPCION D. POTES DepEd Quezon Province
10:45 PM – 11:00 PM	Presenter 2	Cultural Practices of Kankana-ey Towards The Development of lesson Exemplar in Understanding Society, Culture, and Politics for Senior High School	ELLEN PIA I. JUSTO Alicia National High School DepEd Isabela
11:00 PM – 11:15 PM	Presenter 3	Launching School Based Initiatives: The Paracelis National High School Experience	ERIC JOYCE DC GRANDE University of the Philippines- Los Baños SEGUNDO D. SOGA-ANG Paracelis National High School, DepEd Mountain Province
11:15 PM – 11:30 PM	Presenter 4	Ifugao Migration in San Mariano, Isabela	RENIBEL D. ROLDAN San Mariano National High School
11:30 PM - 11:45 PM	Presenter 5	The Pinuqo System in the context of Sustainable Development in Kada-clan, Barlig, Mt. Province	METHELYN C. WACNANG Paracelis National High School DepEd Mountain Province
11:45 PM – 12:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

PARALLEL SESSION 4

Topics/Area **IPEd Studies**
Room **1**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Continuity and Change in the Indigenous Dances of Besao, Mountain Province	CARLJOHNSON G. ANACIN EMMIE JOY G. SALTIN MARIMAR T. GULAYAN RICA JEN Q. AGSI University of the Cordilleras Baguio City
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Capturing Indigenous Bontoc Dances: Ita Literature Writing	JULIE GRACE K MI-ING REXTON F. CHAKAS Mountain Province State Plytechnic College
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Mamanwa Folksongs: Mimesis of Ethnic Realities	ROLLY G. SALVALEON Surigao del Sur State University
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Panemdeman: Retirement and Translation of the Music of Cuyo, Palawan	DEMY DIZON Palawan State University
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	The Dance Notation and Documentation of the Grand Batalla (MoroMoro Dance) of Santiago City: A Cultural Enrichment	JANE N. CARIAGA Philippine Normal University North Luzon

2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	The Morphological Evolution of the Malaueg Language	KRISTINE MAE AUAYANG MATTHEW REY SORIANO DARIN JAN TINDOWEN University of St. Louis Tuguegarao City
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Special Topics**
Room **2**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Capability Building of Faculty and Students of the Adopted and Cooperating Schools: An Assessment	JUVELYN D. CAPILI Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Impact Assessment of the Paglaum Extension Program of CTU	TERESITA CLEOPOLDA B. SARILE JORELYN P. CONCEPCION JIMA S. BEJAGAN Cebu Technological University Argao, Cebu
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Looking into Employers' Lens of Visayas State University-Alangalang Graduates	LILIBETH G. MIRALLES MARIA ANGELES J. AMBIDA Visayas State University Alangalang, Leyte
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Board Licensure Examination Performance of Teacher Education Graduates	LYNNETTE MATEA S. CAMELLO SUZETTE T. ELLADORA CRYSALI THERESA R. DAYAGANAN VIRGINIA S. ALBARRACIN Cebu Technological University Argao, Cebu
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Story of a Better Life: Lived Experiences of TESDA Graduates	GERMA T. BORRES Central Philippines State University
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Efficacy of Classroom Management Styles of Instructors of Ifugao State University-Potia Campus	MATRONILLO M. MARTIN Ifugao State University Potia, Alfonso Lista, Ifugao
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	Open Forum		

Topics/Area **Special Topics**
Room **3**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Authors
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Government Spending vis-à-vis Business Enterprise Investments on Research and Development	MICHELLE MAY J. OLVIDO JOJE MAR P. SANCHEZ Cebu Normal University
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Awareness and Acceptance of Lal-loquenos on Sin Tax Law	MYLENE B. TUMAMAO Cagayan State University Lal-lo, Cagayan
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	"Road to Forever": Grounded Theory on the Conflict Management of Dual-Earning Married Couples	MARRIS R. REYES Isabela State University Jones, Isabela
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Tales from the Trails: Folk Narratives in Eco Tourism Destination of Southern Cebu	LYNETTE MATEA S. CAMELLO MA. CRISTILINA A. MONTANEZ LUISCEL TEOFIA A. CABICO Cebu Technological University Aragao, Cebu

2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Loci of Sociolinguistic Intelligence: Do they Correlate with English Language Verbalism?	WILHELMINA C. BULLECEER Nueva Vizcaya State University Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Morale and Job Performance of Municipal :Local Government Unit Employees of Alfonso Solista , Ifugao: Its Implications to Office Management	LORNA C. ILDEFONSO Ifugao State University
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Special Topics**
Room **4**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	A Correlational Analysis on the Condition of Lodging Houses and Student's Academic Performance	PHILNER P. SALINDO JOEL T. UBAT Negros Oriental State University Guihulngan Campus
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Aspects of Socio-Economic Status and Academic Achievement of Grade 3 Pupils of General Aniceto Lacson Elementary School	LINDSEY LOUISE D. BERNABAT ARAGON A. DECHIMO JR. ANDREA MAE V. LANGGA JENNYLYN M. VILLARUZ Cadiz Viejo Negros, Occidental
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Indices of Quality Education in Asian Countries	HELEN BOHOLANO NENITA LAPINGCAO BERNARDITA SOLEDAD LYDIA TINGCANG RENAN ELCULLADA Cebu Normal University
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Asian Integration Awareness and Preservation Practices of B'laan Students of Landan National High School	ANNACEL D. MALIDA AVA CLARE MARIE O. ROBLES Mindanao State University-GenSan
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Computer Skills and Flexible Learning Activities (FLA) Engagement of Outcomes-Based Teacher Education Curriculum (OBTEC) Students	JENNIFER G. ABADIA ARAGON A. DECHIMO JR. EDILYN JANE C. DULAY RJ GRACE L. FUENTES LORENE J. MAHILUM Cadiz Viejo Negros, Occidental
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	The Instructional Supervisory Practices of School Heads and Cooperating Teachers	RHONDA VAIL G. LEYALEY Kalinga State University Tabuk City, Kalinga
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Language Studies**
Room **5**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Syntactic Patterns of Codeswitching among Students in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Catanduanes	REASHIELA LUCENA KHAN Department of Education Region V

1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Fil-ing-Bis Code Switching Bilang Midyum sa Pagtuturo ng Filipino at ang Pagtanggap ng mga Mag-aaral sa Paggamit nito sa kanilang Pagkatuto	GINE MAE LABITAD LAGNASON De Lasalle University
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Non Cognitive Attributes As Correlates of Academic Performance	JENNIFER RAYMUND R. TALLUNGAN MARITA F. BANCUAL MERCY T. LAS MARIAS SHEILA AMOR S. OLONAN ANDRES Z. TAGUIAM Nueva Vizcaya State University Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Metacognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies of the Prospective EFL Pre-Service Teacher	GEMMA R. PASCUAL Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	The Use of Filipino and English as Medium of Instruction in the Teaching of Engineering in Tertiary Level	MARIA CHARLENE P. MELEGRITO Polytechnic University of the Philippines Sta. Mesa, Manila
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	An Analysis of Common Grammatical Errors in Composition Writing of 2 nd year English Major Education Students of ISU-Echague: A Basis for Remediation:	JOY MARIE P. PADDAYUMAN Isabela State University
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IPed Studies- Languages**
Room **6**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
1:15 PM – 1:30 PM	Presenter 1	Ibanag Basic Grammar	RICHELLE G. AGGABAO Isabela State University Cabagan, Isabela
1:30 PM – 1:45 PM	Presenter 2	Pahambing na Pagsusuri sa Pitong Tatalingang Mangyan ng Oriental Mindoro Intelektuwalisasyon ng Wikang Filipino	ELISA T. RAMIREZ IAN M. CRISTOBAL DepEd Oriental Mindoro
1:45 PM – 2:00 PM	Presenter 3	Ang Ponolohiya ng Wikang Itawes	RODEL B. GUZMAN Isabela State University Echague , Isabela
2:00 PM – 2:15 PM	Presenter 4	Deskriptibong Pag-aaral sa Morpolohiya ng Wikang Tandaganon sa Surigao del Sur	ANNIE Y. SAMARCA Surigao del Sur State University
2:15 PM – 2:30 PM	Presenter 5	Ubfia as Early Childhood Language Teaching and Learning Model among the Kachakran in Barlig, Mountain Province	MARIA G. CHAWATEN Paracelis National High School DepEd Mt. Province
2:30 PM - 2:45 PM	Presenter 6	Development and Validation of Learning Module In Iloko Grammar and Orthography	CHERYL B. DIZA North Luzon Philippines State College
2:45 PM – 3:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

PARALLEL SESSION 5

Topics/Area **Special Topics- Health, Food, and Nutrition Studies**
Room **1**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Effectiveness of Diabetes Education Program on the Therapeutic Regimen of Diabetes Mellitus Clients	MELANA V. QUINTOS Southern Luzon State University Quezon Province
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Nutritional Status and eating habits of selected Grade IV Pupils in Echague, Isabela	NOVER D. ESTEBAN RODEL B. GUZMAN MARTINAL R. PENALBER RAUL A. RAMON III MILLICENT GIA T. LINATOC Isabela State University
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Spiritual Practices: An Avenue of Hope for Cancer Patients	DHENALYN AQUINO-DEJELO CARMELA BARRIOS Southern Luzon State University Quezon Province
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	The Daily Food Intake , Daily Physical Activities and the Physical Fitness Performance of Grade 11 Students SY 2016-2017	ARLENE L. DAVE New Cabalan National High School- Olongapo DepEd Olongapo
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Teeter-Totter Model of Burden-bearing Among Filipino Teenage Mothers: Its Implication to Sex Education and Philippine Alternative Learning System	FLORENCE NAWEW- BAHNI ALONA C. COSTALES Saint Mary's University Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Teenage Mothers on Breastfeeding	MARY JANE J. BULUSAN GEMMA R. PASCUAL MIA Q COLUMBANO ERLINDA C. LAGGUI Cagayan State University
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	The Gastronomical Heritage of Lallo	ALTHEA A. MANUEL RONALD A. ESPADA Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Impact Study of Lucban Health Information, Education, Program and Services to the Target Barangay	CLARISSA D. MAGUYON SANDRA D. ELMA AURELIO TEODORO D. MAGUYON III LUIS MIGUEL P. SALUDEZ Province of Quezon
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Lifestyle Modification Program for Hypertensive Adolescents	CARMELA V. IMPERIAL FRITZIE L. AZOGUE
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IPeD Studies**
Room **2**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Diversity and Distribution of Nito Plants (Lygodium sp.) at the Ati Ancestral Domain at Barotac Viejo, Iloilo	JOHNNY B. DOLOR Steven John E. Dela Cruz Iloilo State College of Fisheries-Main Tiwi
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Health Status Determinants of the Aetas in Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental: Basis for Health Empowerment Intervention Program	EMMA SOJOR-MATE DepEd Negros Oriental Negros Oriental State University

4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Bagbaggue: A Traditional Healing Practice that Offers an Alternative Paradigm to Health	REX C. DELOS REYES CLIFFORD GERARDO DepEd Isabela
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Challenges and Coping Practices of Five Affected Children Living in the Badjao Indigenous Community in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	KRISCILE PRINCESS C. FERNANDEZ JONA MAE G. DELA TORRE Palawan State University
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Northern Luzon Agta's Life: A Systematic View of Qualitative Evidence	MARTINA DELOS REYES PENALBER Isabela State University Echague, Isabela
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Mental and Spiritual Development of Ayta College Students As Influenced by Education	REMY M. CHANTENGCO Pulong Santol National High School DepEd Pampanga
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Economic Status of Aetas in Padungsul, Gattaran, Cagayan	MYLENE B. TUMAMAO Cagayan State University
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Quality of Life Experienced By Badjaos in Lucena City	MELVIN D. CADAQ REGINE TALISAYON Southern Luzon State University
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Belenismo: Kultural na Representasyon ng mga Tarlaquenos sa Bayan ng Tarlac	RACHELLE C. ESPELETA De Lasalle University
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Documentation And Analysis Of The Kalinga Indigenous Games	RYAN T. PENGCO DepEd Isabela
6:00 PM- 6:15 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Special Topics**
Room **3**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	CICS Computer-Aided Examination of CSU at Lal-lo	VICKY B. AGCAOILI MARK ANTHONY A. ABARCA ANGELO S. PEDRALVEZ Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Secondary School Teachers' Training Needs Assessment in Mondragon Northern Samar: Basis for Extension Program of the College of Science- University of Eastern Philippines	OLGA DG. UNAY University of Eastern Philippines Northern Samar
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Strategic Priorities, Management Competencies and Performance of Schools Divisions in Negros Island Region	MARY ANN M. TEMPROSA Silliman University
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Transition from Pre-service to In-service Teacher: Experiences of Novice Biological Science Teacher in the Field of Teaching	JAKE CALIGAGAN SYRA DAYRIT MELISA ZIA FERNANDEZ CHARITO LACSON RIQQA SAGABAEN ANNA DOMINIQUE TORRES Holy Angel University
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Faculty Teaching Performance of Selected Cebu Technological University Campuses	LYNETTE MATEA S. CAMELLO SUZZETTE T. ELLADORA CRYSALI THERESE R. DAYAGANON VIRGINI S. ALBARRACIN Cebu Technological University Argao, Cebu

4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Attitudes Towards Supervision and Teaching Performance of teachers in Selected Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in the District of Cabagan, Isabela	JOCELYN T. RODRIGUEZ Biwag Elementary School DepEd Isabela
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Courseware of Cagayan State University at Lal-lo	MARY JANE B. HABON FERNAN W. AMMAQUI Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Lived Experiences of Instructors in College of Business Management: A Non-Teacher By Profession	MARDIE E. BUCJAN Surigao del Sur State University
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Content, Function, Communication and Benefits of Kindergarten Teacher Communities in Facebook	KHATRINA T. GUEVARRA Centro Escolar University Manila
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Why I want To Teach: Exploring Factors Affecting Students' Career Choice to Become Teachers	ARMINA B. MANGAOIL TERESITA T. RUNGDUIN ARTHUR S. ABULENCIA WENSLEY M. REYES Philippine Normal University
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	Presenter 11	Impact of Transformational Leadership of School Principals to Teachers Commitment to K-12 Education Program	LYNDA CHRISTINE V. DIAZ Divine World College of San Jose Occidental Mindoro
6:15 PM – 6:30 PM	Presenter 12	Job Satisfaction and Commitment of Faculty of Teacher Education Programs in State Universities in Cagayan Valley, Philippines	EVELYN B. CRISTOBAL Isabela State University San Mariano, Isabela
6:30 PM – 6:45 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **Basic Education Studies**
Room **4**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	The Learning Styles of Students of Sta. Isabel National High School: A Basis for Complementary Instructional Modes	MIA D. MADDUMA Sta. Isabel National High School DepEd City of Ilagan
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Non-Intellective Factors and Learning Performance of High School Students in DepEd Public Schools	PERFECTO B. CIMA FRANCA III Western Mindanao State University
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Weighed and Found Wanting: A Case Study on the Scholastic Competence of Babag National High School' College Entrants	PORFERIO M. ALMERINO, JR. Cebu Technological University- Main Campus
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Student's Perceptual Learning Styles and Teacher's Teaching Styles and their Relationship to the Academic Performance in English of Grade 10 Students of Reina Mercedes Vocational and Industrial School	MARIA LOURDES A. UGALE Our Lady of the Pillar College Cauayan City, Isabela
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	The Developmental Career Guidance Program for Selected Secondary Schools of Isabela	JURGEN PASION Jet Montessori School of Ramon Ramon, Isabela

4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Adequacy of Science Laboratories and Academic performance in Science of Grade VI Pupils in Public Elementary Schools in the District of Subic, Zambales	ERIC Z. KLINEFELTER Olongapo City National High School DepEd Olongapo City JAULINO M. BUENO JR. Subic Central School DepEd Zambales
5: 00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Experiences of Teachers on Classroom Observation: Basis for the Development of Aligned K to 12 Edukasyong Pagpapakatao (EsP) Observation Tool	JEAN R. CANLAS Division City of San Fernando
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Elementary Teachers' Attitudes on Departmentalized Instructional Model	JEAN R. CANLAS MARY JANE P. SORIANO DepEd Division of San Fernando
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Multicultural Awareness of Selected Grade 10 Social Studies teachers in Angeles City	JOSHUA EMMANUEL B. BALBOA LANDER JAN B. DAYRIT ELWAY RAIN A. MENDOZA Holy Angel University
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Survey of Assessment Methods in Early Childhood Education: The Case of San Fernando, Pampanga	AIRA E. LAXA De Lasalle University
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Topics/Area **IP and Culture Studies**
Room **5**

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Analysis of Balamban Dance as Basis for Creating Movement Pattern in Balamban Festival Streetdancing	APOLONIO P. ESPIRITU, JR. Santiago City National High School Santiago City, Isabela
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Pahiwatig ng Nguyain at Lagukin: Ritwal at Salaysayin ng mga Piling Putahe, Uyamin at Inuming mga Lucbanin at Tayabasinis	MARIDEL DE LEON VILLALON DepEd Quezon
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Festivals in Bulacan: The Culture Capital of the Philippines	CAROL P. TAPIC Marcelo H. Del Pilar National High School
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Ethno-History of Echague: The Queen Town of Isabela	HAROLD S. DELA CRUZ Cagayan State University
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Ang Pagpapahalaga ng Fangar sa Paracelis National High School, Paracelis, Mt. Province	MARILOU M. CAYAP Paracelis National High School DepEd Mt. Province
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Traditional Dance Practices of the Indigenous People of Carol-an: A Teaching Tool for K-12 Program	KARLA G. CASTOR Central Philippines State University Negros Occidental
5:00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	The Ambivalence of Pangkukulam Experiences Among the Barangay Folks of Cambong, Lal-lo, Cagayan	MYLENE B. TUMAMAO Cagayan State University
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Dekolonisasyon ng Simbahan: Ang Ritwal ng Pagpapahiyang	GLENN IRWIN CRUZ REYNON De Lasalle University-Manila
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Assessment of Indigenous Peoples' Education in Iram II Elementary School for SY 2015-2016 Division of Olongapo City: Basis for Proposed Action Plan	ZALDY D. DANAYTAN JR. Division of Olongapo City
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Time	Activity	Research Title	Presenter/s
3:15 PM -3:30 PM	Orientation and Introduction of Presenters		
3:30 PM – 3:45 PM	Presenter 1	Assessing the Awareness of the Effects of Climate Change Among Tertiary Students	REYSON P. RAYMUNDO GENEVIVE D. GARCIA Isabela State University Echague, Isabela
3:45 PM – 4:00 PM	Presenter 2	Assessment of the Proposed Modification of the Existing Plant Bed Wastewater Treatment System of Central Philippine University	JESSIE S. BAÑES Central Philippine University Jaro, Ilo Cityyilo
4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Presenter 3	Disaster and Reduction Management Among Higher Education Institutions : A Proposed Framework	JENNIFER D. PAÑO Cebu Normal University Cebu City, Philippines
4:15 PM – 4:30 PM	Presenter 4	Adaptive Capacity and Academic Resiliency of Selected Coastal Communities in SARGEN: Implications for Sustainable Development	AVA CLARE MARIE O. ROBLES Mindanao State University-Gen San Campus General Santos City, South Cotabato
4:30 PM – 4:45 PM	Presenter 5	Biodiversity Survey of Macrofungi at Cagayan State University , Lal-lo Campus	ZARINA KATE C. LAGGUI Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
4:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Presenter 6	Socio Economic Characteristics and the Impact of Anthropogenic Activities in Southern Cauayan Municipal Forest and Watershed Reserve	MAE FLOR G. POSADAS Central Philippines State University
5:00 PM – 5:15 PM	Presenter 7	Influence of Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid (ANAA) on Lubeg (SYZYgium spp.) Marcots	ANGELINA T. GONZALES Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:15 PM – 5:30 PM	Presenter 8	Demographic Profile and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Coastal Fisherfolks of Palanan, Isabela	DONAME A. REYES CHARYMAE G. PADIOS Isabela State University Roxas, Isabela
5:30 PM – 5:45 PM	Presenter 9	Effects of Soil Type and Seed Inoculants on Germination, Seedling Vigor and Yield of Upland Rice	MARIBEL L. FERNANDEZ Cagayan State University Lallo, Cagayan
5:45 PM – 6:00 PM	Presenter 10	Financial Management Practices and Problems of Corn Producers in Alfonsolista, Ifugao	LORNA C. ILDEFONSO Ifugao State University Potia, Alfonsolista, Ifugao
6:00 PM – 6:15 PM	Presenter 11	Impact Of Rural Electrification On Micro-business At Del Pilar, San Mariano, Isabela (Nam-Ay Nga Partwat Ti Silaw)	JOSHUA C. CABACCAN Philippine Normal University-North Luzon
6:15 PM – 6:30 PM	OPEN FORUM		

Abstracts

**HERBAL-BASED TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL KNOWLEDGE OF ATI INHABITANTS
IN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AT BAROTAC VIEJO, ILOILO**

Edmer D. Bernardo
Peter Paul S. De La Cruz
Iloilo State College of Fisheries-Main Tiwi

Ati people are regarded as experts in herbal-based traditional medicine practices. Their lives are devoted primarily to the collection and processing of plants for medicines for illnesses not only for self-consumption but also for selling. The communities in which they live are abundant with plants which they utilize for the purpose. This study surveyed on the indigenous information in treating illnesses in the Ati Community their methods of preparation. Also, the primary health care problems of the inhabitants were also determined. Eight (8) permanent plots (10m x 10m) were established. Two (2) informants or elderly medicine women from the Ati tribe were asked to walk into the plots and asked to identify all plant species used as medicines in their community. Information on the plant parts, uses and method of use were recorded. Eleven (11) plants species were recorded and identified to treat twenty (ailments). Leaves, aerial parts, and roots were the most common parts used as medicine. Formulations were fresh juice, paste), decoction with boiled water, semi-solid, oil, and semisolid preparation with oil).

Keywords: *Herbal-Based Traditional Medicinal Knowledge, Ati Inhabitants, Ancestral Domain, and Barotac Viejo*

**ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS UTILIZED
BY CAROLANOS' INDIGENOUS HEALERS**

Joehaida S. Oquias
Central Philippines State University- Main Campus

A qualitative research study was carried out to collect information on the use of medicinal plants by the Indigenous healers of Carol-anon Tribe who live in the mountainous area of Barangay Carol-an, Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental. Herbal medicine is still considered an integral component of indigenous health care system of any tribal community. Personal interview regarding experiences of identified indigenous healers were grounded on indigenous knowledge in treating 20 common diseases and illnesses in the area was basically the heart of information relayed by the healers. Vegetation survey was also conducted to investigate and confirm the information. A total of 60 species of medicinal plants were composed of herbs, shrubs, trees and vines. Majority of plant part utilized in the treatment were not limited to “uyok” or leaf but “tagok” or sap were also considered. Most of these remedies were prepared as “purawon” or pure while others have added ingredients such as “kalamay” or sugar, water, “lana” or coconut oil and “gata” or coconut milk and which were either administered topically or orally. Of the 60 medicinal plants, 15 were reportedly to be already scarce in the area. The Carolanos are still partly dependent on these medicinal plant since it is a good remedy that answers their immediate need for cure of their diseases and illnesses, their financial incapability for hospitalization and supports their own belief system.

BUKIDNON KARULANO FARMING PRACTICES: CULTURAL RELEVANCE, PRESERVATION, AND PROMOTION

Riza Stephanie A. Alfaras, Joel A. Perez, Maria Lorina B. Crobes and Christyflor M. Escordial
Central Philippines State University

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are integral members of the society whose knowledge and views about the world contributed to the foundations of modern civilization. However, as mainstream communities have turned to modern ways of thinking, such indigenous knowledge has gradually declined both in practice and visibility. Thus, this paper examines the farming practices and how they remain relevant in the preservation and promotion of the culture and traditions of the Bukidnon Karulano, a Cebuano-speaking ethnic group in the mountainous area of barangay Carol-an in Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental. A descriptive research design using survey and interview methods were employed to describe the tribe’s farming practices in terms of land preparation, water management, weed control, fertilizer application, pest and disease control, and planting and harvesting. Results revealed that high evidence of farming practices are apparent among the IP farmers particularly on land preparation, weed and pest control, and planting and harvesting activities. Meantime, it was found that they lacked irrigation practices (or farm water management).

FROM COMMUNITY TO CITY: THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BADJAO OF SITIO CALLE JON, BATANGAS CITY

Tricia Aian Belleza, Christian Maria Amor C. Palacio, Roselyn B. Rejuso, Leighlan Jasper J. Rosario,
Jayson Patrick B. Samonteza and Jedelyn O. Wenceslao
Elizabeth Seton School

This paper described the life of Badjao in terms of language, livelihood, religious belief, cultural practices, education, gender roles and political system, and documented their lived experience in their community in Mindanao and in the city before and after being of part of a new community in Batangas. Descriptive phenomenological method was chosen to explore the lived experiences of Badjao. The study is involved of 13 Badjaos from Born Again Church, Batangas City, who have experienced living from their dominant geographical location to cities living on their own, and lastly became part of a Badjao community in Batangas. More than this, the respondents were selected according to their sex, in order to address the lived experiences of both sexes, and age. Badjao with these characteristics, who are likely to experience, know about, or have insights into the research topic, were selected. Interview guide questions made by the researchers as the instrument of the study were used. The questionnaire is composed of two parts; part 1 explores the demographic information of the respondents while part 2 is consists of interview guide questions that will reveal information about the research topic. The gathered information were treated using Groenewald’s (2004) analysis on phenomenological research with the following procedure: bracketing and phenomenological reduction, delineating units of meaning, clustering of meanings to form themes, and validating and/or modifying. The lived experience of Badjao in terms of education, livelihood, gender roles, religious beliefs, cultural practices and security were divided into, Badjao Community in Mindanao, Life in the City and Badjao Community in the City to identify which of those have changed and retained. This paper was made because the researchers believe that there needs to have more research about the subjective experience of Badjao from their origin place to the city.

Key terms: *Indigenous People, Badjao, Cultural Practices, Education, Indigenous Culture*

**LEARNING SYSTEM OF AYANGAN AND TUWALI TRIBES: BASIS FOR LOCALIZATION AND INDIGENIZATION
OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE EDUCATION (IPED) CURRICULUM**

Cezar Gaño De Gracia
*Wigan Integrated School
DepED Isabela*

The Ayangan and Tawali Tribes resided in barangay Taliktik and Wigan, Cordon, Isabela, barangay Ifugao Village, Diffun, Quirino and barangay Papaya, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya were the identified and suggested indigenous community in Region 02 by the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) to be interviewed, observed and have immersion regarding their indigenous learning systems in terms of their language and literature, ethnomathematics, ethnoscience, customs and rituals and livelihood where most of the people belong to an indigenous community group. The objective of this research is to come up with an indigenized and localized Indigenous People Education (IPED) curriculum which is based on the culture, research and the present needs of the indigenous people learners. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique in selecting the reliable and credible respondents and ethnographic-participatory type of research was used so that the IP elders and teacher-respondents could involve and corroborate in making an indigenized and localized IPED Curriculum for Ayangan and Tawali Tribes. The findings of this study revealed that the present IPED curriculum does not cater the current needs of the Ayangan and Tawali Tribe learners in terms of their native language that should be used as Mother Tongue and medium of instruction beginning from preparatory to grade three pupils. Their culture is used to be rich but now it is gradually lost, changed, and forgotten because of religious affiliation, beliefs, media, educational system contents in the DepED, and enculturation from other groups of people.

TRADITIONAL HEALING PRACTICES OF BARANGAY CAMINGAWAN RESIDENTS

Annalyne D. Recaña, Maria Lorina B. Crobes and Lady Love Talurong
Central Philippines State University

Over years of human existence people were dependent on plants and other resources in nature to treat illnesses. With modernization, traditional culture had undergone diffusions. The conservative ethnic minorities slowly embraced modernization, not only in ways of living but also in healing practices. The study dealt with Traditional Healing Practices of Barangay Camingawan residents. This also investigated other healing practices common in the barangay aside from the traditional way to find out which of these healing systems they usually practiced in treatment of diseases. This also aimed at gaining knowledge on the respondents’ attitude towards traditional healing practices to have insight on how these people deal with illnesses amidst modernization. Of descriptive type of study this utilized validated and reliability – tested self-made questionnaire as primary means of collecting data from 334 respondents in Camingawan; it used Slovin’s formula to determine sample size and simple random sampling in collecting data. The study showed that most of respondents were catholics, high school level and the least were college graduates. Many were IPs from households of 5 members. Their most common traditional healing practices were use of medicinal plants, massage and smoke ritual. Most go to doctors for treatment. The traditional way of healing is not dependent on their sexes. Educational attainment has bearing on their healing practices.

Keywords: *traditional healing, medicinal plants, smoke rituals*

**REVISITING THE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DESIGNS OF T'BOLI HOUSES
IN LAKE SEBU AND THEIR CULTURAL ALLUSION**

Mildred F. Accad and Claire Ann Espallardo
Sultan Kudarat State University

Authentic houses in the tribal areas like in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, need to be documented and promoted. Native designs of houses constructed by T'boli carpenters and designers are analyzed based on the pattern and origins. The structural analysis covers the identification of materials, assembly and construction techniques. Local knowledge through series of observation and interview schedule was unveiled. Architectural floor plans and elevations were technically re-illustrated. Informants and tribal elders confirmed the information and interpretations. Ethical standards were observed, and the study is conducted in coordination with the National Commission for Indigenous People and Municipal Tourism Office. Saturation of information ended up with 25 participants and respondents. The findings revealed that gable type grass roofing is still evident and the reversed opening windows that sometimes became door shutter are still in place. T'boli terms of the parts of floor plan like the “Blaba” elevated floor and at the same time sleeping flat form, “Lowo” or the floor area, the “Desyung” and “Klabu” or honor area with a canopy seems like an altar of valuables and status symbols among others. Fish mouth technique assembly using bamboo on simple knot tying techniques. The pride of having authentic designs is the claims of the tribesmen that depict their way of life and survival. Therefore, the substantial empowerment of the treasure they have, signifies the will to sustain transmitting their local knowledge and values to their successors although, there are already modern architectural structures in the village. Thus, highlighting the Philippine architecture is one way to cultivate a culture of national pride.

Keywords: *Philippine Architecture, T'boli house structural study*

**CAMMARAL AS AN INDIGENOUS METHOD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION AMONG
THE GA'DANG IN PARACELIS, MT. PROVINCE**

Rona Lyn B. Velasco
Paracelis National High School, DepEd-Mt. Province

Cammaral is the Ga’dang term for taboo. It serves an important function in the community because, for many years, it has preserved water and forest resources. Unfortunately, with the growing population and urbanization of Paracelis, Mt. Province, such resources are now depleted. My qualitative study will contribute to the formulation of policies or framework, which can help in the implementation of environment-related programs in the municipality. In addition, it will be both the basis in developing instructional materials on sustainable development that can be integrated in Araling Panlipunan. My research will discuss how cammaral is practiced and argue that it is an indigenous method of environmental preservation. Qualitative data will be generated by narratives and conversations through field research.

THE USE OF TRADITIONAL CLIMATE KNOWLEDGE BY THE IRAYA MANGYANS OF MINDORO

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This ethnographic research investigated the use of Traditional Climate Knowledge (TCK) of the Iraya Mangyans of Sitio Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro. Data were collected from in-depth interviews among elders and validated by the tourism officer and minority school teacher. The inventory showed that the Iraya Mangyans have rich TCK which is derived from their observations of nature and some based on their rituals. The TCK has been found relevant to the community and has kept them safe from natural disasters over the years, ensured food security for their families and most importantly, made them resilient to the local impacts of climate change. Although the indigenous community of Sitio Hinugasan is unaware of climate change and its local impacts, some coping strategies to overcome such phenomenon are evident and have become part of their daily lives.

Keywords: Traditional Climate Knowledge, Iraya Mangyans, Sitio Hinugasan, Climate Change

PANIMULANG PAGLIKOM SA BUHAY NA WIKANG AETA MAG-ANCHI SA SITIO BACAO, DONA JOSEFA, PALAYAN CITY, NUEVA ECIJA

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Tinatalakay ng papel na ito ang mga salitang buhay o patuloy na ginagamit ng mga katutubong Aeta na nakilala bilang mga Aeta Mag-anchi na nakatira noon sa ilang bahagi ng Pampanga ngunit dahil sa pagsabog ng Bulkang Pinatubo ay inilipat sa Palayan City, Nueva Ecija. Delubiyong maituturing ang nangyaring ito para sa mga Aeta dahil sa hindi lamang ang tirahan nila ang nawasak kung hindi maging ang kanilang pagsasama bilang tribo. Nagwatak-watak sila at marahil ngayo'y hindi na magkakakilala subalit biyaya pa ring matatawag ang pagkabuhay ng marami sa kanila na ngayon ay patuloy na hinaharap ang hamon ng pagpapanatili ng kultura at wika ng kanilang tribo. Naging batayan ng pag-aaral na ito, ang alamin ang mga buhay pang mga termino o mga salitang ginagamit ng tribo sa pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay sa kabila ng mga bagay na maaaring humadlang sa kanila upang patuloy na gamitin at isagawa ang kanilang wika at kultura sa lugar na nabanggit. Napag-alam sa pag-aaral na mga Aeta Mag-anchi ay dating nakatira sa Pampanga at Zambales subalit nang pumutok ang bulkang Pinatubo ay nailipat sa ilan sa mga resettlement area kabilang na nga roon ang Sitio Bacao. Multilinggwang ang mga nakapanayam na respondante, bukod sa kanilang bernakular na wikang Aeta Mag-achi sanay rin silang magsalita ng wikang Tagalog, Sambal, Ilocano at English. Samantalang karamihan naman sa kanila ay nakatungtong lamang ng elementarya sa pag-aaral. Natuklasan ding kahit na nailapat ang mga Aeta sa gitna ng mga Katagalugan ay maraming salitang Aeta Mag-anchi pa rin ang patuloy na ginagamit ng mga kasapi ng tribo. Kabilang rito ang mga salitang ginagamit na katawagan sa kasuotan, relihiyon, tahanan o bahay, paaralan, pagkain, pamilya, ritwal o seremonya, mga salitang ginagamit sa paglalarawan, at kapaligiran. Nalikom rin ang mga karaniwang pangungusap na kanila pa ring ginagamit sa pakikipag-usap sa araw-araw. Naniniwala ang mga mananaliksik na ang patuloy na paggamit ng mga salitang ito sa iba't ibang domeyn ang naging susi ng pagiging buhay ng wika. Ang patuloy na pagsasagawa at paniniwala sa mga ritwal at pamahiin ng tribo ang isa pa ring dahilan kung bakit patuloy na ginagamit ang wika sapagkat ang buhay na wika ay repleksyon ng buhay na kultura.

Mga susing salita: wika, Aeta Mag-anchi , domeyn, language maintenance

BROADENING SPACE FOR THE INDIGENOUS IN THE ONGOING EDUCATION REFORM

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One of the multiple facets of communication studies is communication policy and planning. As a communication student, teacher, and practitioner, I had involved in health policy. However, with the ongoing education reform, I imposed upon myself to more closely look into recent education policies. Hence, I argue that education policies, just like health policies, are fundamentally communication policies. More specifically, my exploratory work focuses on research courses in Senior High School (SHS) of Kto12 (RA 10533) in relation to Indigenous Knowledge Practices and Customary Laws (NCIP AO No. 1 of 2012), Indigenous Peoples Education (DO No. 62 of 2011 and DO No. 32 of 2015) and Research Management Guidelines (DO No. 16 of 2017). For these, I run a personal project called Knowledge Management for Kto12 (KM4K12). My paper presentation (1) discusses the vision, mission, and goals of KM4K12; (2) reports the outcomes of the faculty of a school in Mt. Province that availed of this project; and (3) proposes a school-based operational framework that can help carry out the IPEd goals of the Schools Division Office (SDO). My qualitative data set includes policy papers, curriculum/training design, text messages or SMS, outcomes, and field notes.

ETHNOBOTANY OF THE BUHID TRIBE OF OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

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The Buhid is one of the eight (8) major tribes in the Province of Occidental Mindoro that has been striving for survival and exhibiting self-determination in the midst of both hostile fellow Filipinos of the lowland and the rugged habitat of the hinterland. Endowed with a unique culture of silence and resilience, members of the Buhid Tribe are able to adapt the use of plants according to the different essentials of their culture. Ethnobotany is the scientific study of the relationships that exist between plants and cultures focusing on how plants are used, managed, and perceived across human societies. This study explored how the Buhid Tribe uses plants as food, medicine, shelter and clothing. Through snowball sampling, the leader in the community identified other fellow elders who are plant experts and were invited to join the study. Findings revealed that the utilization of plants in the Buhid world is integrated in the different facets of their culture such as: spiritual, emotional, political, social and biological. There were a total of sixty-five (65) taxa of food plants; twenty-five (25) taxa of medicinal plants; twenty (20) taxa of shelter plants; eleven (11) taxa of ritual plants; eighteen (18) taxa of plants as materials for artifacts and instruments; and twelve (12) taxa of plants with miscellaneous use. With these, it is recommended to enhance and intensify the cultivation and conservation of the plants of the Buhid Tribe to ensure food security and cultural preservation.

Keywords: Buhid; Mangyan; Ethnobotany

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL IN CIVIC EDUCATION

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The study endeavored to determine the nature and extent of political participation of indigenous women leaders of Echague, Isabela from 2013 to 2015. This study focused on the conventional types of political participations, the relationship between the demographic profile and extent of their political participations, and problems they encountered in relation to their political participations. This research used descriptive survey method using questionnaire, unstructured interview, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The statistical tools employed in the analyses of data were frequency count, mean, standard deviation with qualitative descriptions, and ordinal chi-square. It was found out that the profile variables of the respondents are independent from the extent of their political participation, $p > .05$, with non-significant effect. The political participation of the indigenous women leaders of Echague, Isabela is low (2.28 with .76 as its standard deviation) despite government's call for more active involvement. To heighten awareness on political involvement of women leaders, education and educational institutions should take the lead by promoting programs thru instruction. Hence the Supplementary Learning Materials (SLM) in Civic Education is proposed to teach, address, and give possible solutions to the specific political participations of the indigenous women that contributed to their low involvement, and to improve the extent of their political participations. The members of the Local Government Unit and other stakeholders in Echague should work hand in hand to create gender and ethnic sensitive development plans, and political empowerment plans that serve as short and long term plans and guidelines.

Keywords: Political Participation, Indigenous Women, Civic Education, Conventional

LIVING INDIGENOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF THE GADDANGS OF CAUAYAN CITY

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The study attempted to identify, describe and document the living indigenous beliefs and practices on social gatherings of the Gaddangs in Mabantad, Cauayan City, Isabela across the various celebrations, drawing its implication to Indigenous Education and the formulation of an integrated and outcomes-based syllabus in the subject Philippine Society and Culture offered in General Education of Indigenous Peoples Education Curriculum. Observations, immersion, interviews and documentary analysis of data about the Gaddangs in Mabantad, Cauayan City, Isabela, revealed that Gaddangs have rich cultural identities different from other ethnic groups particularly in baptism, birthday, fiesta, wedding, healing of the sick and death and burial practices. The acceptance, observance and persistence of the indigenous beliefs and practices during social gathering bring the Gaddangs closer and have better social relationships. Unfortunately, these beliefs and practices are gradually vanishing because of the advent of modernization and Christianization. However, Gaddangs still adhere to the preservation of their practices despite the advancement of science and technology. These social and cultural beliefs and practices can be integrated into Indigenous Education Curriculum through an indigenized and localized instructional material. From the results, an integrated and outcomes-based syllabus in the subject Philippine Society and Culture offered in General Education of Indigenous Peoples Education Curriculum is developed and proposed.

Keywords: culture, curriculum, indigenous education, living beliefs, practices

LOYONG AS SOCIAL CAPITAL

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Among the Balangao people in Mt. Province, loyong is a bag that contains several ingredients: fuwe (beetle nut), lawed (ikmo leaves), apor (lime), and ngatngat (tobacco leaves). These are mixed and chewed together as moma. This practice usually initiates socialization wherein one gets to know and eventually mingles with others including strangers. It also strengthens the relationship of the people in a community. When I was in elementary grades, I noticed that old women prepared the complete ingredients in their loyong before going to the fields. These are eventually shared along the way, and greetings are stretched into conversations. My study explains how the moma is prepared. I also propose that loyong is a social capital. As a science teacher, I am also interested in investigating the chemical reaction of the ingredients that produce the red substance. I will generate qualitative data out of conversations, visual images, and autobiographical accounts.

KATUTUBO AT KONTEMPORARYONG AWITING ILOKANO: ISANG PAGSASALIN AT PAGSUSURI

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Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakapokus sa pagsasalin at pagsusuri ng mga piling katutubo at kontemporaryong awiting Ilokano. Ginagamit ang estilo ng pagsasalin na iminungkahi ni N.B. Bendalan. Sinuri ang mga akdang partikular ang mga katangian batay sa estilo ng paglalahad, uri ng wika at tema o paksa, pagpapahalagang panlipunan at pandamdamin. Limang mula sa walong estratehiya ng pagsasalin ni N.B. Bendalan ang ginamit sa pagsasalin. Ito ang pagsasalang sansalita-bawat-sansalita, literal, matapat, saling semantiko at komunikasyong salin. Ang estilong ginamit sa paglalahad ng mga awitin ay paglalarawan, pagsasalaysay at paggamit ng tayutay. Ang wikang ginamit ay mga salitang malalalim o hindi na maintindihan sa kontemporaryong lipunan. Ang mga nangibabaw na paksa o tema ay dalisay na pag-ibig, bigong pag-ibig, pag-iwas sa tukso at pagsisisi. Maraming mahalagang bagay ang mapupulot sa mga awitin na nagsilbing inspirasyon sa mga mambabasa gaya ng mga pagpapahalagang panlipunan tulad ng pagrespeto sa kababaihan at pagpapahalaga sa pamilya at mga kaugaliang Filipino na nagpapakita ng tunay na pag-ibig, pagiging matapat, at pagiging mapagtiwala.

APUGID AMONG THE LICOY OF PARACELIS, MT. PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

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Apugid is an indigenous healing practice among the Licoy ethnolinguistic group in Paracelis, Mt. Province, Philippines. It is performed particularly for unavoidable or contingent circumstances such as an accident or an injury. I went through this process when I was eight years old. My finger was accidentally injured by a cousin with a knife. Apparently, an old woman was invited to perform apugid at home. Similarly, it was performed for a soldier-cousin, who came from a battle in Mindanao. A pig was butchered, and the community was invited for lunch. My qualitative study (1) narrates how apugid is performed, (2) infers indigenous notions and dimension of injury and healing, and (3) revisits the value of this practice in relation to community life. Data will be generated primarily through key informant interview and conversations. In line with contextualization, localization, and indigenization, I recommend that this practice be included in the content of health subjects.

“IKAT”: AN ETHNO- MATHEMATICS OF INDIGENOUS WEAVING AMONG THE YOGAD OF ECHAGUE IN ISABELA

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Long before the Spaniards founded Camarag, the Yogads as well as the Gaddangs living around it were sufficiently prosperous, growing crops from their fertile soil and trading the products of their industry with other towns of the Valley. The Christian towns of Cagayan and Isabela, traded with the natives of the Camarag area, buying cloths and wax. In a letter to the Spanish King, dated December 6, 1752, the Dominican Provincial stated : “Vessels from the capital of Cagayan go some 50 leagues upstream to exchange their salt and iron with the wax and the cotton of the pagans; from what they say, each of these businessman used to bring down annually 4,000 bales of cotton, with every bale containing 18.97 .” Before textiles were used, people wore bark cloth garments . These were made from pounded bark and could be considered a remote cousin of felt cloth. Textiles were initially only worn by the wealthy. As such they were prestigious, and many were reserved for special functions such as birth, kanyaws (fiestas), and burial. As with many other material objects such as gongs and wooden sculptures, textiles could be inhabited by spirits. Some designs are specially created to trap or ward off spirits. Imperfection in design (or signatures) were deliberately added to create portals for the spirits to enter and depart the textile. This is particularly important with blankets, and probably all of the older blanket designs are associated with specific functions and uses. Early examples of weaving consisted of basketry weaves, knotting and braiding, using vegetable fibers such as cane (rattan), nito, and bark (rammie). The Indonesian style back strap loom was first taken into use by the adjacent coastal people (Ilocanos), from where it spread into Abra (Itneg), Kalinga, and the Cagayan valley (Ibanag and Gaddang/ Yogad) to the east. At this time all these people were spirit and ancestor worshippers. When the first Spanish colonizers arrived in Ilocos in the 1570’s they discovered that white cotton textiles were widespread.

Keywords: *Ikat, Minata-mata, Tannun, Piningitan, Inakawan*

IMPROVING CALINGA LEARNERS’ ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE THROUGH CONTEXTUALIZED CONCEPTS IN ARLING PANLIPUNAN 10

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As Calinga learners had been observed to lag behind their classmates in terms of academic achievement, this study was conducted to help them improve their performance. It used documentary analysis, with the Grade 10 students of San Mariano National High School as respondents. Calinga learners’ performances before and after the intervention were treated to a t-test for dependent means. Their periodic grades were also compared to the grades of their non-Calinga classmates using an independent samples t-test. It was found that after the intervention, Calinga learners improved. It was also revealed that their academic performances are statistically similar with their classmates after the first quarter. It concluded that contextualizing lessons help Calingas improve their academic performance. Contextualizing concepts may be continued in succeeding quarters, in other levels and in other subjects, and researches on other indigenous groups’ traditions and practices for possible integration may also be conducted.

DANDANNAG: AN ORAL TRADITION IN KALINGA, PHILIPPINES

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Dandannag is performed in honor of a deceased person. It is characterized by the narration of the life of that person. It is usually accorded to those who belong to the upper socio-economic class and those who have grandchildren. Over time, it has been modified, thus having varieties. For instance, it can be a courtship chant that is performed by elderly males and females as narrated by my father-in-law. I often hear dandannag when attending the wake of deceased relatives. It is usually a way of expressing grief and comfort. My study aims to discuss how dandannag is performed, document a few samples, and analyze these. The qualitative data mainly includes the transcription and translation of a key informant interview and a video file.

MANEKAT IN GA’DANG WEDDING RITUALS

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Wedding is a ceremony that legalizes and solemnizes the union of a man and a woman. Among the Ga’dangs in Paracelis, Mt. Province, manekat is held prior to the wedding ceremony. It is characterized by the kabafabbayan (bride’s family) bringing dekat (glutinous rice) to the house of the groom’s family. I am related to the Ga’dang by affinity. I believe that my research will result in revisiting and revaluing, at least, among couples, mutual respect to the in-laws. Traditionally, this is the basis of harmonious and prosperous family life. My study aims to explain that manekat as a pre-nuptial or a pre-wedding rite or arrangement. Conversations and photographs or visual data form the qualitative data set.

EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES EDUCATION (IPEd) AS A RESEARCH DISCOURSE

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My paper is a meta-analysis or a meta-review of empirical studies on Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd) and Culture-Based Education (CBE) within the last five years (2012-2017). My data set includes theses accessed at four universities, newspaper and magazine articles, abstracts of paper presentations in conferences, proceedings of a seminar workshop that got published into a book, journal articles, policy papers, and brochures. The literature search is in progress, but some patterns are already remarkable. For instance, there are a number of studies or initiatives or institutional programs that seek to address the needs of indigenous peoples in general, but so few deals with or explicitly refers to IPEd as a matter of policy articulated in DO 62, series of 2011 and DO 32, series of 2015. Most of these studies employed qualitative method through the positivist/post-rational or scientific/objective approach. Only a few engaged in interpretive or sense-making approach. Based on the literature reviewed, I propose the following trends: IPEd as (1) a means to extend the colonial project, (2) means to address the marginalization of the indigenous peoples in general, (3) mainstream in the ongoing education reform, (4) marginal learning experience to some, and (5) materiality of hybridity.

PERINATAL PRACTICES OF AETA MOTHERS IN LOPEZ QUEZON: A MIXED METHOD STUDY

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The study aimed to identify the perinatal practices of the Aeta mothers and relate such practices to their common maternal – related morbidities. Furthermore, this study also aimed to explain deviations from the standard perinatal care practices. A mixed method of research design was used in the study involving 17 Aeta mothers in Lopez, Quezon. A questionnaire which is based on the ideal perinatal care practices set by DOH was used. The findings revealed that the standard perinatal care during the prenatal, delivery, recovery and postpartum were “Not practiced”. It was also revealed that the most common maternal – related morbidities were anemia, urinary tract infections, and elevated blood pressure which can be prevented and managed if only the ideal perinatal care were rendered. Interviews and focused-group discussions were also conducted to supplement the quantitative results. Analysis of the interview data revealed three major themes: lack of knowledge, healthcare delivery issues, and cultural belief. The findings of the study provide a vivid picture of the needs of the indigenous groups related to health and maternal care. This implies the importance of recognizing the value of education in health promotion, prevention, and management especially for indigenous groups.

Keywords: *perinatal practices, aetas, mothers*

TINDER: POSTMODERNISMONG SELF-PRESENTATION AT PAKIKIPAG-DATE SA INTERNET

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Ilan sa mga motibo ng isang partikular na user ang pagpapahayag, pagtatanghal at pagbabalat-kayo na nabibigyan daan sa pamamagitan ng Tinder. Nagkakaroon ang bawat isa ng pagkakataong maipahayag ang sariling self-presentation batay sa pagkakakilala nila sa kanilang sarili. Ayon kay Goffman (1990), the process of packaging and editing the self to create a certain impression upon the audience is called self-presentation. Sa pag-aaral na ito, susuriin kung paano ipinapahayag ng mga kabataan ang kanilang imahe gamit ang social media partikular ang Tinder. Gamit ang postmodern na lente, aalamin kung paano nabubuo ang isang relasyon sa internet bilang platform, at kung papaano kilalanin ng isang indibidwal ang kaniyang sarili sa micro level. Susuriin din ang kaugnayan ng motibo ng pagpapahayag ng sarili at pandaraya sa pakikipag-online dating. Titingnan din ang pagkakaiba ng pagpapahayag ng lalaki at babae ng kaniyang sarili, motibo at pag-uugali sa Tinder.

Susing Konsepto: *Tinder, Social Media, Online Dating, Pagpapahayag ng Sarili, Motibo, Pag-uugali*

KASAYSAYAN NG DAANG KINAKALAWANG AT KAUNLARANG NAPABAYAAN

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Ang paggamit ng mga daang-bakal o tren ay maituturing na mukha ng tuluyang pagyakap sa modernong pamamaraan ng transportasyon. Ito ay tuwirang simbolo ng pag-unlad. Sa Pilipinas, ang paggamit ng tren bilang paraan ng transporatasyon ay mauugat sa ating kasaysayan. Tinatayang mahigit isandaang taon nang bahagi ng ating lansangan ang mga ito. Sa paglipas ng panahon, naging bahagi ng pabago-bagong pamahalaang kolonyal ang transpormasyon ng mga nasabing daang-bakal ng bansa. Subalit, kapansin-pansing kaakibat ng mga modernong pagbabago, ay ang pagsasantabi o ang tuluyang paglimot ng ilang mga bagay o nakasanayan sa kasaysayan. Pag-aaralan din dito ang mga naging ambag ng daang-bakal ng Maynila at Dagupan maging ang mga kadahilanan kung bakit ito nagsara. Susuriin din sa pananaliksik na ito ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng mga istasyon ng tren na sakop ng daang-bakal ng Manila at Dagupan. At sa huli’y sisiyasatin kung makatutulong ba ang muling pagbubukas nito sa ekonomiya ng bansa.

PAGPUPUTIK BILANG PANATA: PAGBABALIK, PAGTATAGPO, AT PAGDIRIWANG

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Nakapaloob sa yaman ng kulturang Pilipino ay ang mga tradisyon o paniniwala na nagpasalin-salin sa iba’t ibang henerasyon magmula sa ating mga ninuno hanggang sa kasalukuyang lahi sa ating modernong panahon. Tayong mga Pilipino ay sadyang mahilig sumunod sa mga nakagawian na at sa mga tradisyon. Tayo din ay mahilig maniwala sa mga pamahiin. Ngunit sa mga impluwensya at epekto ng modernong panahon ngayon, maaring mabago ang mga pananaw, konsepto, paniniwala at pamamaraan ng pagdiriwang ng mga tao. Ang pananaliksik na ito ay nagtangkang malaman ang mga pananaw, konsepto at epekto ng modernong panahon sa Pagpuputik bilang Panata ng mga Residente ng Barangay Bibiclat, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija. Isang panata sa muling pagbabalik, pagtatagpo at pagdiriwang ng Taong Putik Festival. Saklaw ng pag-aaral na ito ang lalim at antas ng 200 na residente na naninirahan sa sa bayan ng Aliaga hinggil sa selebrasyon ng Taong Putik. Ginamit ng mananaliksik ang deskriptibong pamamaraan sa pangangalap ng

datos. Nakatulong din ang pakikisalamuha, pakikisangkot, at interbyu sa pagpapalalim at pagpapalawak ng mga impormasyong nakalap mula. Nangalap ng datos upang suriin ang mayamang ritwal ng mga residente sa pagdiriwang ng Taong Putik. Batay din sa lapit na historikal, tatalakayin ng pag-aaral ang ugat ng pagpuputik bilang panata ng mga residente. Sa huli, ilalatag ng pag-aaral na ito ang pakakiisa ng mga residente sa pagpuputik bilang pagbabalik, pagtatagpo, at pagdiriwang ng mga mamamayan.

Susing salita: Kultura, Pagpuputik, Panata, Pagbabalik, Pagtatagpo, Pagdiriwang, at Modernisasyon

SIRKUM-WAO, LANA-O-LINAW, LIGAW, AT GALAW: CULTUPHOBIA NG DATU, BAE, AT KABATAANG MERANAO SA KAUGALIANG KANDATU BILANG BAHAGI NG KALINANGAN

*Amroding Tauter Baraiman
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Ang kandatu na kilala rin sa tawag na kaminaning ng mga Meranao na isinasagawa o itinatanghal sa pamamagitan ng seremonya ng enthronement at investiture ay isang paraan ng pagdiriwang at pagtanggap sa panibagong tungkulin sa lipunan ng mga Meranao na pinasahan ng trono ng pagiging pinuno. May tatlong pangunahing konseptong pinagbatayan sa pag-aaral na ito: Una, Linaw, ipinaliwanag at inilahad sa bahaging ito ang kandatung Meranao; Pangalawa, Ligaw, ang mga karanasan o pangyayari na nagdulot sa pagkakaroon ng cultuphobia ng mga Meranao, partikular sa mga datu, bae at kabataang Meranao; ang pinag-ugatan/kasaysayan ng seremonya; at pangatlo, ang Galaw, kung paano mabibigyang solusyon ang nabuong cultuphobia. Sa isang banda, nakatulong ang mga ito upang makilala at mapag-alaman ang konstruksiyon ng sistemang politikal ng mga Meranao. Pormal na panayam sa mga piling datu, bae, at kabataang Meranao ang ginamit na paraan sa pagpapatibay at pag-uugnay-ugnay ng pag-aaral. Lumabas na may malaking epekto ang makabagong teknolohiya sa kabataang Meranao sa pagsasadiwa ng kandatu na nag-udlot ng pangamba sa pagpapanatili ng kaugalian. Naganap din ang pagbubukas at pagpapasok ng mga paniniwala at kaugaliang wala o hindi bahagi sa kanila. Napatunayang hindi lamang payak na paglilipat ng tungkulin at pagpapatibay ng kakayahan sa pamumuno ang pagsasagawa ng kandatu datapwat ito ang pinakamabisang daluyan ng preserbasyon ng politikal at kultural na pagkakakilanlan ng mga Meranao sa takot (cultuphobia) na matakpan at maglaho ang kaugalian ng etnikong pangkat.

Mga Susing Salita: Cultuphobia, Meranao, Kandatu, Pagatanghal, Politika, Preserbasyon, Linaw, Ligaw, at Galaw

OVERCOMING BULLYING AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: REALIZING AETAS DREAM OF ACCEPTANCE AND EQUALITY

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Despite the gradual acceptance and integration of the Aeta people in the mainstream Filipino culture, their struggles are still at the pits. Although their dreams of equal opportunity and fair treatment slowly come about, it is challenged by the discrimination and bullying due to their ethnicity.

The living conditions of the majority of them are still lower than the marginalized despite the efforts of their inclusion to the mainstream which often create setbacks on cultural preservation. This study employed the ethnographic and phenomenological research designs. The researcher immersed and blends in with the Aeta people; observe and discuss with them their feelings and thoughts on the treatment of the non Aeta people in public places, in schools, and in workplace relative to their aboriginal background. Fifteen school children and 10 adults were interviewed while immersion was done every weekend since November 2016 to December 2017. As the Aeta people blend in with the mainstream, it could not be avoided that they would experience or feel discriminated due to their ethnicity. A usual scenario for Aeta school children; whether deliberate or not, racial discrimination lead to bullying thus, aggravating the psychological and emotional struggles of the victims. The responses of the Aetas to racial discrimination and bullying vary into constructive and destructive but generally leaves a lifelong painful mark in their thoughts and emotions.

Key words: Bullying, Racial Discrimination, Acceptance, Equality

SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS AETA COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ASPIRATIONS THROUGH YOUTH CAMPS: AN EVALUATION OF THE HAU "PAMIMILAMU" AETA SUMMER YOUTH CAMP OUTREACH PROGRAM

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On a global scale, indigenous students, by comparison to nonindigenous students in the same countries, are suffering from lower enrolment rates, higher dropout rates and poorer educational outcomes. As a response, in 2015, a higher education institution located in Angeles City, Pampanga extended support to the Aeta college students' academic aspirations through organizing youth camp program dubbed as Pamimilamu Summer Aeta Youth Camp. This qualitative descriptive study evaluated the extent to which Pamimilamu youth camp program experience has supported the academic goals of the Aeta camp participants as well as contributed to their overall well-being. A total of 33 Aeta college students participated in this study. Thematic analysis results revealed three major findings: 1. The Pamimilamu Summer Aeta Youth Camp provided a critical space where Aeta participants can share their stories of discrimination and schooling challenges in a predominantly non-Aeta higher education school setting; 2. The Pamimilamu Summer Aeta Youth Camp served as an intervention to expand the Aeta participants' capacity to aspire; and 3. The Pamimilamu Summer Aeta Youth Camp provided opportunity to enjoy the company of their peers, both Aetas and non-Aetas. The study recommended considering the emotional, socio-cultural and psychological dimensions of well-being when crafting youth camp activities for the indigenous youth.

Keywords: youth camp, academic aspirations, indigenous youth

AETAS' HYGIENE AND SANITATION PRACTICES AND COMMON GASTROINTESTINAL INFESTATION

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The study aims to determine the relationship of level of Aetas' children practices on hygiene and sanitation and common gastrointestinal parasitic infestation. The study was conducted in Barangay Villa Espina Lopez, Quezon. There were 9 respondents in the study. The research method used in the study was Descriptive-Correlational method. The researcher used a self-constructed questionnaire based on the objectives of the study and readings. It

was found out that the age of the respondents ranged from 3 years to 10 years old. Female respondents have greater number than the male respondents. Respondents belong to normal, wasted and severely wasted nutritional status. Gastrointestinal Parasites found based on the finding of fecalysis of the stool of the children are Ascaris Lumbricoides, Trichuris Trichuira, and Hookworms. The level of practices of Aetas' children on hygiene and sanitation is less practiced. There is a significant relationship on the incidence of gastrointestinal parasitic infestation and the level of practices on hygiene of Aeta's children. There is no significant relationship on the incidence of gastrointestinal parasitic infestation and the level of practices sanitation of Aeta's children. There is no significant difference on level of practices on hygiene and sanitation. There is significant difference on level of practices on hygiene and sanitation and the sex of the respondent. There is no significant difference on level of practices on hygiene and sanitation and the nutritional status of the respondent. A proposed action plan for hygiene and sanitation management was created.

Keywords: Hygiene, Sanitation, Relationship, Infestation

TOWARDS DESIGNING AN INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PORTAL OF PHILIPPINE MEDICINAL PLANTS

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The extant literature highlight the country's rich cultural heritage embodied in the field of ethnomedicinal plants. This study attempts to design an Indigenous Knowledge Portal serving as a repository of Philippine medicinal plants and as a platform for collaboration to preserve the indigenous knowledge of ethnic groups and indigenous communities. A systematic search and review of literature was conducted to identify the characteristics and utilization of medicinal plants as well as components and modules of knowledge portals. Scholarly articles report disparate characteristics of medicinal plants. From 11 eligible articles out of the 141 studies from the literature, 4 modules including registration and security, data management, search and browse and the forum module were derived for the proposed indigenous knowledge portal. Future studies are directed to implement and evaluate the proposed system architecture.

Keywords: indigenous knowledge, medicinal plants, knowledge portal

DOCUMENTATION OF THE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES ON HEALTH OF THE ATA TRIBE IN NEGROS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES

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The Philippines is one of the richest countries in terms of culture diversity and biodiversity. Ata Tribe is one indigenous communities with abundant plant materials but disappearing. An ethnopharmacological study was conducted in the ancestral domain last 2015 to 2016 funded by DOST-PCHRD. This study aimed to assist the tribe in the documentation of their traditional knowledge and practices on health. The study used the qualitative mixed method. The informants were the tribe healers and elders. Community immersion, observation, casual conversation, community participation, forest visits, semi-structured interview and focused group discussion were employed in the data gathering to learn and fully understand the phenomenon on the traditional knowledge and healing practices using the prepared ethnopharmacological templates. Interview and focused group discussion were also used in the data validation within the community. There were 165 medicinal plants documented. Healing practices of the tribe were hilot, subay, talutho, galam, kudlit, spiritual and use of herbal plants in oil, water, vinegar and alcohol solvents. Field gene bank, materia medica and culture sensitive teaching materials were developed as the major outputs. The Ata tribe is still practicing their traditional healing which are transferred from one generation to next generation despite the intermarriages between the members of the tribe and Cebuanos in the nearby municipalities of the province.

THE USE OF GAD BUDGET IN ADDRESSING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE CLUSTER MUNICIPALITY OF ALABAT ISLAND

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This study determined the significant use of Gender and Development (GAD) Budget in meeting the basic needs of the IP's in the three municipalities comprising the Island of Alabat, Quezon. This endeavor sought to underscore the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), thus conceptualizing framework of action in accordance with DepEd Order No. 62 s. 2011 and DepEd Order No. 32 s. 2017. This study will be beneficial to the IP's in the Alabat Island such that their basic needs would be better addressed. This would also help the GAD Focal Persons and the GAD- Focal Point Systems of the three municipalities and schools that they can adhere with the mandates of various legislations. The researchers employed of triangulation method: field work, interviews, and questionnaires. The respondents were IP's, GAD Focal Persons of the three municipalities, school personnel of schools with enrolled IP children, ALS/IPEd implementers. The data revealed that the implementation of GAD mandates in as far as the Indigenous Peoples in the island municipalities of Alabat are concerned have been significantly observed for the last two years as manifested in the PPA's and GAD Plan and Budget of the Local Government Units (LGU)s. However, there seemed to be a variance such that one particular municipality (Perez) has been offering more varied programs and granting larger support funds than the two municipalities. Hence, best practices of Perez could be suggested for replication thereby making Alabat Island coordinated and united in uplifting the lives of the IPs in the island.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, basic needs, Gender and Development, GAD budget, Alabat Island

CULTURAL PRACTICES OF KANKANA-EY TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF LESSON EXEMPLAR IN UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY, CULTURE AND POLITICS FOR SENIOR HGH SCHOOL

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This ethnographic research design endeavored to identify, describe, and document the cultural practices of the Kankana-ey in Alicia Isabela mainly along conception and pregnancy, birth and infancy, childhood, courtship and marriage, adulthood, death. It also look into the profile of this group of people in terms of Gender/Sex, Age, Occupation, Educational Attainment, Place of Origin, Position/Designation in the Community, Years of stay in Alicia Isabela. It also identify what Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices (IKSP) of Kankana-ey contribute in Understanding Culture, Society and Politics. Based

from the data gathered through documentary interviews and participant observation and with the assistance of the NCIP in the conduct of conference and disclosure, and output validation, Lesson Exemplar in Understanding Culture, Society and Politics would be developed. The study shows that the Kankana-ey have rich and unique cultural practices and values. However this cultural practices were fading because of modernization, religion, and economic status. In the places of origin of the Kankana-ey, they still practice these, however, when they migrated at lowland some practices were fading because they already adapted the culture in the new place. When these cultural practices are integrated into the Curriculum of Understanding Culture, Society and Politics through the Developed Lesson Exemplar it will be a great help to strengthen the Culture of Kankana-ey and which may also add to Filipino's rich and unique cultural heritage and a worthy contribution to indigenous education.

Key words: *culture, indigenous education, Kankana-ey, Lesson exemplar, society,*

LAUNCHING SCHOOL-BASED IPED INITIATIVES: THE PARACELIS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

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In line with the policy and curriculum frameworks of Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd) or DO 62 of 2011 and DO 32 of 2015, we have launched exploratory school-based initiatives since 2015. For instance, we held IPEd in SHS of Kto12 Camp on March 27-31, 2016 in Paracelis National High School in Mt. Province. That was barely a month right after the First International Research Conference on Teacher Education and Indigenous Peoples Education (IRCTEIPED) last February 2016 in Tuguegarao City. This paper presentation focuses on the said camp. Initially, it presents the objectives and outcomes that constitute the curriculum/training design. Further, it showcases samples of the outcomes. Lastly, it shares lessons learned, insights, and tips. The qualitative data set includes relevant education policies, text messages or SMS, conversations coded in field research notes, curriculum/training design, evaluation sheets filled out by the student participants, and reflection notes.

IFUGAO MIGRATION IN SAN MARIANO, ISABELA

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Migration has indeed captured the attention of many social scientists. The study of migration can be on the international or internal level. The province of Isabela is one of the many places where migration took place. This study aspired to trace and document the history of migration of pioneer Ifugaos in San Mariano, Isabela. The key informants of the study were four pioneer Ifugao migrants who were from Lagawe, Ifugao. They arrived in San Mariano, Isabela in the early 60s and resided there since. The researcher employed oral history as the main method in gathering data supported by other collected primary and secondary sources. The result of the study shows that the lack of land to cultivate and own in their place of origin became the push factor that caused the pioneers to migrate in San Mariano, Isabela. It also reveals that the aspiration for migration of the pioneers is to acquire land to own which they successfully achieved at a great extent. The migration of the pioneers helped in the development of the community at the local level. Based on the written history of migration, a localized instructional material on the topic migration is developed. It is recommended that the localized instructional material be used by teachers in Araling Panlipunan for Grade 10 students in the subject Issues in Contemporary Society in San Mariano, Isabela.

Key words: *migration, pioneer, push-pull factors, oral history*

THE PINUQO SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN KADACLAN, BARLIG, MT. PROVINCE

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With development, our natural resources have been depleted that it can no longer sustain the lives of the residents. Hence, the government has been figuring out and devising ways to preserve and conserve natural resources. The government, so far, acknowledges that indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSP) can be harnessed for the said purpose. One of these is the pinuqo system practices in Kadaclan, Barlig, Mt. Province. It is a form of stewardship wherein a family or a clan is assigned a certain portion of the forest to care for. Each member of the said clan or family ensures that nobody cuts trees or gets any product from their own area without permission. My study discusses how the pinuqo system is practiced. Further, I intend to develop a lesson on this for Araling Panlipunan 7.

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE INDIGENOUS DANCES OF BESAO, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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The Cordillera region is rich in cultural practices, including dances and music. However, some parts of the Cordillera and Mountain Province are not yet studied in detail because of the hybridity that mixes, or even sometimes dissolves cultural practices in many parts of the region. This research aimed to identify the indigenous dances being practiced in Besao, Mountain Province and the changes they underwent through the years. Through a qualitative research, elders from Besao were interviewed to know the dances, steps, attires, accessories, instruments and transmission of this performance art. It was seen that Besao has a lot of dances, including takik, ballangbang, tupayya and pinanyuan. These dances are performed during wedding, begnas and fiesta celebrations. However, there are also some changes that they identified as years went by. Still, the people of Besao try to continue practicing and performing their dances, especially in schools and the community, so the younger generation can embody these practices until they grow old and pass it to the new generation.

Keywords: *indigenous dance, besao, mountain province, cordillera, steps, attire*

CAPTURING INDIGENOUS BONTOC DANCES: ITS LITERATURE WRITING

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This research paper aims to capture the live dance performance of selected indigenous dances of Central Bontoc through the use of documentation for cultural base and context of dances presentations, and notation as an artistic medium. These indigenous dances are pattong, sagni, and boogie. This study will further establish culturally sensitive staging among theatre artists and will empower awareness among the Bontoc young people on how to dance their very own dances.

Keywords: *indigenous dances, notation, pattong, sagni, boogie*

MAMANWA FOLKSONGS: MIMESIS OF ETHNIC REALITIES

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This ethno-literary study surveys and documents the folksongs of the Mamanwa Tribe in Sitio Libas, Sibahay, Lanuza, Surigao del Sur. At the same time, these folksongs are analyzed using Mimesis and Historicism as lenses. These worldviews are utilized to identify the prevalent themes and reveal their mimetic significations of ethnic realities of the tribe. Guided with these objectives, this study employs an ethnographic qualitative research design using the methods of fieldwork, recording of folksongs and interviews with the Mamanwa Babaylan and other Mamanwa elders who are knowledgeable of the tribe's folksongs. In this study, five (5) folksongs are documented in an authentic Minamanwa dialect and are translated into English. These folksongs reveal cultural values and universal issues of the Mamanwas related to courtship, faithfulness, fight for ones culture, farming and wild life. It can be concluded that the folksongs of Mamanwa Tribe in Surigao del Sur is indeed a mimesis of ethnic realities.

Keywords: *Folksongs, Literature, Ethnic Realities, Mamanwa*

THE DANCE NOTATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE GRAND BATALLA (MORO-MORO DANCE) OF SANTIAGO CITY: A CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

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This research endeavors to document and notate the Grand Batalla dance of Santiago City. "Gran Batalla" is a term meaning which means choreographed grand battle using sword made of iron. The dance takes its name from the sword used in the performance of a stylized ritualistic mock-battle to celebrate the feats of San Tiago or Saint James staged every 25th day of July each year. The fiesta in Nabbuan, Santiago City ritualizes the battle between two groups: the Christians and the Moros. This dance tells the story of Princess Cristalina who attempted to save the king of the Christians, her father who was abducted by the Moros. Cristalina fought very hard but was defeated by the Moro soldiers. This resulted to her captivity added to their kidnap victims. When the Prince learned the incident he prepared his troop very well and tried his best in order to save his loving Princess wife. The battle continued until finally he was able to defeat all the Moro soldiers and captured the emperor of the Moros. As always, the Christians emerged as victors in the battle. It aimed to contribute to the repertoire of dances, which have been started through the pioneering work of Mrs. Francisca R. Aquino together with Ramon Obusan, who provided source of materials for schools in the field of folk dance as well as in the allied-disciplines, which needs better understanding of our culture. This study made use of a descriptive type of research. Descriptive research is a study of status that is widely used in education and in the behavioral sciences. It made use of the documentary analysis of the Grand Batalla dance. This study hopes to boast the moral of the Gaddang tribe so as to make them proud of their own cultural identity and for cultural enhancement.

Keywords: *komedya, comedia, moro-moro dance, gran batalla, batalla, dance notation, gaddang dance of Santiago City*

THE MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF THE MALAUEG LANGUAGE

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Language enables people to store meanings and experiences in order to pass on a cultural heritage to new generations. This study aimed to document the evolution of the Malaueg language and to further find what morphological developments were made in the said language for the promotion of the Malaueg's cultural identity. The study was conducted in Rizal, Cagayan. Structured interview and documents analysis were utilized as its main instruments in gathering data. The findings revealed that the Malaueg language has a lot of words which share the same morphological structure with Itawes, Ilokano, Ibanag, Filipino, English and Spanish. Language borrowing, word coinage and blending were identified as the cause why these words were injected in the Malaueg language because the residents tend to adopt words from other languages to fill in the concepts or ideas they stand for. Subsequently, language borrowing, word coinage and blending are results of language contact. Moreover, language contact was seen as the primary reason why the Malaueg language evolved and it was brought about by intermarriages, migration and the proximity of the neighboring languages. In addition, the study also concludes that the Malaueg language is experiencing a language convergence due to the high levels of borrowing from different languages. It is seen to be vulnerable to change because of its contact with other ethnic groups.

Keywords: *Morphology, Evolution, Malaueg Language, Language Contact*

IBANAG BASIC GRAMMAR

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The study described the Ibanag language in Cabagan, Isabela. It examined the grammatical features such as plurality, genitive case, tense, negation and intensifiers used in Ibanag conversation. It also paved the way to compare the Ibanag grammatical structure with the English language and pointed out the Ibanag language limitations. Findings revealed that Ibanag language possesses distinct vocabulary and makes use of predicate clause in its sentence pattern.

Keywords: *Ibanag, mother tongue, plurality, genitive, intensifiers*

PAHAMBING NA PAGSUSURI SA PITONG (7) TALATINIGANG MANGYAN NG ORIENTAL MINDORO: INTELEKTUWALISASYON NG WIKANG FILIPINO

Elisa I. Ramirez at Ian M. Cristobal

Ang pamagat ng pananaliksik ay “Pahambing na Pagsusuri sa Pitong (7) Talatinigang Mangyan ng Oriental Mindoro: Intelektuwalisasyon ng Wikang Filipino.” Isinagawa ang pananaliksik upang pag-aralan, tipunin, itala, suriin at paghambingin ang mga salita ng pitong pangunahing pangkat ng mangyan na naninirahan sa Oriental Mindoro. Inihanyang paalibeto sa salitang Tagalog ang mga salitang karaniwang ginagamit sa pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay ng mga mangyan at binigyan ng mga salitang katumbas sa pitong pangkat ng mangyan na naging gabay ng mga mananaliksik sa pagbuo ng talatinigang mangyan, Tagalog-Alangan, Tagalog-Bangon, Tagalog-Buhid, Tagalog-Hanunuo, Tagalog-Iraya, Tagalog-Tadyawan, at Tagalog-Tao-Buhid. Gumamit ang pananaliksik ng pitumpong mangyan mula sa pitong tribo na nagmula sa iba’t ibang bayan at pamayanan bilang tagasagot sa mga salitang tinipon. Ang pamamaraang deskriptibo ang ginamit sa pananaliksik. Tatlong daan at animnapu’t anim ang mga salitang Tagalog ang ginamit at hinanapan ng katumbas na salita sa pitong tribo, may kabuuang dalawang libo limang daan animnapu’t dalawang salita ang tinipon, itinala at pinaghambing sa pananaliksik. Mula sa isinagawang pagsusuri at paghambing ng mga salita na ginagamit ng pitong tribong mangyan ay natuklasan na ang mga ito ay magagamit sa komunikasyong akademiko bilang gabay sa pagtuturo ng mga guro ng mangyan at mga mag-aaral na mangyan sa pag-aaral at pagpapalawak ng talasalitaan sa Filipino.

ANG PONOLOHIYA NG WIKANG ITAWES: ISANG PAGSUSURI

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Sinuri ng pag-aaral na ito ang ponolohiya ng wikang Itawes s sa layuning mailarawan ang ponemang segmental at ponemang suprasegmental ng wikang Itawes. Ang datos ng pag-aaral ay kinalap sa pamamagitan ng di-pormal na panayam sa mga Itawes na ang edad ay 60 pataas. Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na mayroong kabuuang dalawampu’t apat (24) na ponemang segmental ang wikang Itawes. Lima (5) rito’y mga ponemang patinig at labinsiyam (19) ang ponemang katinig. Ang impit na tunog ay kinakatawan ng simbolo tandang pananong na walang tuldok (?). Bukod pa rito, napatunayan ding ang wikang Itawes ay mayaman sa mga ponemang /fi, lvi/ at /zl/. Napatunayan rin sa pag-aaral na isang katangian ng wikang Itawes ang paggamit ng dalawang simbolo para sa ponemang /i/. Ginagamit ang letrang “i” bilang simbolo kung ang ponemang ito ay kabilang sa salitang pangnilalaman subalit nagiging “y” ito kung nagsisilbing pantukoy sa pahayag. Ang wikang Itawes ay maraming pares minimal at ponemang malayang nagpapalitan ang wikang Itawes. Natuklasan ding walo (8) ang diptonggo ng wikang Itawes batay pa rin sa pag-aaral na ito. Ang klaster ng wikang Itawes ay bunga ng simplipikasyon at panghihiram ng wika. Mayaman sa klaster ang wikang Itawes bagaman ang mga ito ay matatagpuan lamang sa posiyong inisyal at midyal. Lumilitaw din ang ponemang suprasegmental sa wikang Itawes lalo na sa lebel ng tono, haba, diin at ntala. Batay sa mga natuklasan sa pag-aaral, iminumungkahing ito ay magsilbing batayan sa paghahanda ng iba’t ibang materyal na nakapokus sa pagsasanay sa pagkilala sa magkakaibang makabuluhang tunog sa wikang Itawes. Bukod pa rito, mainam ring batayan ang pag-aaral na ito bilang lunsaran ng mga materyal na panturo sa asignaturang Mother-tounge Based Multi-lingual Education (MTBMLE). Imiumungkahi ring magsagawa ng iba pang pag-aaral tungkol sa estruktura ng wikang Itawes na nakapokus sa morpolohiya at sintaks ng wikang Itawes. Maaari ring ihambing ang ponolohiya ng wikang Itawes sa iba pang wika ng rehiyon.

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF LEARNING MODULE IN ILOKO GRAMMAR AND ORTHOGRAPHY

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This study aimed to develop and validate a module in Iloko Grammar and Orthography. Specifically, this study sought to determine the validation of the module along: a) objectives; b) content; c) exercises; and d) evaluation. Also, this study sought to determine the validity index of the whole module. The applied method of research was used in the study which focused on the development and validation of the module in Iloko Grammar and Orthography. The research instrument was adopted and modified to suit to the purpose of the study. validation result of the developed module gained a validity index of 4.22 which is described as very much valid. The module contained six parts which are: Dagiti Grapema ti Iloko; Dagiti Diptonggo; Dagiti Digrapo;Ti A ken NGA; Ti TI ken ITI; and DAGITI ken KADAGITI. The contents were evaluated according to objectives, content, exercises and evaluation exercises. The Mean is the only statistical tool used in this study. The following are recommended for the betterment of the module: 1) Disarrange the vowel sounds in the first exercise; 2) Classify diphthongs according to initial letter; 3) The module should contain other exercises like spelling and paragraph writing; 4) Include the use of ITI in adjectives and adverbs; 5) Improve sentence construction in the directions for exercises.

DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF NITO PLANTS (Lygodium sp.) AT THE ATI ANCESTRAL DOMAIN AT BAROTAC VIEJO, ILOILO

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This study focused on determining the diversity and distribution of Lygodium sp. on the 900-hectare verdant forest land of Nagpana, Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo. The researcher utilized the transect and quadrat sampling and tally technique for the determination of the diversity index, richness, evenness and distribution of Lygodium sp. The sampling was carried out in eight (8) different study areas with equivalent coordinates. Within each site, a 3000-meter transect was laid in the approaches of the central part of the total sampling area. Each site is divided into down, middle and uphill elevations. At every elevation, a ten by ten (10x10) meter quadrat was laid along the transect; at downhill, (0 m.); middle hill, (1500 m.); and uphill (3000 m.). All individual Lygodium species on each quadrat was counted and identified. Taxa of Nito plants were identified through researcher references. Three (3) species were recorded (L. japonicum, L. circinnatum and L. flexuosum) and 57,932 individuals were sampled in eight (8) study areas. In addition, these three species are common in all study areas. The diversity index and evenness did not vary from downhill, middle hill and uphill. This indicates that all species were evenly distributed in all study areas. Nito species should be further studied since it provides livelihood to the people in the Aeta community, specifically in terms of sustainability.

Keywords: *Lygodium sp., diversity index, richness, evenness and distribution, and Aeta Community*

HEALTH STATUS DETERMINANTS OF THE AETAS IN CANGGOHOB, MABINAY, NEGROS ORIENTAL: BASIS FOR HEALTH EMPOWERMENT INTERVENTION PROGRAM

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The study aims to determine the health status of the Ata tribe of Canggohob, Mabinay, Negros Oriental and explore if level of health knowledge and practices in addressing health problems, extent of availability of health programs and facilities and extent of utilization of health programs and facilities significantly relate with the health status of the respondents. The study utilized descriptive-correlational design using descriptive statistics, Spearman's Rho and Pearson's correlations to determine significant relationships of variables identified. After NCIP clearance was given, data procedure proceeded using a pre-validated researcher-made questionnaire as interview guide to forty-four household heads/most knowledgeable member of the household comprising the Ata tribe. The chieftain being the barangay chairman guided the researcher in the conduct of the interview and FGD. Field observation was also done to sufficiently gather the needed data. Data reveal that health status of Aetas in Canggohob, Mabinay is generally perceived to be moderate. There is no significant correlation between level of health knowledge and health practices (p-value .369), between health knowledge and extent of utilization of available health programs and facilities (p-value .374), between health status and utilization of programs (p-value .303), health status and availability of health facilities and programs (p-value .315), and between health status and extent of health practices (p-value .207). Only extent of health knowledge and practices that is significantly related to health status (p-value .039). Health belief practices and knowledge influence health condition of Aetas in Canggohob, Mabinay, thus a well-defined health development program must be in place to empower the tribe in health care management.

UBFIA AS EARLY CHILDHOOD LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING MODEL AMONG THE KACHAKRAN IN BARLIG, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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Ubfia is a way of taking good care of young children among the Kachacran. It is demonstrated by either the father or mother, or any member of the family carrying the infant or child using a soft cloth. Usually, parents bring their children in the payyew (rice fields). While working, the parent carries the child on his/her back or in front. Simultaneously, a story is told, or a song is sung for the child. As a language teacher, I consider this valuable to language learning. My study will help promote and preserve the cultural practice under study. Besides, it encourages the participation of both parents in the development of language skills of the children. This qualitative study uses autobiographical accounts, conversations, and key informant interview. Essentially, it will discuss ubfia as a child rearing practice, propose that it is an early childhood language teaching and learning model, and cite examples of chants and songs rendered while a parent tends for a child through the ubfia.

BAGBAGGUE: A TRADITIONAL HEALING PRACTICE THAT OFFERS AN ALTERNATIVE PARADIGM TO HEALTH

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Despite the growing access to modern medicine, traditional healing practices are still prevalent in the Philippines. These healing practices include a wide range of activities like performing elaborate rituals, animal sacrifices, and others. In this paper, the traditional healing practice of the residents of Barangay Gappal, Cauayan City, called Bagbaggue, is evaluated on the principles of medical ethics as to autonomy, beneficence, and non-maleficence. Bagbaggue is usually done when there is a widespread epidemic on humans and animals. A small bamboo raft, called Bagbaggue, is built to hold their offerings called “atang”. During the procession towards the river, their “palakapaks” are tapped while repeatedly shouting “Bagbaggue” to signal their barangay mates that the ritual is taking place. People along the way put coins on the vessel with a strong belief that their ailments go with the Bagbaggue. A ritual prayer is made before allowing the Bagbaggue to be carried away by river’s current believing that it will carry away whatever illness they and their pets have. The authors draw an inference that while this practice may seem dubious to cynics, the overall institution of this healing practice is advantageous to some people who experienced its efficacy.

Keywords: *Bagbaggue, Traditional Healing Practice, Palakapaks, Atang, Health*

CHALLENGES AND COPING PRACTICES OF FIRE-AFFECTED CHILDREN LIVING IN THE BADJAO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY IN PUERTO PRINCESA CITY, PALAWAN

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The Badjao Indigenous Community, commonly known as the sea gypsies of Sulu, are susceptible both to natural and man-made disasters. The impact of the fire incident in September 2017 not only highlighted its dire effect to the livelihood of the Badjaos but also revealed that among the members of the community, the children are the ones largely affected. This research study investigated the challenges and coping practices of 30 fire-affected 6-to-12-year-old Badjao children through the collection of data depicted from their drawings, individual in-depth interviews with them, their parents, and elders of their respective community. Results show that the lack of basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing is the highest among all the challenges despite the continuous help received from the government and private individuals/institutions. This indicates the importance of cultural-appropriateness when providing support to the unique needs of indigenous communities. Another challenge is the family’s lack of money due to burned livelihood which resulted in the children’s absenteeism in class. And lastly, many Badjao children were getting sick due to lack of sanitation in the temporary evacuation center provided for them. In response to these challenges, the children reported that they use most of their time selling pearls on the streets, fishing, and diving for pearls, and selling canned goods they got from donations to buy food which they are more accustomed to. Of the socializing agents around them, the Badjao children perceive their family as the most contributory factor that influenced their coping practices. Overall, the results demonstrate that the family members, through the process of socialization, direct instruction, and role modeling, are significantly contributory to the children’s coping mechanisms. The results can empower the role of the family in helping Badjao children cope up with their situation after facing a disaster.

NORTHERN LUZON AGTA'S LIFE: A SYSTEMATIC VIEW OF QUALITATIVE EVIDENCE

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Isabela State University Echague

The study was in Barangay San Vicente, San Pablo, Isabela with just 11 households of Agtas in the area. Interview was done in the study. The men spend most of their days either fishing, hunting or tending to agricultural crops. The Agta men will hunt or set traps in the forest for deer, wild pig or monitor lizards, although they often have to go very far into the forest to find these animals. The Agta daily diet consists of meat and the root crop called buklog. For shelter, the Agtas traditionally cut branches and twigs to build their "lean-to" within the forests. Today, the Agtas were already civilized. Since the incoming of lowland people to their land, they started to communicate, educate and learn. Their culture, customs, norms, beliefs and traditions were abruptly changed already. Making Mama (exchange vows), binyag, death, magwaga (wari-wari) and ogdin were not practiced anymore. On the other hand, some of their traditions and beliefs are still practiced such as batok, ibwan, pisokan, umungudu, magboboyboy, magayyok and attaddeymiagummiya. In terms of their cultural perceptions, Agtas' perception of the world around them and their personal relationships with objects, people and nature are highly affected by their culture. Agtas' traditional knowledge about the diversity of species and their habitats were allow them to have a sustainable relationship with the environment.

MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF AYTA COLLEGE STUDENTS AS INFLUENCED BY EDUCATION

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Education brought essential changes on the personality of Ayta students. These changes were evident in the manner they communicate verbally as well as cognitive practices. The study sought to assess the mental and spiritual development of Ayta College students as influenced by education. The researcher used descriptive and qualitative method with documentary analysis to gather the needed data from fifty eight (58) Ayta college students of Porac, Pampanga, Philippines. Results revealed that highest percentage of respondents were females, 16-24 years old, unmarried and taking up education courses. Mimicking the sound and movement of animals and birds in hunting under mental/intellectual aspect and believe in charms under spiritual/moral aspect are the least practice among the indigenous knowledge, skills and practices in the area. It is therefore proposed that administrators should conduct regular planning and organize functional action program that is suited to the learners need. Teachers must provide the students with localized and contextualized activities that will enhance the personality development of Ayta learners to ensure effective teaching and learning competencies.

Key terms: Ayta/Aeta, College students, mental/intellectual aspect, spiritual/moral aspect, education

ECONOMIC STATUS OF AETAS IN PADUNGSUL, GATTARAN, CAGAYAN

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This study was designed to describe the economic status of Aetas in Padungsul, Gattaran, Cagayan. Specifically, it looked into the profile of the respondents as regards to age, sex, civil status, highest education attainment, number of household members, type of house and daily income. It also determined the livelihood activities of the Aetas, the support of the barangay, LGU, NGO and IPO, and the problems experienced by the Aetas in terms of educational assistance, medical assistance, livelihood assistance and financial assistance. The descriptive design was used in the study with the structured questionnaire as the principal data gathering procedure. Informal interview were also conducted to elicit reliable data among 64 aeta families with 123 purposively sampled Aetas. Findings show that most of the respondents were 19-25 years old, most were female, married and did not finish elementary with a 3-4 household members, bamboo and cogon as the type of their house and earned 150-200 Php as their daily income. They sustain their daily needs from the income receive as laborer. They sometimes receive support from the barangay, LGU, NGO and IPO and they sometimes experience education, health, livelihood and financial problems. It is concluded that the Aetas families live a very simple way of life. They give priority concerns to the sustenance of their basic needs specially food.

Keywords: Aetas, Sustenance, education, Local Government Unit, livelihood, Health

QUALITY OF LIFE EXPERIENCED BY BADJAOS IN LUCENA CITY

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The study aimed to determine the Quality of Life of Badjao's by determining the level of satisfaction in Health and Functioning, Social and Economic, Psychological and Spiritual, and Family Life through Quality of Life Index. The descriptive method, the weighted mean and likert scale was used. The researcher included Badjao households using convenience sampling. The study showed highest percentage on ages 45 years old and above and the rest are 24 years old and below. The highest percentage are male than female. The highest percentage dialect is Sinama and the rest are Arabic and Tagalog. The majority of the respondents in terms of Health are highly satisfied on their sex life and majority of the respondents are undecided regarding on the health-related issues. Majority of the respondents are undecided on their economic status wherein they are unaware in the level of economic standing and remain undecided on how others treated them. In psychological and spiritual aspect, the respondents are satisfied wherein most of them have confidence and trust for themselves. Lastly, the family living of the respondents remained undecided. The researcher concluded that they need to be educated in the different domains of life. There should be an sponsorship programs to provide their primary needs. There should be an action plans from the NGOs and LGUs for their security on basic rights to health, food, shelter and freedom. Lastly, the provision of awareness regarding the standard practices on health related preferences and business tips for the attainment of quality living in the different aspect of Life.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Badjao households, Health and Functioning, Social and Economic, Psychological and Spiritual, and Family Life

BLENISMO: KULTURAL NA REPRESENTASYON NG MGA TARLAQUEÑOS SA BAYAN NG TARLAC

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Tinaguriang "Belen Capital of the Philippines" ang Tarlac sa taunang pagdaraos ng "Belenismo sa Tarlac." Sa pagkakataong ito, maipakikilala ang kultura at tradisyon ng mga Tarlaqueños sa pamamagitan ng paglikha ng iba't ibang imahe ng mga Belen. Ang mga ito ay inilalabas sa buong panahon ng Kapaskuhan. Nabuo ang pag-aaral na ito sa layuning ipakilala ang mga simbolikong representasyon ng mga Belen sa bayan ng Tarlac. Binigyang pansin ang kaugnayan ng paglikha ng Belen sa pamilya, kaugalian at kabuhayan ng mga mamamayan nito at aalamin ang pagtatagpo ng mga kultural na representasyon ng bawat bayan ng Tarlac. Ginamit ang Emikong Pag-aaral (Emic Approach) na danas ng isang tao o grupo ng mga tao na nabubuhay sa loob ng kanyang kultura ukol sa local na kahulugan, tradisyon, at paniniwala. Ang resulta ng pag-aaral, 1) Gumamit ng mga makukulay na palamuti na mga simbolong nagrepresenta sa mga bayan ng Tarlac gaya na lamang ng mga bulaklak mula sa mga basket ng tinapa, baging at kinulayang dumi ng mga hayop. 2) Ang kultural na representasyon ng mga Belen ay ang pamilya sa paglikha ng Belen ang Holy Family kung kaya sa pagbuo ng Belen ay naroon ang pagmamahalan, pagmamalasakit, pagtutulungan at bayanihan tungo sa layunin, sa kaugalia, taon-taon ay naghahanda at tulong-tulong sa pagbuo ng konsepto sa pangangalap ng mga recycled materials, sa pangkabuhayan nakita paggamit ng mga basket ng tinapa, mais o yellow corn at ang mga walis timbo. 3) Magkakaiba man ang konsepto at tema ng mga Belen ay pinagtagpo pa rin nito ang kultural na representasyon bilang isang bayan na matibay na pananampalataya at paniniwala sa dakilang Lumikha. Sa pagbuo ng Belen, hindi lamang ng makulay at maningning na pagdiriwang ng Kapaskuhan ang nais ipakita kundi ang mapalawig at mapaigting ang pagtingin, talento, kaugalian, tradisyon at kultura nating mga Pilipino. Pinagbubuklod-buklod nito ang mga tao na maging isang mabuting mamamayan at hindi lamang nagtatapos sa paglikha ng Belen kundi ito ay manatili sa ating puso't isipan ang walang hanggang pagmamahal ni Hesus sa bawat isa.

Mga susing salita: Belenismo, Emiko, Representasyon.

DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE KALINGA INDIGENOUS GAMES

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The Indigenous games of Kalinga in Tabuk City, Kalinga Province, like many indigenous peoples in the Philippines is considered rich in cultural practices. The objective of this research to come up with a documentation and analysis of the Kalinga Indigenous games in Tabuk City, Kalinga Province. This study is a descriptive, documentation and analysis of selected Indigenous games of the Kalingas in terms of: 1. Nature and background of the games, 2. Materials used, 3. Physical skills required, 4. Rules and procedures of the games, 5. Fitness components, and 6. Socio-cultural values of the games. The indigenous games of the Kalingas particularly the Kalingas of Tabuk are the subjects of the study. These games are part of the "Matagoan Festival". These indigenous games are part of the festivities to promote the value of the rich ethnicity and customs of the Tabukenos, and to reflect on the thought that despite their strength, it is their humility and simplicity that matters. The researcher documented and analyze the different indigenous games of the Kalingas. Kamkammachang is a race game of two opposing team with 5 members each, balancing on a wood/bamboo cane without falling as they race to and from human posts. Kachang-kachang is a race game of two opposing team with 5 members each, balancing on a coconut cane without falling as they race to and from human posts. Tukukkoy is an indigenous game which requires not only balance and coordination but also speed as players race up while carrying two "banga" on their head. Binungor Eating is a challenging game which requires speed as well as stamina to consume food shells ahead of other players. Ginnuyod, is a group game, where 5- 10 members of each other team tug to pull their opponents beyond the marker line or boundary to win a prize. Chillokma or pig-chasing is a chase game of two teams to win a piglet. Betbetnag is a thigh-slapping game, another indigenous game which requires endurance as well as strength. Sanggor also known as arm wrestling requires strength, power and stamina. Matagoan run considered "only in Tabuk" indigenous game is played by physically fit men 15-35 years old. In G-string they dash through a 7 km highway. Thus, highlighting the Indigenous Games of Kalinga is one way to cultivate a culture of national pride.

Keywords: Indigenous games, Kalinga Games, Analysis of the games

ANALYSIS OF BALAMBAN DANCE AS BASIS FOR CREATING MOVEMENT PATTERN IN BALAMBAN FESTIVAL STREET DANCING

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This study was designed to describe and analyze Balamban Dance as basis for creating movement pattern in Balamban Festival of Santiago City. Balamban Festival is an annual festival of Santiago City celebrated every May 1-5. "The festival's name was changed into Pattaradday Festival a few years ago but because of change management, Santiago City officials decided to change the name into Balamban Festival. The study was conducted mainly in Santiago City using descriptive analysis approach. Interviews with the key informants such as the organizers and tourism officers, actual observation of the dance by the naturales, still photos and video recording were utilized to gather needed data for description and analysis. The dance were described and analyzed through an analytic scheme providing information about the following: origin, music, costume, instrumental tool, and steps / folk steps peculiar to Balamban Folk Dance. The Dance Movement Combination is a proposed dance steps which can be used for STREET DANCE PARADE movement combination and to establish distinct movement of Balamban Street Dance. Based on the created movement pattern it is a great help on the part of Dance Trainers for them to just teach the movement with proper execution and timing. The created dance movement pattern which is the output of the study could serve as a good material in promoting appreciation and love for our own native dance and festival. Dance directors, choreographers and teachers would be guided accordingly in their teaching of Balamban dance through distinct movements of the dance, giving respect to the uniqueness of specific character traits peculiar only to Santiaguens. Results of the study are better appreciation and better pattern for the festival and can be used by Grade 9 students on the Quarter 3 of the K-12 MAPEH Curriculum – inclusion of the dance in the curricular offering of the educational system particularly in Dep Ed – Division of Santiago City.

Keywords: Folk Dance, BALAMBAN Festival, Description and Analysis, Created Movement Pattern

FESTIVALS IN BULACAN

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Bulacan Province was one of the eight provinces of the Philippines whose early people, being descendants of a freedom-loving race, the cradle of noble heroes, or great men and women, and whose people take pride in their history and tradition by continuing inspiring festivals and they lived by these glories. This presentation highlights the importance of the culture and beliefs of the Bulakenyos through showcasing their festivals and why is the fact that Bulacan province carries the richest culture and history.

PAHIWATIG NG NGUYAIN AT LAGUKIN: RITWAL AT SALAYSAYIN NG MGA PILING PUTAHE, UYAMIN AT INUMIN NG MGA LUCBANIN AT TAYABASIN

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Inasasad ng Republic Act No. 9155 na inilipat sa NCCA ang pagbibigay ng programa sa edukasyong pangkultura(NCCA, 2015). Ito ang dahilan kung kaya nagkakaroon ng limitasyon ang pag – aaral sa kultura lalo't higit ang pagtalakay sa preserbasyon ng tangible at intangible cultural heritage. Taliwas ito sa misyon ng DepEd na ipatupad ng Culture Based Education. Pinatutunayan ng artikulo ni Torres (2015), ang pagpapatibay ng artikulo XIV, seksyon 14 ng 1987 nanagsasabing nangangailang ang preserbasyon, pagpapaulad at pagpapayabong ng kulturang Pilipino batay sa pagkamit ng makasining napagpapahayag. Kaugnay nito ang R.A. 10533 na tinatawag na Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013, Sec. 10 na nagsasabing kinakailangan ng kurikulum ang kontekstuwalisasyon na mag bubunsod sa pagbuo ng mga materyales ayon sakanila ng lokal, katutubo at ayon sa sosyal na konteksto. Ginamit ng mananaliksik ang pamamaraang archival research, autoethnography, katutubong pamamaraan na patanong – tanong (Pepua, 2011)na mula sa mga piling matatanda at kabataan na pawing mga Lucbanin at Tayabasin.

Mga Susing Salita: Tangible at intangible cultural heritage, ritwal, tradisyon, salaysayin, archival research at autoethnography.

ETHNO-HISTORY OF ECHAGUE: THE QUEEN TOWN OF ISABELA

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The Cagayan Valley in northern Luzon was one of the most fertile regions in the Philippines in the sixteenth century. Etymologically Camarag is the name of a big tree, and the town was so called probably because it was on a place with many trees of that species. Camarag was founded civilly in 1752, and ecclesiastically in May 12, 1753 under the patronage of St. Joseph. Originally Camarag was by the bank of the Cagayan river, more or less in the place where the modern Echague is today. The missionaries had wanted to transfer the town to the bank of Ganano river, less than 10 kilometers away, but could not implement this desire due to the opposition of the people. The commander of the military fort in Diffun ultimately forced the transfer in 1785. The reason for the transfer is not clear. Fr. Bruges simply said, Camarag's permanence by the bank of Cagayan river proved "detrimental to the bordering towns, an obstacle to the reduction of the pagans". This paper aims to: 1). Discuss the History of Echague and its people. 2). Describe the Life and Culture of the different ethno-linguistic groups in Echague on the Aspect of Rite of Passage, Marriage, Belief (worldview)healing and ritual Practices, Agricultural Practices and Folk religion. This paper is also addresses the National need for cultural preservation mandated by RA 7356 as part of the Objectives of the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA)

Keywords: Yogad, Gaddang, Echague,

ANG PAGPAPAHALAGA NG FANGAR SA PARACELIS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, PARACELIS, MT. PROVINCE

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Ang halaga ng bagay ay nababago sa paglipas ng panahon. May mahalaga noon na hindi na pinahahalagahan ng mga kabataan ngayon. Isang halimbawa nito ay ang fangar na basta naiwan o naikakalat pagkatapos ng mga palatuntunan sa aming paaralan. Napansin ko ding napipilitan lamang ang ibang mag-aaral na isuot ito kung may pagdiriwang, at ginagamit lamang ito upang makakuha ng mataas na marka. Mahalaga ang pag-aaral na ito upang mahikayat ang mga mag-aaral na tangkilikin at alagaan ang mga pamanang fangar. Nakakatulong din ito bilang sanggunian ng mga mananaliksik. Isa din itong paraan upang isulong at palakasin ang Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd). Ang fangar ay pamanang iilan ang nagmamalaking gumamit ngayon. Naganyak akong saliksikin ito dahilan sa niregaluhan ako ng aking tiya sa araw ng aking kasal. Lyon ay ibibigay sana sa kanyang anak ngunit napansin niyang hindi niya pinapahalagahan ito. Layunin ng aking pananaliksik na isalaysay ang pagpapamana sa akin ng fangar. Ilalahad ko din ang mga kaganapan o pagkakataon kun saan naisasaad o naipapakita ng mga kabatan ang pagpapahalaga sa fangar. Nais ko ding gumawa ng isang aralin sa Filipino hinggil dito.

TRADITIONAL DANCE PRACTICES OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF CAROL-AN: A TEACHING TOOL FOR K-12 PROGRAM

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This research study aimed to identify the most influential social activities which developed the dances, the historical background of such dances, their classifications and implications to the lives of the Indigenous People of Barangay Carol-an. The Historical Method was used in this study. The researcher sought the assistance from the IP leader to establish trust with the members of the Indigenous People. Furthermore, the researcher immersed herself in the community for a thorough understanding of their dances. Thoughts, findings and results from the study gave more understanding on the different cultural practices of the people such as rituals and beliefs, custom and tradition, and traditional personal values. There were five identified folk dances of the Indigenous People of Carol – an, namely, the Sinugabin, Pandango, Binuy-u, Inagong and Balitaw. These traditional dances were performed by the indigenous people as part of their rituals, beliefs, customs and traditions. They were classified as courtship and ritual dances, which were performed by the IPs during and after their ritual ceremony called "Buhat". The documentaries gathered were made as instructional materials for the K-12 program in teaching local dances in the grade schools in the near future.

Keywords: Indigenous People, Sinugabin, Pandango, Binuy-u, Inagong, Balitaw, Buhat, Traditional dances

THE AMBIVALENCE OF PANGKUKULAM EXPERIENCES AMONG THE BARANGAY FOLKS OF CAMBONG, LAL-LO, CAGAGAYAN

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The aim of the study was to determine the truthfulness of kulam despite the ambivalence experiences of the victims of Pangkukulam in Brgy. Cambong, Lal-lo, Cagayan. Personal interview was utilized to collect information from the informants. Information's collected were analysed qualitatively. A total of 10 informants were interviewed with the use of a recorder as a medium to record the information's and after which a transcript were made. The study findings confirmed that the experiences of the respondents are totally believe that not all diseases and sickness that we have is caused by natural causes but of other people around us which they call mangkukulam.

Keywords: Pangkukulam, Mangkukulam, Kulam, Faith Healing, Albulario

DEKOLONISASYON NG SIMBAHAN: ANG RITWAL NG PAGPAPAHİYANG

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Hindi maaring isawalang bahala ang isang kultura. Kahit na anong makakaapekto sa buhay ng isang tao ay matatawag na bahagi ng isang kultura. Ito ang isa sa mga naging pamantayan ng Day-by-day Christian Ministries. Itinatag ito ni Pastor Ed Lapiz bilang ministryo ng cultural redemption na naglalayong ibalik at gamitin muli ang mayamang kultura ng Pilipinas sa liturhiya ng simbahan- gamitin ang kultura ng Pilipinas sa pagpapahayag ng salita ng Diyos. Ayon kay Lapiz (2010) a typical Evangelical Christian worship service, with rigid structure, formality and stiffness, is culturally very un-Filipino. Isang malaking kahinaan ng mga religious groups ang evangelism, at kahit ang pagbubuhay sa Pilipinas ay maiuugat sa malaking impluwensiya ng mga kakanluranin. Naka-anakla ang mga paniniwala, paradigm, pamamaraan, at mga polisiya sa mga kakanluraning bansa. Sa pag-aaral na ito, susuriin kung papaanong dinekolonisa ang simbahan. Sisipatin kung paanong inilapat ang kultura ng Pilipinas sa pagpapahayag ng pananampalataya. Gamit ang lente ng Ritual Communication Theory ni James Carey, susuriin kung paanong pinapalalim ng ritwal ng pagpapahiyang ang pananampalataya ng mga tao.

Susing Konsepto: Dekolonisasyon, Kultura, Pagpapahiyang, Ritwal, Simbahan

ASSESSMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S EDUCATION (IPED) IN IRAM II ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR THE SY 2015-2016, DIVISION OF OLONGAPO CITY: BASIS FOR PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Zaldy D. Danaytan Jr.

The main purpose of the study is to assess Indigenous People's Education (IPED) in Iram II Elementary School, Division of Olongapo City. The study focused on four areas: School administration; IPED curriculum; Availability of school resources; and Attitudes of teachers, parents and pupils. The study used descriptive research method. The findings revealed that the typical teacher-respondent is thirty five years old, female, single, Teacher I and below six years in service. A typical pupil-respondent is twelve years old, female, parents with primary level of education, have less than P5,000 level of family income and have parents who are married. Assessment of the Indigenous People's Education (IPED) by the teacher and pupil respondents: both of the respondents strongly agree on the role of the school administration; both teacher and pupil respondent agree on the benefits of the IPED Curriculum; pupils disagree while teachers are neutral that there is enough resources for IPED; parents and pupils, both the teacher and pupil respondents strongly agree that they have positive attitudes towards IPED; generally, teachers strongly agree while pupils agree on the effectiveness of the Indigenous People's Education (IPED). There is a significant difference on the assessment of Indigenous People's Education (IPED) between teacher and pupil respondents, among the areas identified school resources yield significant difference. While age and level of education of the parents yield significant difference on the pupils profile. The following are recommended: (a) School administrator should work well with all the stakeholders of the school by strengthening its linkages with the local and national government (b) Develop a concerted strategy to improve the level of Indigenous Peoples (IP) pupils' enrolment (c) Enhance the status of Indigenous culture, knowledge and studies on the school and build pathways and raise the levels of aspiration and confidence of Indigenous students; (d) School resources needs priority improvement.; and (e) IPED pupil should be supported properly by their parents in terms of their attention, love, support, among others.

Keywords: Indigenous People's Education (IPED), Curriculum, School administrator, School resources, attitudes,

DESKRIPTIBONG PAG-AARAL SA MORPOLOHIYA NG WIKANG TANDAGANON SA SURIGAO DEL SUR

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Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglalarawan at nasusuri sa morpolohiya ng wikang Tandaganon sa Surigao del Sur. Nilapatan ito ng disenyong deskriptibong kwalitatibo. Gamit ang purposive sampling, natukoy ang 5 mga lehitimong mamamayan ng bayan ng Tandag bilang mga impormante na pinagkukunan ng mga datos para sa pag-aaral. Sinuri nito ang mga katangian at kaligiran ng morpolohiya o estruktua ng salita. Natukoy ang mga katangiang paglalapi, inuulit, tambalan at ang pagbabagong morponemio ng mga salita sa wikang Tandaganon. Natuklasan na may tatlong uri ng paglalapi ang pinag-aralang wika: panlaping makangalan, panlaping makadiwa at panlaping makauri. Natuklasan mula sa isinagawang pag-aaral na mayroong siyam na panlaping makangalan, ang panlaping pam-, pan-, ka-, pag-,pagka-, pang-, -han, tag- at –an. Mayroon ding 14 panlaping makadiwa, ang panlaping ya-, me-, mo-, ma-, mag-, ming-, mang-, maka-, tag-... -an/ -han, -on/-hon, tag-...-an/-han, -e, e-, at –a at labing-isang panlaping makauri, ang mga panlaping ha-, ka-, ma-, maka-, -on/-hon, taga-, kena-...-an/-han at –e. Natukoy rin ang dalawang uri ng pag-uulit at dalawang uri ng kayariang tambalan. Natuklasan din na may limang uri ng pagbabagong nagaganap sa mga salita ng wikang Tandaganon tulad ng asimilasyon, pagpapalit ponema, pagkalkaltas ng ponema, metatesis at ang paglilipat-diin.

Mga susing salita: morpolohiya, paglalapi, pag-uulit, pagtatambal, pagbabagong morponemiko, deskriptibong kwalitatibo, wikang Tandagaono

IMPLEMENTATION OF MOTHER TONGUE-BASED MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION
IN PRIMARY GRADES OF LA UNION

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Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University and De La Salle University
Abdul Jhariel M. Osman, PhD
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The Department of Education recently introduced the K-12 curriculum. Part of the said educational reform was the institution of a national policy that requires schools to use the mother tongue as a subject and as a medium of instruction in the primary school years. However, the teachers and the administrators who have implemented the policy have reported challenges in the process. For this reason, this paper investigated the effectiveness of implementation of the mother tongue-based multilingual education (MTB-MLE) in Agoo, La Union. The study used a descriptive method to capture the responses of 64 Grade 1 pupils. The study assessed how the pupils get on with the mother tongue both as a subject and as a medium of instruction. It determined their proficiency and mastery on basic communication skills in mother tongue. The findings revealed that majority of the objectives and competencies in mother tongue as a subject were mastered by the pupils. However, the pupils still performed poorly in listening, in speaking, and in reading in mother tongue because their first language is Filipino and not Ilocano. In the light of the findings, the study suggested that instruction and evaluation must be sensitive to the first language of pupils, and must focus on the following skills, namely: noting details, understanding, comprehending, listening, and reading. Key words: Mother-Tongue Based Multi-Lingual Education, implementation, medium of instruction, communication skills

ANG MOTHER-TONGUE BASED MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION:
SA KARANASAN NG DIBISYON NG ISABELA

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Nilayon ng pag-aaral na ito na ilarawan ang iba't ibang suliraning kinakaharap ng mga gurong nagpapatupad ng Mother-Tongue Based Multilingual Education (MTBMLE) at ang iba't ibang estratehiya upang solusyunan ang mga suliraning ito. Isinagawa ang pag-aaral sa piling paaralang elementarya sa dibisyon ng Isabela. Di-pormal na interbyu ang naging pangunahing paraan upang kalapin ang kinakailangang datos. Sa pag-aaral, napatunayang karamihan sa mga gurong gumagamit ng MTBMLE sa pagtuturo ay babae at nasa edad na 30-35 taong gulang. Napatunayan pang karamihan sa guro ay Teacher 3 at Teacher 1 na kadalasa'y nakapagsasalita ng Ilokano at Filipino bilang unang wika. Sa pag-aaral, lumilitaw na Ilokano ang pangunahing MTBMLE ng dibisyon ng Isabela. Napatunayan ding ang pangunahing suliranin kinakaharap ng mga guro ay ang kakulangan ng mga kagamitang panturo lalo na ang learner's guide. Bukod pa rito, ang uri ng wikang Ilokano ginagamit sa mga aklat ay kaiba sa kinalakhang Ilokano ng mga guro at mag-aaral. Isa pang malaking suliranin ng mga guro ay ang multilingual na silid-aralan. Kadalasan, tatlo hanggang apat na wika ang ginagamit ng mga mag-aaral sa ilalim ng MTBMLE. Bilang guro, sa internet madalas kumuha ng mga pandagdag na kagamitang panturo. Nagsasagawa rin sila ng kanya-kanyang pag-aaral tungkol sa wika at lokalidad upang iakma ang mga talakayan. Sa kalagayan ng magkakaibang wika, ang mga guro ay nagsasalin tuwing hindi maunawaan ng mga mag-aaral ang wikang ginagamit. Para sa mababang komprehensyon, nagsasagawa ang mga guro ng remedial classes at kauring aktibidad.

Susing Salita: lokal na wika, pagtuturo, MTBMLE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS AFTER AND BEFORE
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MTB-MLE

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The MTB-MLE as one inclusion in the k-12 Basic Education Program promotes the recognition of one's local dialect to strengthen the culture and the foundation of learning. This study sought to evaluate the initial success of MTB-MLE as a Medium of Instruction (MOI) through the academic performance of the pupils in grades 1 (as a start of MTB Instruction), 3 (as ends of MTB Instruction) and 5 (as a transitional level). Specifically, the researchers applies averaging (mean) to find out the Highest and Lowest GWA and the Top 10 Highest and Lowest GWA of Grades 1, 3 and 5 both before and after the MTB instruction. Data show that through the use of MTB instruction, the academic performance of learners were developed. Grades 1 and 3 have a bigger improvement comparing to grade 5 possibly because of the shifting of MOI in grade 4. The results also indicated that if the learners will become active as early as grade 1, it has a great contribution in his succeeding grades level.

Keywords: MTB-MLE, Medium of Instruction (MOI), Academic Performance

FOLKTALES AS INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR MTB-MLE
AND LITERATURE TEACHING

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Folk literature like tales and myths are popular since they provide entertainment, contain the rich heritage of a story, tell stories of the human experience, kindle the imagination, serve as the building blocks for contemporary framework for literature, provide a window on diverse cultures, carry on the strong oral tradition of storytelling, provide moral models for children as the struggle between good and evil is applied to incidents in their own lives. A mythic story is a symbol, a set of symbolic images that spring from the human psyche. Such stories are the meeting point of the known and the unknown, of the human consciousness and sub-consciousness. They are used to guide people through life's trials and challenges. This study investigated ten (eight) folk narratives from Argao, Cebu taken from key informants used as source texts for educating young people for the challenges of the times. The folktales fulfilled functions of validation, conformity, escape and education. It was also found out that the folk narratives are replete with lessons derived from them. Some of these lessons were faith in God, filial love, obedience, trust, kindness, respect, forgiveness and honesty. It is then recommended that these stories be utilized by teachers handling Mother-Tongue Based- Multi-Lingual Education and Literature.

Key Words: folktales, myth, symbolic images, story-telling, moral models, MTB-MLE

KAHINAAN SA PAGBASA NG MGA MAG-AARAL: BATAYAN SA PAGBUO NG MUNGKAHING PROGRAMA SA PAGBASA

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Layunin ng deskriptib na pag-aaral na ito na matukoy ang mga antas ng kahusayan sa pagbasa at mga karaniwang kamalian sa pagbasa ng mga mag-aaral na magiging batayan ng pagdeblop ng Mungkahing Programa sa Pagbasa. Ang Philippine Individual Reading Inventory (Phil-IRI) at Flesh Readability Test ang mga instrumentong ginamit sa paglikom ng mga datos. Para sa estadistikal na pagsusuri, frequency, percentage at mean. Matapos ang pagpapabasa, sinuri ng mananalisis ang mga antas ng kahusayan at karaniwang kamalian habang nagbabasa. Ang mga kalahok ay binubuo ng 83 mag-aaral mula sa Ikapitong Baitang ng Villaluz Integrated School sa Benito Soliven, Isabela. Natuklasan na ang antas ng kahusayan sa pagbasa mga mag-aaral ay 74 ang Malaya o independent, pito (7) ang instructional, dalawa (2) ang nasa frustration level at dalawa (2) ang hindi makasaba (non-reader). Samantala, sa pag-unawa sa binasa (komprehensyon), 41 ang malaya o independent, 13 ang pampagkatuto o instructional, at 29 ang nasa pagkabigo o frustration level. Ang pangunahing kamalian sa pagbasa ay maling bigkas o mispronunciation at ang pinakamababa ay pagtanggap bumasa o refusal to pronounce. Ang mga sanhi ng kamalian sa pagbasa ay mga sumusunod: unang wika o mother tongue, walang interes sa pagbasa sa Filipino, balisa, walang tiwala sa sarili, may diperensya sa kanilang paningin, uri ng teksto. Batay sa resulta, kailangan ang paghahanda ng angkop na programa sa Pagbasa. Iminumungkahi na pagtibayin ng pamunuan ng paaralan ang pagpapatupad sa Programa sa Pagbasa upang matulungan ang mga mag-aaral na hindi marunong bumasa at may mababang komprehensyon.

Key words: Kasanayan, Komprehensyon, Pagbasa, Programa sa Pagbasa

CLASSROOM LIBRARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

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This action research entitled "Classroom Library and Reading Comprehension" aimed to determine the impact of a classroom library to students' reading comprehension scores, focusing on the frequency level of their classroom library use and their reading comprehension scores. The participants in this study were the 32 Grade Seven-Section Rose students of Quirico G. Manzano Memorial National High School in Candoni, Negros Occidental. The respondents were divided into two, namely, (1) the group with high frequency level of classroom library use and (2) the group with low frequency level of classroom library use, as reflected in the library log book. The study first surveyed the types and genres of reading materials that the respondents preferred, which had become the researcher's basis in completing the reading collections in the classroom library designed for the study. This study revealed that there is a significant difference between the scores of the two groups, both in the pre-test and in the post-test. Furthermore, this study revealed a significant relationship between students' frequency level of classroom library use and their reading comprehension scores. By utilizing a survey questionnaire, the researcher also identified the types of reading materials that students find most interesting including, story books in Filipino, Bible stories and comic books. Having found such significant results, the researcher recommended that high school classrooms should also have classroom libraries with a variety of reading materials which would attract readership and encourage students to read for pleasure and develop a lifelong interest for reading.

PAGTATAYA SA EPEKTO NG MOTHER TONGUE SA AKADEMIKONG PERFORMANS NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA IKATLONG BAITANG
SA MATEMATIKA SA MABABANG PAARALAN NG BURABOD

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Ang Mother Tongue- Based Multilingual Education (MTB- MLE) ay isang programang ipinatupad kaugnay ng implementasyon ng K12 Kurikulum. Ito ay naghahanda sa mga mag-aaral sa antas primarya sa pagharap/pagsabak sa mas mataas na antas ng pagkatuto. Sa pag-aaral na ito ay tinaya ang epekto ng Mother Tongue sa Akademikong Performans ng mga Mag- aaral sa Matematika na nasa ikatlong baitang sa Mababang Paaralan ng Burabod, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur, taong-aralan 2015-2016. Inalam din sa pag-aaral na ito ang mga salik na nakakaapekto sa pagkatuto ng mga mag-aaral sa matematika gamit ang mother tongue. Tinaya rin sa pag-aaral na ito kung may kaugnayan ba ang paggamit ng mother tongue bilang wikang panturo at ang akademikong performans ng mga mag-aaral. Gumamit ng iba't ibang statistical tools upang matugunan ang mga naturang layunin ng pag-aaral. Lumabas na pangunahing salik na nakaaapekto sa pagkatuto ng matematika gamit ang mother tongue ay ang wikang ginagamit sa loob ng tahanan na nakakuha ng kabuuang weighted mean na 4.43. Natuklasan din sa pag-aaral na ito na maganda ang epekto sa pagkatuto ng mga mag-aaral sa matematika gamit ang mother tongue.

Susing salita: mother tongue, pagtataya, epekto, akademikong performans, matematika

CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOTHER TONGUE BASED-MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION (MTB-MLE): BASIS FOR
EFFECTIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES AND POLICY INTERVENTION

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This descriptive research focused on the challenges experienced by Grade 1 and 2 public school teachers, administrators and parents during the implementation of the Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) in the Philippines as Basis for Effective Teaching Strategies and Policy Intervention. The respondents included 97 Grade 1 and 2 teachers in public elementary schools in the District of La Carlota, La Carlota City, Negros Occidental. Quantitative method was employed to 97 grade 1 and 2 teacher respondents. Qualitative method such as FGD and KI interview were likewise employed to parents and school administrators. Statistical tools were Frequency count and Percentage Distribution, Mean, Standard Deviation, f-test and Persons' R. The questionnaires on Teaching Competencies for Grades 1 and 2 teachers were adopted from a standard instrument of the DepEd K-12 Curriculum Guide on Mother Tongue Competencies. The results revealed the teachers met challenges in performing the MTB-MLE in the areas of classroom instruction, teaching strategies, teaching materials and Curriculum. These include difficulty in explaining the subject clearly in mother tongue, lack of adequate number of mother tongue sources, longer time in class preparation and expert knowledge in mother tongue. The use of mother tongue as medium of instruction and use of teaching strategies in mother tongue that pupils understand pose great challenge to teachers. Based on the findings of the study, it is highly recommended that cultural inputs need to be insured in all kinds of MTB-MLE classes. Department of Education should provide resources, more academic and professional support on the implementation of MTB-MLE program. The teachers in schools are not incompetent, but they don't have the necessary resources and the support structure at Early Childhood Development (ECD) level which needs to be addressed by the Department.

Keywords: Bilingual education, challenges, curriculum, implementation, K-12, language(s) of instruction, medium of instruction, Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education(MTB-MLE)

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

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This study examined the effect of subtitled anime on the learning gains of ESL students in terms of vocabulary and syntactic complexity. The respondents, composing of Grade 8 pupils were divided into three groups and were subjected to experimentation. As a part of their classroom instruction, one group viewed English subtitled anime, another viewed English dubbed anime and the last group was considered as the control group which utilized the conventional instructional materials. As pertained to in the Kruskal-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 material. Moreover, those who used the English subtitled anime achieved higher learning gains compared to those who used English subtitled anime. The statistical evidence was seconded further by the survey among the respondents regarding their opinions regarding the utilization of subtitled anime as instructional material.

Keywords: *cloze – test, dubbed and subtitled anime, ESL students, learning gains, syntactic complexity, vocabulary*

STRATEGIES IN TEACHING QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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This study sought to determine the problems encountered by Social Studies teachers and the strategies they are using in Quantitative Economics. Quantitative Economics refers to the lessons in Grade 9 Social Studies that incorporate mathematical solutions to economic problems. The study employed a structured interview to gather data. The responses collected were analyzed to determined themes that relate to the problems and strategies of Social Studies teachers teaching lessons in Economics that require mathematical operations. These themes were summarized, compared and contrasted to come up with a synthesis of the teaching of Quantitative Economics in Junior High School. The study found out that teachers employ strategies that relate to real-world application of the lessons. These include situational analysis, role play, sociodrama, and problem solving with themes that involve the day to day activities of students. Thus, the findings suggest that teaching Quantitative Economics should be done in an active and interesting manner. Also, teachers in Quantitative Economics should provide a conducive learning environment, both physical and social, in order to address the problems of students in understanding the lessons.

Keywords: *Quantitative Economics, teaching strategies, real-world application, structured interview*

UNCOVERING SOCIAL AWARENESS IN WORLD HISTORY THROUGH REFLEXIVITY: BASIS FOR A SOCIAL AWARENESS PLAN FOR JHS STUDENTS

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The study stressed the prime importance of social awareness in the study of World History by emphasizing on its themes. A mixed – method research design was used as the backbone of the methodology. Onwuegbuzie & Leech (2004), added, mixed method research allows the researcher for methodological pluralism usually resulting to a “superior research” by “incorporating the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research.” The study used the Explanatory Sequential Design and it is one type of mixed – method research design.. This design allows the study to identify elements among themes of world history that is contributing to social awareness. It was found out that the themes in world history that undergone social processes (social sensitivity, social insight and social awareness) helped the students in developing awareness as shown evident vis – a – vis SA inventory scores. Moreover, the themes derived from their reflexive journal after the tedious data triangulation revealed consistency and association. Furthermore, the pre-test and post – test scores of the students on social awareness exhibited significant difference and this allows the researcher to conclude that the intervention of reflexivity provided a significant difference on the student’s scores. These results aided the researcher in the development of a Social Awareness Program or “The YOUTH Program”. It aims to equip students with valuable experiences as they apply the concepts gained on social awareness on a community level.

Key words: *Social Awareness, Education, History, Critical Thinking*

EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED INSTRUCTION IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL WORLD HISTORY

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Arnie G. Dizon
Holy Angel University

This study looked into the effectiveness of technology based instruction of Social Studies teachers at Don Eufemio F. Eriguel Memorial National High School (DEFEMNHS), Agoo, La Union in their World History classes. The study used a structured interview in obtaining data. The study employed four Grade 8 Social Studies teachers in DEFEMNHS. During the interview, an audio recorder was used to obtain data. The recordings were transcribed for easy retrieval and analysis of data. Then, the transcriptions were validated by three Social Studies teachers for accuracy. Themes from the transcription that relate to strategies in technology integration were identified. These themes were discussed, compared and contrasted in relation to the reviewed relevant studies. The study found out that integrating technology in the teaching-learning process is effective as students can understand what are being discussed and teachers’ tasks are made easier and better. This implies that learning outcomes in World History should be anchored into technology integration.

Keywords: *technology-based instruction, World History, Social Studies, structured interview*

FROM ASPIRATION TO CAREER CHOICE: BASIS FOR CAREER GUIDANCE AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADVOCACY PROGRAM FOR SPED HEARING IMPAIRED STUDENTS

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The study aims to explore the career aspirations and career choices of Hearing Impaired Students as basis for Career Guidance and Senior High School Advocacy Program for SPED Hearing Impaired (HI) Students. The research instrument used was the Brigance Transition Skills Inventory. The survey included Self-Assessment of 39 HI Students on Self Concept General and Job Related ad Inventory of Career Preferences and Educational Interests of Grade 9 HI students. The result of the survey showed that the HI students have acceptable self-concept. On an average Grade 9 HI students were more interested in artistic and social areas of vocational interests. All Grade 9 students have plans to pursue Senior High School and Post-Secondary Education. Also they want to access a wide range of career pathways but they receive less career guidance and information. The research found that it would be useful to develop advocacy on Senior High School and a career guidance program that will provide opportunities for careful career exploration and planning of HI students to minimize the potential disadvantages and avoid the cycle of unemployment and underemployment that has characterized the lives of many deaf and hard-of-hearing people.

Keywords: *aspiration, career choice, hearing impaired, senior high school, career guidance*

WRITTEN LANGUAGE DEFICITS IN BASIC CONSTRUCTIVE WRITING AMONG CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

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The purpose of the study was to find out the nature and extent of the hearing impaired children’s difficulty in writing. This was conducted to record the episodes in determining effective teaching techniques, written language deficits, and conditions affecting their writing skills from the three public Special Education schools in Zamboanga City. The researcher directly involved and observed ten consecutive episodes every Saturdays from June 20-August 22, 2015 at a local university. Validated research-made tool and adapted instrument were used. Respondents were purposely selected and names were changed using pseudonyms to keep confidentiality. The qualitative data was analyzed using the respondents’ individual restorying of stories and develop themes using chronology based from their own understanding and make use of their own words. The results revealed that children with hearing impairment found the use of picture story book to be effective technique in the basic constructive writing. However, based on interest and motivation, both techniques can be effective. Further, results disclosed that across participants there were common areas of written language deficits that include production, syntax, and accuracy. Moreover, the retention, mastery, comprehension, vocabulary, experience, motivation, and hearing loss were the conditions affecting the writing ability of children with hearing impairment. These findings come from the participants’ hearing loss, limited experience in writing activity, and lacked the prerequisites for basic constructive writing. Therefore, the study confirmed that it is necessary for special education teachers to use the latest and effective trend in teaching language to children with hearing impairment.

Keywords: *nature of hearing impairment, written language deficits, teaching techniques,*

CLASSROOM TEST ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES OF TEACHERS FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN AN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM

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This narrative inquiry study focuses on receiving teachers’ experiences on testing accommodation of students with special needs. Data was gathered through self-administered questionnaire and follow-up interview. Using thematic analysis to interpret the responses of the participants, this study described the experiences of the ten receiving teachers regarding their perception on classroom test accommodations, their practices and the challenges on providing test accommodations for students with special needs. The results of the findings were presented through different themes such as test accommodation as an alternative form of assessment, individualized and intervention. Also, the accommodation practices of teachers are presentation, timing/scheduling, setting and responses accommodations. Testing accommodations posed different challenges to teachers like time management and behavior of students but teachers overcome these challenges because they believe that their testing accommodations practices benefit the students with special needs.

Keywords: *Test accommodations, students with special needs, inclusive classroom*

INDIGENOUS MATERIALS AS MANIPULATIVES: A TOOL IN ENHANCING THE ADDITION SKILLS OF A CHILD WITH INTELLECTUAL DISSABILITY

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In the Philippines, the terms Mental Retardation and Intellectual Disability are being used interchangeably. It is stated in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5th edition (DSM-V, 2013) that a federal statute in the United States, Public Law 111 -256 known as Rosa’s Law, replaced the term Mental Retardation with Intellectual Disability. Children with Intellectual Disability have the inability to think abstractly and have difficulty to learn and solve problems. This action research determined whether indigenous materials as manipulatives were effective in enhancing the addition skills of a child with Intellectual Disability. An action plan was prepared by the researchers prior to the intervention. The participant in this study was a grade three pupil who was diagnosed with Intellectual Disability and is attending a regular school. Data were gathered through assessment tests, observations and interviews with the child’s parent and teacher. Observations and interviews were done before, during and after the intervention. Research findings have shown that the addition skills of the child improved with the use of indigenous materials. The study concluded that indigenous materials as manipulatives are effective in enhancing the addition skills of a child with Intellectual Disability.

Keywords: *indigenous materials, manipulatives, addition skills, Intellectual Disability*

SUSTAINING EDUCATION AMONG CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AND JUVENILES IN BACOLOD CITY DIVISION THROUGH EARLY VICTIMIZATION - DEVIANT BEHAVIOR RELATIONSHIP

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Quality education which is inclusive and equitable is vital to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The initiative is committed to reach out to learners and deliver lasting improvements especially those who are in conflict with the law and juveniles. To understand why they commit crimes, their early victimization experiences and deviant behavior may be looked into. This descriptive – correlational research study sought to determine the effects of early victimization experiences of CICL and juveniles in the Division of Bacolod City and its effect to their likelihood of becoming deviants to rules and norms. Specifically, significant differences in the level of exposure to early victimization and level of deviant behaviour were determined as well as their correlation between each other. Using a validated and reliable data gathering instrument data were gathered and interpreted using mean, t – test, ANOVA and Pearson – r. Results show that CICL and juveniles, regardless of being grouped to variables all had high level of exposure to victimization and all responded with high level of deviant behaviour. High results on both variables may imply that early victimization has significant effect on the tendencies of juveniles and CICL to commit crimes and offenses. Also, as they get harsh experiences from their environment, they consequently get involved in minor offenses and even violent crimes. Based on the results, an intervention and prevention program must be established at school level to help deter victimization to happen again and intervene on possible issues and conflicts of the learners with the law.

Keywords: *Early Victimization, Deviant Behavior, Children in Conflict with the Law, Juveniles*

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: INSIGHTS AND LIVED -EXPERIENCES OF STAKEHOLDERS

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The purpose of the study was to document insights and lived-experiences of stakeholders on the Inclusive Education Program of Western Mindanao State University. This was conducted between the S.Y 2012 to 2014. An in-depth interview and observations were utilized to unfold the day-to-day activities of the respondents. This aimed to identify the supports and challenges, strategies, advantages and disadvantages of inclusion set in the university. Respondents were purposively selected and only 30% were included in the study. Names of the respondents were coded to keep confidentiality. Transcripts from interview were labelled to elicit themes of the study. This study used the qualitative phenomenological approach. The result of the study revealed that Persons with Disabilities were accepted by the university and its clientele without hesitation or discrimination. The university had provided the Persons with Disabilities privileges to access quality education with scholarship grants and other funding sources. Further, results disclosed that the inclusive education program of Western Mindanao State University offered holistic human formation to students with special needs that include recreation, religious, social, and cultural development. Appropriate strategies were implemented to train them for independent learning. Collaboration among faculty members and students both in the regular and special education program was evident. Thus, special buddies were provided to act as sign language interpreters, readers, and note takers. Moreover, the results of the study posted some of the challenges encountered by the students with special needs such that some teachers fail to be consistent in providing specific adjustments in the delivery of the lesson, parents support on students' requirement. These findings came from the respondents personal experiences as they are integrated in the regular program. Therefore, the study corroborates that it is essential for the university to continue in spreading awareness towards inclusive setting through orientation and seminars among administrators, regular teachers, special education teachers, parents, and school staff. Their scholarship grants should be given in full which covered all required expenses considering the condition. It is also recommended that these students with special needs be provided with a dormitory within the university for accessibility and safety with a minimal fee.

Keywords: *Inclusive Education Program, stakeholders, Persons with Disabilities, insights, lived-experiences*

CONGRUENCY OF STRATEGIES LEARNED AND PRACTICES OF TEACHERS TEACHING CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA IN SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

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 Rufa F. Montemayor
 Nolan S. Iglesia

This study was conducted to determine the Congruency of Strategies Learned and Practices of Teachers Teaching Children with Dyslexia in Zamboanga City. This was done to provide empirical data support or reject strategies in teaching reading to children with dyslexia through the influence of the strategies learned by the teachers in their baccalaureate courses, seminars and trainings against the reading strategies they practice in teaching children with dyslexia. To pursue its objective, a quantitative-descriptive research design was utilized to determine the data with a Questionnaire-Checklist as the main instrument, and Pearson Correlation R used to determine the congruency of the variables of the study. The respondents of the study were eight (8) special education teachers from the division of Zamboanga City who were assigned to teach students with dyslexia. The study yielded the following findings: the strategies presented by the researchers were moderately positively congruent to the ones the teachers had learned in their baccalaureate courses, the strategies presented by the researcher were moderately positively congruent to the ones the teachers are using in teaching children with dyslexia and there is a significant difference between the strategies learned and practices of teachers teaching children with dyslexia in Zamboanga City. The researcher positively found out that the strategies were equally purposive towards the needs of children with dyslexia. Every strategy helped the teacher teach every child how to read and use it in spoken language, as it improves; phonetic awareness, fluency, comprehension and multisensory areas. a) the respondents have very much learned fifteen (15) strategies, much learned seven (7) strategies and averagely learned three (3) strategies. b) The respondents have very frequently practiced twelve (12) strategies, frequently practiced ten (10) strategies and averagely practiced three (3) strategies. c) There was a significant difference and the variables are moderately-positively correlated with each other. It implied that not all strategies learned in baccalaureate courses, seminars and trainings are frequently practiced in teaching children with dyslexia in SPED programs in Zamboanga City and it is necessary to strengthen the teaching of the identified strategies in Baccalaureate courses, seminars and trainings to be practiced in teaching children with dyslexia.

Keywords: *Congruency of Strategies, Teaching Practices of Special Education Teachers, Children with Dyslexia*

HOW ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVICES IMPROVED READING ACQUISITION OF PUPILS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT: A CASE STUDY

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This is a descriptive study investigating how the use of assistive technology devices improved the reading acquisition of pupils with visual impairment (VI). In this study the four (4) pupils were given pre-assessment using Early Grade Assessment (EGRA of Roskos et.al RTI International (2009) were embossed using the cyclone braille embosser for the blind and large print for the low vision (LV). To determine if there is an improvement on the reading acquisition of the VI pupils a post-assessment was conducted. Other data gathering processes like observation, interview and analysis of the reading log or diary of pupils and field notes of the researchers were used to look into the experiences pupils on reading and the use of the technology devices. As a whole, the use of technology devices in reading found to be successful in the improvement of reading acquisition of VI pupils. Moreover, the technology devices provided opportunities for the pupils to have available and appropriate reading materials that contributed to the increase in interest and motivation in reading of the participants. Also, pupils have positive comments on the benefits of these technology devices (Victor Reader, Braille Display, Portable CCTV and software application in reading for the blind). Since the findings of this study indicated that the intervention was beneficial to the pupils with VI, the program or intervention must be continued, sustained and strengthened to help pupils with visual impairment to read as well as do sighted children of the same age.

Keywords: *assistive technology devices, Early Grade Assessment, visual impairment (VI), reading acquisition*

UNTANGLING THE INTERPLAY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES IN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

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Cebu Technological University Main

One of the challenges of educators is the formulation different strategies in order to meet the different needs of their learners. Gardner's theory on multiple intelligences has made a global impact with regards to teaching and learning methods, which resulted to enhancements in various curricula. This study was conducted to determine the different intelligences of Grades 4-8 learners of Maranatha Christian Academy Inc. of Cebu during the academic year 2013-2014, as well as their perceived digital competency. The descriptive survey method and Pearson R were used to determine the relationship between the digital technology competencies and multiple intelligences. The result of this study shows that the top three intelligences are Existential, Kinesthetic, and Intrapersonal. Furthermore, only two of the nine intelligences are significantly correlated with the perceived digital technology competency, namely Verbal Intelligence (related with frequency of software usage) and Logical Intelligence (related with general digital information). After identifying the different learning styles of the respondents, embracing activities to enhance instruction have been recommended.

A CURRICULAR ASSESSMENT OF SPED PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITY OF EAST BUNAWAN CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Liezl May G. Perez

The researcher sought to assess the level of curriculum implementation of EBCES-SPED Program for children with Learning Disability. The curriculum assessment focused on the four parameters/components namely aims, goals and objectives, learning content, teaching strategy, and evaluation approaches. The study made use of descriptive-evaluative method using a valid questionnaire and interview to the school head, 2 SPED teachers, 22 parents, and 25 pupils with LD in EBCES. The statistical measures used in the study were percentages and weighted mean. The findings showed that all of the components were rated good, very good and excellent although some of the items were rated fair, poor and missing such as the implementation of objectives and philosophy of the school, competencies in reading, writing and arithmetic, physical facilities, testing techniques for informal reading inventory, communication between parents and teachers regarding IEP, method of determining the final rank, periodical examinations, linkage to other agencies for effectiveness of the progress of the SPED Program, other methods in evaluating child's performance, organization of team to evaluate the effectiveness of the SPED program and evaluation of the SPED program that need intervention. Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, it is recommended that the items in each component which were rated fair, poor and missing would be given immediate actions and interventions. These would be the focus of the proposed development program Project CARE which stands for Curriculum Alignment, Refinement and Enhancement which is especially designed to cater the needs in the implementation EBCES-SPED curriculum for LD. The school head and SPED teachers may try out this development program to prove its effectiveness.

Keywords: *assessment, curriculum, learning disability, special education*

PANAW NG MGA MAGULANG NG CALAOGAN DACKEL NATIONAL SCHOOL SA IMPLEMENTASYON NG K-12 KURIKULUM

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Layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ang malaman ang pananaw ng mga magulang ng mga estudyante sa Calaogan Dackel National High School sa implementasyon ng K-12 kurikulum. Diskriptib sarbey ang metodong ginamit na kwestiyon ang pangunahing kasangkapang ginamit sa pangangalap ng mga datos sa mga 100 magulang. Katamtaman ang pagsang-ayon ng mga magulang sa bagong memorandum ng kagawaran ng edukasyon, ang k to 12 kurikulum at hindi pa ganap ang kaalaman ng mga magulang sa adhikain ng k to 12 kurikulum. Maraming mga suliranin ang dulot ng k to 12 kurikulum sa mga magulang.

Keywords: *k-12 kurikulum, suliranin, adhikain, kaalaman, implementasyon*

EFFECTS OF THE REMOVAL OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM TO THE PROGRESSION OF STUDENTS' HISTORICAL LEARNING

Ariel V. Lalata, Crisanto G. Verceles, and Arnie G. Dizon

This study determined the effects of the removal of Philippine History in the Junior High School Social Studies curriculum to the progression of the students' historical learning. Specifically, this study determined how sufficient were the prior knowledge, skills and attitudes of Grade 7 students in Philippine History. The study employed a qualitative research design. In here, a structured interview was conducted to three (3) Grade 7 students of Don Eufemio F. Eriguel Memorial National High School. The guide questions for the questionnaire were validated by three Social Studies teachers. The data from the respondents were analyzed and consolidated. Then, themes from the gathered data were discussed using the reviewed relevant studies. Almost all of the respondents' disagree with the removal of Philippine History in the Social Studies Junior High School curriculum. This is because they claim that their knowledge, skills, and attitudes toward the history of the Philippines are not yet enough in order to appreciate the history of Asian nations. Thus, students tend to lose their interest on their subject, i.e. Asian Studies, as they fail to see the connection of the historical events to their lives as Filipinos. This implies the need for curriculum developers of the Department of Education to conduct a thorough assessment and evaluation of curricular reforms that may affect the students' progression of historical learning.

Keywords: *Philippine History, progression, historical learning, Social Studies curriculum*

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: EXPLORING THE GAINS AND ADHERENCE OF ROBOTICS COURSE TO 21ST CENTURY EDUCATION

Lawrence G. Agapito

This mixed-method research proposes an assessment on the implementation of Robotics at the Information and Communication Technology High School. Data were generated from reliable knowledge and experiences of the student-participants. The quantitative findings illustrated that it is highly evident amongst students to be able to articulate the standards of the competencies prescribed in the Robotics curriculum and instruction. A highly evident result in the adherence of Robotics to the framework of 21st Century Learning was also registered and thus translates into the relevance and responsiveness of the course in the 21st Century Education frontline. Meanwhile, ten student-participants explicitly described the contribution of Robotics in the pursuit of the 4Cs (Collaboration, Communication, Creativity, Critical thinking) of education. The qualitative part validated the upshot of the quantitative section. Findings highlight the significance of Robotics in the pursuit of 21st century skills that underscore enhanced ICT skills, focused life-long learning skills, increased knowledge creation, developed creativity skills, enriched critical thinking skills, improved collaborative skills, progressed communication skills, human challenges, and physical barriers.

Keywords: *robotics, 21st century education, mixed-method research, 4Cs*

K-12 CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT: TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES IN SECONDARY MATHEMATICS

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This mixed design study investigated the knowledge and practices on classroom assessment of 18 purposively selected mathematics public high school teachers of Alicia, Isabela. Data were gathered through survey-questionnaire, observation, and focused group discussion and analyzed through descriptive statistics and t-test independent. It was revealed that the respondents are very knowledgeable on most components of DepEd Order No. 8, s. 2015 but limited on other areas. Their knowledge on grading system were poor to very satisfactory and very satisfactory on their assessment literacy level. Professional development are focused largely on testing and grading. Students were completely assessed individually but moderately assessed collaboratively. Sharing and evaluating learning intensions and success criteria to the learners were slightly evident and tracking learners' progress in comparison to formative results prior to the lesson was moderately evident. The classroom assessment preference was assessment for learning and least on assessment to inform. The most preferred practice in assessment tasks were those that allow them to know whether their students can recall what is taught in class and least on giving opportunity to create a new product or point of view. Some of the assessment alternatives are practiced very frequently but others are practiced rarely to occasionally. Differences on the respondents' knowledge and practices exist when they grouped according to their self-reported assessment literacy and educational attainment levels. The researcher proposed a professional development program on classroom assessment and further suggested its utilization in advancing mathematics teachers' knowledge and in improving practices of assessment inside the classroom.

Key terms: *classroom assessment, professional development program*

PERSPECTIVE, PREPERATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE K TO 12 SECONDARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

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A study aimed to assess the level of the perspective, the preparations, and the classroom practices of the K-12 Secondary School Mathematics teachers. Simple random sampling to select ninety-five (95) mathematics teachers were employed. A survey questionnaire adopted from Horizon Research, Inc. measuring teachers perspective on collegiality, teachers' preparedness, and teaching practices was utilized. Mean and the standard deviation were employed to evaluate the teachers' opinion, preparations, and preparedness. Results revealed that teachers agree that they do apply collegiality, they are well-prepared for the use of standardized based teaching practices and on the use of calculators or computers. On the other hand, many of the teachers have not taken the subjects required to be taken by the K-12 Mathematics teachers. For the teaching practices of K-12 Math teachers, they oftentimes make use of traditional teaching practices, strategies to develop students' abilities to communicate ideas, and journals or portfolios. In addition, teachers sometimes use calculators or computers for investigation and for developing concepts and skills of the students. A t-test was utilized to determine the significant difference in the preparations of teachers when grouped according to gender and results showed no significant difference. To test the significant difference when grouped according to age, ANOVA was used and the result showed no significant difference. Employing Pearson Correlation, results revealed that teacher opinions and teacher practices have weak significant relationship while teachers preparedness and teachers practices have a moderate relationship and are very significant at .01 level of significance

Keywords: *K-12 Mathematics Teachers Perspective, Preparations, Practices*

QUALITY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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The study assessed the quality of instructional materials among public schools in District 1 of Surigao del Sur Division. The study made use of quantitative descriptive method employing random sampling in the identification of the cluster to be included in the study. Respondents included the Principals selected through universal sampling and the teachers utilizing the stratified random sampling. Based on the findings of the study, it was found out that most of the schools have available encyclopedia in their repository. On adequacy, appropriateness and perceived effectiveness, the materials were found out to be moderately adequate, and were deemed to be appropriate and perceived to be effective. On the problems met, it was found out that the underlying problem is on the logistics for resource allocation, constant monitoring and evaluation, and feedbacking and improving the curriculum through the use of data-based information. It was also revealed in the study that there is no significant relationship between the performance of the learners based on their MPS and the quality of the IMs used by their teachers. Based on the findings of the study, printed materials such as the encyclopedia are rarely used because of the advent of technology which the teachers frequently used because it affords them convenience. Furthermore, the materials which are available may not be enough to ensure optimal learning; thus, this implies further that initiative of the teachers and the proactive roles of the principal are crucial in the preparation of the instructional materials to evoke interest thereby maximizing class participation.

Keywords: *Quality, Instructional Materials, Public Schools*

STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPECIAL PROGRAM IN THE ARTS (SPA) CURRICULUM IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA

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Isabela State University-Echague, Isabela

The study was conducted to identify, analyze and examine the students' attitude towards Special Program in the Arts Curriculum in the Province of Isabela particularly in the three (3) implementing schools which are the Cauayan City National High School, Dona Aurora National High School and Santiago City National High School. 239 students from grade 7 to grade 10 were randomly selected as respondents from different field of specialization during S.Y 2017-2018. Based on the result of the study, it was found out that the respondents have a positive attitude towards Special Program in the Arts. Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between the respondents' academic achievement and profile in terms of gender and respondents' attitude towards Special Program in the Arts. Results showed that the respondents have a high positive attitude towards Special Program in the Arts.

Keyword: *arts, academic achievement, attitude*

CAREER STAGES ON PHILIPPINE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE TEACHERS

Mark Anthony R. Alconcer

High quality learning is a product of high quality teaching. The study aimed to assess the Career Stages of Senior High School Science Teachers in the entire eleven municipalities of the Second Congressional District of Isabela based on the new Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers (PPST) replacing the National Competency-Based Standards for Teachers (NCBTS). This study supported the belief that teachers are critical factors for quality learning outcomes for all fields of discipline. Hence, quality science teacher is equivalent to quality science education. Related literature and studies clearly showed the importance of improving teachers' performance in achieving quality learning outcomes. The study was primarily anchored in the PPST developed by the Research Center for Quality Teachers and was adopted by the Department of Education by virtue of DepEd Order 42, series 2017 dated August 05, 2017. It was intended to find the needs and strengths including the career stages of the teacher-respondents in the PPST. Descriptive narrative-survey research design was utilized in this study. Total enumeration was used in selecting the participants, hence all SHS science teachers including their immediate supervisors were selected as respondents. The researcher used the PPST as the primary research instruments. The study revealed that the needs of the SHS science teachers were focused on the diversity of learners; content knowledge and pedagogy; curriculum and planning; and assessment and reporting. Conversely, personal growth and professional development; community linkages and professional engagement; and learning environment were considered as their strengths. Furthermore, it is concluded that the majority of the respondents were categorized under Career Stage 2 described as Proficient Teachers. Based on the identified priority developmental needs of the SHS science teachers, the Unified Plan for Professional Development (UPPD) of SHS Science Teachers in the Second Congressional District was developed as the output of the study. Experts reviewed and validated the output before the approval and endorsement of the Schools Division Superintendent. The UPPD was adopted by Secondary Schools offering SHS in second congressional district of Isabela and implemented during the In-service Training of Teachers as per DepEd Order No. 25, series 2017 entitled "School Calendar for School Year 2017-2018". Moreover, the study strongly recommends that educational leaders shall take initiatives to fully implement the standards stipulated by the new Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers.

Keywords: *Career Stages, Needs, Strengths, Professional Standards, Domains, Strands*

THE STATE OF HISTORICAL EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINE SECONDARY SCHOOLS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF WORLD HISTORY LEARNING MODULES

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World History is one of the components of Social Studies in the Philippine secondary schools. Thus, this study content analyzed the learning modules in World History in order to determine the state of the teaching of history in the Philippines. The instruments include matrices that contain themes from the learning standards of the Department of Education. These matrices were validated by three historians. In addition, categorization rules were used to facilitate ease in coding the contents of the instructional materials. The findings show that the "history" being taught in schools does not represent the

“world.” Some of the lessons tend to focus on European history and fail to relate the historical events in Asian history. Also, some of the learning activities and assessment/evaluation tools only cater to low-level thinking like simple recall and enumeration of facts. Thus, the findings of this study imply the need for instructional materials in history that contain lessons, particularly historical events that are contextualized to the Philippine setting or to Southeast Asia. In doing so, the students will better understand their lessons through the use of examples that are evident in their area. Further, the learning activities and assessment/evaluation tools of the instructional materials should cater to the formation of relevant historical thinking skills like analyzing sources and evidences.

Keywords: *World History, learning modules, content analysis, historical thinking skills*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL VARIABLES AND ESL TEACHERS' INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES

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The study investigated the relationship between the Social Organizational Variables and ESL Teachers' Instructional Practices. The respondents in this study consisted of 30 ESL teachers from the eight (8) high schools of a private school system in the province of Isabela. Two sets of questionnaires were used to gather data, one for the Social Organizational Variables that consist school culture, the other for ESL Teachers' Instructional Practices. The participants were interviewed and were observed in the classrooms. The data were treated using statistical means, standard deviations and inferential statistics through Pearson r and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The results showed that there is a moderately positive significant relationship between the Social Organizational Variables that consist school culture and ESL Teachers' Instructional Practices. The study concluded that a positive school culture exists with effective ESL instructional practices. The study then recommends that administrators and teachers most especially the ESL teachers who belong to an organizational school must be made aware of their school culture which is proven to be associated with their instruction and that the principal and the ESL teachers in schools may clearly identify the element in their school culture which really needs to be improved same is true with their ESL instructional practices.

ACTION RESEARCH IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: TEACHERS' CONCEPTION AND DIFFICULTIES

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Joy Guzman
University of Saint Louis

This study is conducted to describe the conceptions and difficulties of Junior high school teachers and to explore their issues and challenges on the conduct of action research. A combination of quantitative and qualitative types of research was utilized in the study involving 60 teachers in the junior high school department. The results reveal that action research is a valuable tool for teachers to improve teaching and learning process, increase pedagogical and instructional knowledge, and positively impact students' learning. Furthermore, teachers find difficulties in the conduct of action research especially along literature search, presentation and publication of results, and data collection. Finally, four major themes emerged as the major issues and challenges of teachers in the conduct of action research which are additional workload and burden in the part of the teacher, writing anxiety, lack of time, and inadequate knowledge in the conduct of action research. As an offshoot of the study, an intervention program was developed to develop research skills and to improve the research productivity of teachers in the junior high school department.

Keywords: *Action Research, Conceptions, Junior High School Teachers*

INTER-LEVEL STAGES OF ENGLISH-FILIPINO-ILOCANO CODESWITCHING IN AN L2 CLASSROOM: BASIS FOR A CLASSROOM INTERVENTION

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Researches about codeswitching are abound but very few on comparison of its inter-level stages specifically among Grades 7 to 11. This study identified the inter-level stages of English-Filipino-Ilocano codeswitching among the Grade 7 to 11 classes that used English as the medium of instruction in a public school. The researcher video recorded and transcribed the chosen classes of the participants. A conversation-like interview among the teachers and the students who codeswitched was done to elicit reasons of codeswitching. The CS typology and the contexts where CS occur were examined and analyzed by the researcher. The results showed that intrasentential codeswitching occurred the most with 212 utterances, followed by tag switching with 21 utterances, and intersentential had the least occurrence with 14 utterances, and as grade level goes higher, the lesser the CS, i.e. Grade 7 had 65 codeswitches, Grade 8 had 58, Grade 9 had 57, Grade 10 had 36 and Grade 11 had 31. Compensation for difficulty, for inquiry/elicitation/requesting, interjection/utterance filler, elaboration/explanation, conveying cultural/behavioural terminologies and sharing personal experiences/observations were some of the contexts when codeswitching occur as found out in this study. The article concludes with some reasons of CS given by students and why a particular typology is committed in some instances. It recommends more activities on vocabulary development since deficiency or lack of vocabulary seemed to be the general reasons given by the students, and affirmed by teachers, in codeswitching. Another important recommendation is for teachers to avoid CS so that students will not CS as well.

KARANIWANG KAMALIAN NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA PAGSULAT NG KOMPOSISYON: BATAYAN SA PAGBUO NG KAGAMITANG PAMPAGTUTURO

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Ang pagsulat ay isang napakahalagang kasanayang nararapat na mahasa sa isang tao sapagkat ito ay kanyang magagamit upang maisatitik at maipahayag ang kanyang ninanais. Sinasabing ang pagsulat ang output ng lahat ng makrong kasanayan kaya naman mula sa pinakamababang antas ng pag-aaral hanggang magkolehiyo ay itinuturo at hinahasa na ang mag-aaral sa pagsulat. Ngunit sa kabila ng mga pagtuturong ito, nananatili pa ring nagkakamali ang mga mag-aaral sa pagsulat. Kaya naman naglayon ang mananaliksik na matukoy ang karaniwang kamalian ng mga mag-aaral sa pagsulat ng komposisyon. Nagsagawa ng pag-aaral ang mananaliksik sa sulatin ng 60 mag-aaral na hinati sa dalawang grupo, exposed sa social

media at ang isa ay hindi. Palarawang pamamaraan ang ginamit na paraan ng mananaliksik upang ilarawan ang karaniwang kamalian sa pagsulat. Mula sa mga komposisyon ng mga mag-aaral ay tinukoy ng mananaliksik ang mga karaniwang kamalian. Lumabas sa pag-aaral na ang mga mag-aaral na exposed at di exposed ay kapwa nagkamali sa kayariang gramatikal tulad ng paggamit ng paulit-ulit at di-kinakailangang panghalip, maling aspekto ng pandiwa, gamit ng ng at nang, pagbuo ng panungusap at mekaniks tulad ng maling paggamit ng malaking titik, ispeling, bantas, at pagtatalata. Mula sa resulta, ang pagbuo ng modyul ay kinakailangan upang matugunan o di naman kaya mabawasan at tuluyang maiwasan ang mga kamalian sa pagsulat ng komposisyon ng mga mag-aaral.

Susing salita: *gramatika, kasanayan, komposisyon, pagsulat, social media*

LOCALIZING AND CONTEXTUALIZING LEARNER'S MATERIAL IN MATHEMATICS 7: ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS' INTEREST AND ACHIEVEMENT

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The study aimed to develop and validate Localized and Contextualized Learner's Material in Mathematics 7 and sought to find out its impact on students' interest and achievement. The population for the study comprised of 98 Grade 7 students at Alicia National High School, Paddad, Alicia, Isabela. The developed learner's material based on an authenticity test obtained a high originality index. A content validation was done by the experts with very high internal consistency rating of the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient (0.930) and with the readability test using the Microsoft Word's Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level and Flesch Reading Ease suitable to the Grade 7 learners. The pilot testing of the learner's material found a positive significant difference as shown in the pre-and posttest scores of students. The study also found that there was a significant increase on the mathematics interest of the Grade 7 students after using the localized and contextualized material. The study concluded that the learner's material developed and validated in this study may serve as a support to the increasing need for motivating learners since it was prepared in the light of the learners' grasp and their level of interest and will also pave the way to a much higher level of achievement. It is recommended that the developed and validated localized and contextualized learner's material in Mathematics 7 may be adopted by different schools as model in devising learner's material and utilizing their localized materials for the learners to value and appreciate their cultural and social identities.

Key terms: *Localized, Contextualized, Interest, Achievement*

STUDENTS' COGNITIVE LEVEL IN ALGEBRA THROUGH THE USE OF ALGEBRA TILES

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This study aimed to compare the cognitive level of students using Algebra tiles and without using Algebra tiles in the teaching of Elementary Algebra course. It investigates how pretest and posttest scores of students in Algebra differ as influenced by the use of algebra Tiles and its influence on the cognitive level of the students. It employed pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design. A standardized test in Elementary Algebra was used to gather data. It is a 20-item test selected from the different topics included in the study. The study employed the Grade 7 students composed of 40 students in each section. The students were intact. What is being randomized was the assignment of section to undergo teaching with Algebra Tiles and section without using Algebra Tiles or simply the conventional method. To find the significant difference on the cognitive level of students using the two methods- with and without Algebra tiles, One –Way Analysis of Covariance was used. The findings of the study showed that there is significant difference on the pretest and posttest scores on the two groups taught with and without Algebra Tiles. The teaching with Algebra Tiles showed to have better effect in the acquisition of knowledge among students.

Keywords: *Cognitive Level, Algebra Tiles*

ACQUIRED MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCIES OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS: AN INPUT TO STUDENT WORKBOOK

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The study aimed to determine the competency acquisition of the Grade 9 students in Mathematics that would be an input to student workbook that was created by the researchers. This work book is expected to help the grade 9 students in improving their acquired competencies. The study used a test-retest method in getting the reliability of the researcher-made test for the actual data gathering. The validity of the researcher-made test was checked by three (3) chosen professional teachers with 2-5 years of teaching experience in the field of mathematics. In the actual data gathering, the researchers had 213 Grade 9 participants in the chosen school and the result stated that the Grade 9 students are on the beginning phase based on the DepEd level of proficiency. It stated that 74% and below are considered to be on the beginning phase. With the given results, the researchers created a student workbook that is intended to improve the competency acquisition of the Grade 9 students which can also be used by the teachers as a guide or assistance in their academic tasks.

Keywords: *acquired competency, level of proficiency*

APPRAISING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPIRAL PROGRESSION APPROACH IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS

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The study is designed to appraise the implementation of K to 12 Mathematics Program in Cauayan City National High School – Main, Schools Division of Cauayan City, from SY 2013-2014 to SY 2016-2017. Specifically, this is to find out the (a) level of attainment of intended learning outcomes of Junior High School (JHS) Completers, (b) degree of implementation of spiral progression approach by the JHS Mathematics Teachers, and (c) challenges encountered by the teachers in teaching Patterns and Algebra, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The levels of attainment in the content areas were compared as well as the degrees of implementation. This study utilized the mixed methods design. It used learning outcomes test, spiral progression approach record, and questionnaire for mathematics teachers to generate the data from one hundred ninety-four (194) completer-respondents and twelve (12) teacher-respondents. Frequencies, means, standard deviation, repeated measures and one-way analysis of variance were computed for data analysis. The results revealed that the completers developed the major learning outcomes of the mathematics program. They can transfer their knowledge and skills through

authentic performance tasks with little guidance from teachers and peers. Also, the significant difference in the mean scores suggests that the completers performed significantly best in Patterns and Algebra. On the other hand, the teachers fell short of the required time in implementing the Spiral Progression Approach to the content areas of mathematics. In doing so, the two most pressing challenges they encountered are the low level of basic operations and the poor retention of prerequisite knowledge and skills among the students. Hence, the Department of Education needs to review the implementation of the program given that the findings revealed inconsistencies in its objectives. In this way, the government's thrust in improving the quality of education through the enhancement of the program could be attained.

Keywords: *patterns and algebra, geometry, statistics and probability, learning competencies, mathematics education framework*

THE EFFECTS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING ON THE MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT OF GRADE 10 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF MARCELO H. DEL PILAR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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The main objective of this study is to determine the effects of cooperative learning on the Mathematics achievement of Grade 10 Junior High School Students. The findings of the study revealed that: 1) Cooperative learning is instruction that involves students working in teams to accomplish a common goal, under conditions that include the following elements: positive interdependence, individual accountability, face-to-face promotive interaction, appropriate use of collaborative skills, group processing. Cooperative learning is not simply a synonym for students working in groups. A learning exercise only qualifies as cooperative learning to the extent that the five listed elements are present. 2) The members of the experimental and control groups were more or less equivalent in terms of IQ, Final Grade in Mathematics, and Age. 3) The members of the experimental group performed low in permutations and combinations, probability of compound events, and measures of position. Likewise, the members of the control group exhibited a not so good performance in permutations and combinations, probability of compound events, and measures of position. Generally, no significant difference exist in the pretest performance if the two groups in favor of the control group. 4) The members of the experimental group performed excellent in permutations and combinations, probability of compound events, and measures of position. Likewise, the members of the control group exhibited a very satisfactory performance in permutations and combinations, probability of compound events, and measures of position. Generally, significant difference exist in the posttest performance if the two groups in favor of the experimental group. 5) Cooperative learning approaches like Jigsaw II, STAD, and TGT offered the learners an opportunity to become actively involved in the learning experience in a non-threatening atmosphere. The use of TGT improved students' achievement and retention, emphatic communication, and diagnosis skills. The use of Jigsaw II and STAD in teaching and learning mathematical concepts are more motivating and valuable in comparison to the traditional lecture method.

Keywords: *Cooperative Learning, Mathematics*

VOICES OF LEARNERS ON NUMEROPHOBIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY AND THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF LEARNERS WITH "NUMEROPHOBIA"

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Bukidnon State University

This phenomenological study explored the voices of secondary students on their numerophobia. It described how the social dimensions of the learning environment support overcome the numerophobia of the learners. The learners were taken from the different programs of Davao City National High School, Davao City Division, school year 2016-2017. There were nine participants who were chosen using purposive sampling. These participants were identified by the Mathematics teacher as having fear in Mathematics. Triangulation technique was utilized with in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and observations. Data were analyzed and coded according to the research questions. Collaborative learning appeared as one of the major themes. The nine participants claimed that they oftentimes learned from peers. A classmate or a friend could teach Mathematics with clarity and they felt comfortable learning with peers. A sense of hope was experienced by everyone when someone helped them to do Mathematics. Despite the challenges the students encounter; a spirit of "we're in this together" made them feel the positivity of the social aspect of Mathematics. The students felt that peers who were good in Math were supporting the challenged ones. An effective teacher was a key factor to successful Math encounters of the students. A teacher that cares and connects to the students minimized students' anxieties too. An atmosphere of openness and friendship in the classroom provided students with a vision to learn the subject. Teachers' sense of humor and slow delivery of the lesson were appreciated. Students learn differently, they liked teachers who considered their interests and used different teaching techniques

Keywords: *lived experiences, numerophobi, mathematics, triangulation, social dimension*

MATHEMATICS TEACHING PERFORMANCE AS INFLUENCED BY ACADEMIC COMPETENCE, COMMITMENT AND WORKLOAD OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

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Capiz National High School

The study aimed to determine the mathematics teaching performance as influenced by academic competence, commitment and workload of secondary teachers in the public secondary schools in the City of Roxas under the DepEd Divisions of Capiz and Roxas City for school year 2014-2015. The participants of this investigation were the 54 secondary mathematics teachers who were randomly selected from the population of 63. The data needed for the study was gathered using face-validated instruments composed of three parts: personal data sheet, workload, and teaching performance and commitment questionnaires. The teaching commitment questionnaire is a standardized test adopted from Chan Kwok-wai (2006) of Hong-Kong Teachers' Journal Center and was tested its reliability in the Philippines settings with the 30 non-respondents and it showed reliability at 0.852 Cronbach's Alpha. Frequency and percentage were used to determine the number of respondents whose performances was based on academic competence, commitment and workload. However, mean and standard deviation were used to determine the level of academic competence, commitment, workload and teaching performance of secondary mathematics teachers. While the one-way ANOVA set at 0.05 was used to determine the significance of the differences among the mathematics teaching performance, academic competence, commitment and workload and the Pearson's r was also used to test relationships. The findings of the study showed that the secondary mathematics teachers are "very competent" academically as well as they are "highly committed" to their jobs as teacher. It also showed in the study that mathematics teachers are "overloaded" in their workload. The respondent's performances are

"very satisfactory". The mathematics teaching performance of the secondary teachers do not differ significantly when classified as to their academic competence, commitment, and workload. Similarly, there are no significant relationships among the mathematics teaching performance, academic competence, commitment, and workload of secondary teachers.

Keywords: *Mathematics Teaching performance, academic competence, commitment, workload, secondary mathematics teachers*

THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF LEARNERS WITH "NUMEROPHOBIA"

Herminia A. Bantiding
Estela C. Itaas

This phenomenological study explored the voices of secondary students on their numerophobia. It described how the social dimensions of the learning environment support overcome the numerophobia of the learners. The learners were taken from the different programs of Davao City National High School, Davao City Division, school year 2016-2017. There were nine participants who were chosen using purposive sampling. These participants were identified by the Mathematics teacher as having fear in Mathematics. Triangulation technique was utilized with in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and observations. Data were analyzed and coded according to the research questions. Collaborative learning appeared as one of the major themes. The nine participants claimed that they oftentimes learned from peers. A classmate or a friend could teach Mathematics with clarity and they felt comfortable learning with peers. A sense of hope was experienced by everyone when someone helped them to do Mathematics. Despite the challenges the students encounter; a spirit of "we're in this together" made them feel the positivity of the social aspect of Mathematics. The students felt that peers who were good in Math were supporting the challenged ones. An effective teacher was a key factor to successful Math encounters of the students. A teacher that cares and connects to the students minimized students' anxieties too. An atmosphere of openness and friendship in the classroom provided students with a vision to learn the subject. Teachers' sense of humor and slow delivery of the lesson were appreciated. Students learn differently, they liked teachers who considered their interests and used different teaching techniques

Keywords: *lived experiences, numerophobi, mathematics, triangulation, social dimension*

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SCIENCE IN THE K – 12 CURRICULUM; THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE SCIENCE PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS

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The study aims to investigate the relationship of several motivational factors and attitude toward science to students' science performance. The respondents consists of grade 7, 8 and 9 students among integrated schools of Angadanan West District. Two sets of questionnaires were distributed among the respondents, one for the science motivation questionnaire and another set for the attitude toward science. Statistical techniques employed were frequencies, means and standard deviation, ANOVA and Pearson correlations. Study reveals the performance of students in any specialization in science lies behind the ideal target level of proficiency that is the Advance level: 90% and above. ANOVA shows significant difference on student's motivation on their levels of motivation: it decreases as students progresses to higher grade level while there is no significant difference on students' attitude towards science when grouped by grade level. Pearson Correlation shows significant relationship between motivation and student's science performance while attitude shows no significant relationship to science performance. In conclusion, the performance of students in science lies behind the ideal target. Students are moderately motivated to learn science, however their have a low science performance. Students have fairly positive attitude toward science however they are anxious about science assessments. Based from the conclusions, educators, administrators and curriculum makers should recognize the role of motivation in the teaching learning process. Aside from motivation, there is a need to focus on other factors that contribute to low performance of students. Evaluation or observation of the teaching-learning activities should be given emphasis by the school administrators to identify the needs of teachers and learners in the education process. A school that is supported by the school head is able to produce highly skilled students. Investment on the needs of school can help teachers improve the school and provide learning materials needed by the learners, such as modules, multimedia devices, or provide connection to the internet which would serve students easier access to web based activities to better improve the learning process that would help increase students interests that will serve as key in developing scientifically literate learners for the 21st century.

NON- EDUCATION GRADUATES: ADJUSTMENTS IN TEACHING SCIENCE FROM 2002 BEC DISCIPLINE-BASED APPROACH TO K TO 12 SPIRAL PROGRESSION APPROACH

Ciara S. Conde, Ivy D. Lising, Maricar C. Maglanque, and Rodolfo A. Tolentino
Holy Angel University

For the changes happened in Philippine educational system, teachers were required to adjust in teaching and new environment especially in the influx of spiral progression approach. From disciplined-based approach of 2002 Basic Education Curriculum, a teacher must now adapt the new curriculum which utilize spiral progression approach, where four science fields must be taught in year. This study is about the adjustments made by the non-education graduate teachers of Pampanga High School of San Fernando City. The review of the existing literature is all about the non-education graduate teachers; Competencies of teachers; the transition of curriculum approach from Discipline-based Approach to Spiral Progression approach; and the adjustments of teachers. This is to give voice to the non- education teachers to know their adjustments and the methods that help them adapt to the changes. The researchers conducted a one on one interviews to their respondents to gather data about their experiences from teaching using the two approaches. The researchers manage to uncover 10 overarching themes by using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). These overarching themes are: supporting materials, mastery of the subject, methods of teaching, environmental competency, psychological adaptation, collaborative relationship, learning development, communication competency, socio cultural competency and advantages in the transition. The result of the study shows that there are a lot of factors affected due to the change of curriculum. These variety of challenges and difficulties may be possibly addressed through trainings, outside and in-set seminars, collaborative work, and mentoring.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE MGA KONTEMPORARYONG ISYU AT HAMONG PANLIPUNAN MODYUL NG MAG-AARAL

Jobelle F. Datangel, Mary Ann T. De Guzman and Mary-Jane Cabilitazan

This study sought to analyze the contemporary issues contained in the learning module for Grade 10 Social Studies. Specifically, this study determined the significance of the contemporary issues based on the content and performance standards set by the Department of Education. The study used a qualitative content analysis in order to address the objectives of the study. In here, the study used validated instruments, namely: Content Standards Matrix and Performance Standards Matrix. These are validated by three Social Studies teachers. Through the matrices, the contemporary issues for each chapter were summarized, compared and contrasted with the content and performances standards the Department of Education has set. The findings of this content analytic study show that the learning module is consistent with the content standards and the performance standards of the Department of Education. Also, it was found out that the learning module provides sufficient learning activities for the students. It is recommended that the contemporary issues discussed in the learning module should be relevant and up-to-date for the students to be more aware about the current events in the country like political dynasties, extra-judicial killings, and illegal drugs.

Keywords: *content analysis, contemporary issues, learning module, Social Studies*

PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS BASED ON GENDER

Jericho Escamilla Padilla, Mark Vincent Apolar and Merline Ignas

This study sought to determine the perceptions of Social Studies teachers on teaching effectiveness based on gender. A descriptive interview, which employed qualitative approach was used in order to obtain data. The interview guide was validated by three Social Studies teachers. The interview sessions were recorded and the answers of the respondents were transcribed and summarized. The findings of the study revealed that the Social Studies teachers of Don Eufemio F. Eriguel Memorial National High School (DEFEMNHS) all have the perception that teaching effectiveness has no relationship with gender. Furthermore, all of the respondents did not feel less effective when they are being compared to a Social Studies teacher of the opposite sex. All of the teacher-respondents also did not think that teachers of the opposite sex perform better than the sex group in which they belong. Lastly, it was also significant to highlight that all of them did not believe that gender is a determining factor of teaching effectiveness. Thus, the study's findings show that Social Studies teachers in DEFEMNHS do not subscribe to the idea that gender influences their effectiveness as teachers. Then, it is recommended that gender and development (GAD) trainings and seminars should be expanded and be made available by the government to the schools in order to help teachers strengthen gender equality as a value in promoting professional development.

Keywords: *Social Studies, teaching effectiveness, gender, gender and development (GAD)*

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION MATERIAL IN SCIENCE 10 BASED ON THE SPECIFIED LEAST-LEARNED COMPETENCY

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This undergraduate study is specially focused on developing, validating, and determining the effectiveness of the Strategic Intervention Material (SIM), a tool meant for enhancing students' performance, in Science 10. The participants of the study were the sixty (60) Grade 10 students from a selected public high school in Angeles City. The researchers used a quantitative experimental method of research. The participation of the control and experimental classes were sought in determining the effectiveness of the developed SIM through the administration of pre-tests and post-tests. The collected data were analyzed through arithmetic mean, weighted mean, mean difference, t statistic, p value, paired t-test, and independent t-test. The findings revealed that the academic performance of the students significantly improved after using the SIM. The experimental group performed better than the control group as presented in the scores from the post-test; hence, there is a significant difference between the control group and experimental group. It is the researchers' recommendation for SIMs to be utilized in the facilitation of learning and improving students' achievement.

Keywords: *development, validation, strategic intervention material*

LESSON STUDY ON CHEMISTRY FLIPPED CLASSROOM: EFFECT ON TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AND STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT

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This research aimed to determine the effect of lesson study on chemistry flipped classroom on teachers' pedagogical content knowledge and students' achievement and to investigate if the two dependent variables were correlated. It was implemented in Batasan National High School in Quezon City and involved two sections of grade 9 students with a total of 77 and two science teachers. The study followed quasi-experimental method in which teacher A and section Cadmium served as the pre-test group while teacher B and section Tin as the posttest group and after every teaching demonstration, a post-conference followed. To assess teachers' PCK, a Teacher Observation Guide for Instructional Competence (TOGIC) from DM No. 196, s. 2012 was used. On the other hand, to measure students' achievement, a five-item paper and pencil test was utilized. Paired samples t-test and Pearson product-moment correlation were used to analyze the data. Based on the results, lesson study on chemistry flipped classroom showed significant difference on teachers' PCK and students' achievement at 95% confidence level. In addition, it was found out that students' achievement and teachers' PCK have a weak positive correlation. Therefore, lesson study on chemistry flipped classroom can improve teachers' PCK and students' achievement. Also, teachers' PCK has a relation to students' achievement.

Keywords: *flipped classroom, pedagogical content knowledge, lesson study, students' achievement*

A CANONICAL CORRELATION ANALYSIS ON THE BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF SELECTED SCIENCE TEACHERS IN ANGELES CITY TOWARDS SCIENCE TEACHING IN THE K TO 12 PROGRAM

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The beliefs system of teachers and their practices have been deemed by many researchers to have significant predictive relationship; however, some other researchers say otherwise. A teacher's beliefs are a set of perceptions which are believed to predict their practices. On the other hand, practices are their actions from their decisions and past experiences. The researchers chose to study the relationship of beliefs and practices through canonical correlation analysis to clarify the idea that they are related by maximizing the correlations through the sets of beliefs and practices. The researchers utilized 2 sets of self-made, validated, and pilot-tested questionnaires to assess the teachers' beliefs and practices and to identify the learners' report on their teachers' practices. The results show that the teachers' beliefs and practices are significantly related. For example, when the teachers have negative beliefs towards traditional manner of teaching, their reported practices do not show that they apply the traditional manner of teaching Science. On the other hand, the report of the learners and the report of the teachers towards their practices are not related. Nonetheless, the recommendations provided suggestions to strengthen the teachers' beliefs and refresh their practices and to do further studies on the topic.

Keywords: *Canonical Correlation Analysis, Beliefs, Practices, Science Teachers, Science Teaching, K to 12 program*

DETERMINANTS OF SCIENCE RELATED CAREER CHOICES: FRAMEWORK INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN SUSTAINING SCIENCE CAREER ASPIRATION

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The study investigated on the science related career choices of students. The respondents were the grade 10 classes in four (4) secondary schools of Jones, Isabela. The descriptive correlational research method was used to determine. Some underlying factors that can be identified to explain students career aspirations. The findings revealed that improving science achievement and reducing science anxiety have great influence on students' choice of science related courses. In conclusion, developing quality science education in the secondary level and providing school atmosphere that reduce anxiety can support patronage of students on science related career choices. Science achievement and management of anxiety about science are determinants in sustaining aspirations in pursuing science related careers.

Keywords: *Science achievement, Management of anxiety, Science careers*

DETERMINING EFFECTIVENESS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES: IMPLICATIONS TO STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE IN SCIENCE

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The study investigated the effectiveness of cooperative learning strategy in the achievement and attitude toward science. The sixty-two (62) Grade 7 student-respondents are currently enrolled at La Suerte High School for the S.Y. 2014-2015. The two existing intact groups with 31 members each served as control and experimental groups. Control group received individual learning method while the experimental group received cooperative learning methods. Instruments used in the study include cooperative learning lesson, science achievement test, science attitude questionnaire, questionnaire for students' perception on cooperative learning in science and mental ability test particularly the Raven's Progressive Mental Ability Test. Statistical measures such as t-test of difference for independent samples and chi-square test were utilized prior to the conduct of the study to determine whether the two groups are alike before the intervention. Furthermore, t-test for dependent means, analysis of covariance, t-test for independent means, means and standard deviations were used to answer the research questions. Results reveal that cooperative learning increased the level of achievement and attitude toward science. Moreover, it is most effective in the above average group and least in the below average group. Students in the experimental group also showed positive perception about cooperative learning strategy when used in science class. Finally, the research concludes that cooperative learning is an effective teaching strategy in increasing science achievement and in enhancing attitude toward science where students perceived it as aid to better understand concepts in science and to further develop social skills that can be used in the future.

Keywords: *Cooperative Learning Instruction, Science Achievement, Attitude, Science*

THE LEARNING STYLES OF STUDENTS AT STA. ISABEL NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL: A BASIS FOR COMPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL MODES

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In education, it is a basic truth that every individual is unique, each possessing individual traits, characteristics and attributes. Learning Style is one aspect of the learner's innate uniqueness. The main concern of this study was to determine the learning styles of students of Sta. Isabel National High School; a basis for complementary instructional modes. This research adopts the Dunn and Dunn Learning Styles model. The input to the research are the students personal variables like age, gender and academic achievement and their learning style preference as revealed in the Learning Styles Questionnaire. Results serves as a basis for complementary instructional as well as counselling intervention, which eventually results to increased academic achievement.

NON-INTELLECTIVE FACTORS AND LEARNING PERFORMANCE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN DEPED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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The study was designed to investigate the relationship between non-intellective factors and learning performance of high school students in selected public secondary schools in Zamboanga City division. The researcher studied social/emotional factors that may influence learning performance, thus labeled as "non-intellective factors" in this academic paper. Based on the results, out of six(6) non-intellective factors, four(4) had significant relationship with academic achievement. Among the four, "teacher support" revealed the strongest relationship with GPA, followed by Internal Locus of Control, Parent/Guardian Support and Peer Influence. However, results varied when respondents were grouped according to gender, socioeconomic status and school location. From these findings, non-intellective factors do somehow influence learning performance of high schoolers. But because of limitations in this study, other researchers are encouraged to explore this issue using other methods to shed more light. Curriculum developers, school administrators and teachers would have to consider the discoveries of the study and guidance counselors must provide programs and services that cater to these non-intellective factors for students' school success.

Keywords: non-intellective factors, learning performance, teacher support, GPA, academic achievement, school success

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING: A CASE STUDY ON THE SCHOLASTIC COMPETENCE OF BABAG NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL'S COLLEGE ENTRANTS

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The right of every citizen to quality and accessible education is one of the most fundamental tenets enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The national government's move towards a K-to-12 basic education system was made in keeping with this constitutional mandate. The main goal of which was to provide quality academic instruction to Filipino learners that will enable them to remain globally competitive. With the first batch of senior high school (SHS) students about to graduate, this case study sought to get a glimpse of the bigger national picture by sampling the scholastic competence of students in an identified locale. To achieve this, 131 of the 412 Grade-12 students who were officially enrolled at Babag National High School in the Island of Mactan for the Academic Year 2017-2018 were invited as research participants. To objectively measure the sample's level of scholastic competence and arrive at scientific results, the paper utilized a standardized instrument known as the Scholastic Abilities Test for Adults (SATA). Drawing upon the statistically-inferred results and other empirical evidence, the paper concludes that almost half of these college entrants from the high school will face difficulties in dealing the academic challenges of college life. As an epilogue, the paper proceeds to provide a possible explanation for the dismal results as it briefly goes over the socio-economic background of these students, teaching methodologies, and other factors that may have contributed to the problem. Finally, the paper ends with a recommendation on how to possibly remedy the situation applying well-known educational and learning theories.

Keywords: K-12 basic education, scholastic competence, senior high school students, college readiness, scholastic abilities test for adults (SATA)

STUDENTS' PERCEPTUAL LEARNING STYLES AND TEACHERS' TEACHING STYLES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN ENGLISH OF GRADE-10 STUDENTS OF REINA MERCEDES VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, S.Y. 2016-2017

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The present study investigated the students' perceptual learning styles and teachers' teaching styles and their relationship to academic performance of the Grade 10 students of Reina Mercedes Vocational and Industrial School. This study employed descriptive-correlation method of research that will attempt to describe the perceptual learning styles of students and teaching styles of English teachers, as well as to investigate their relationship to academic performance in English of Grade – 10 students of Reina Mercedes Vocational and Industrial School. This study revealed among others that students have diverse learning styles and teachers have their own teaching styles. Although perceptual learning style does not influence academic performance as revealed, it is important to note that teaching style can have an impact in the students' academic achievement. Additionally, students who have higher academic performance tend to prefer the individual teaching style. This means that students who have high language proficiency learn better by working on individual tasks. As a whole, it is very essential to explore the learning styles and teaching styles because both are vital aspects of the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: perceptual learning styles, teaching styles, academic performance

THE DEVELOPMENTAL CAREER GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF ISABELA

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The study formulated a developmental career guidance program for Junior High School students for them to choose and start with the right choice of tracks in Senior High School. A developmental career guidance program in the Junior High School is vital in honing the students in choosing the suited track before enrolling in the Senior High School. This will make them bastion of our community's labor force in the future. A stratified random sampling was used to select the 395 respondents. 59 schools from the 4 Congressional Districts of the Province were included. Career interests of the junior high school students are oriented toward white collar jobs that require academic preparations from senior high school. Majority of the School Administrators and Guidance Counselors are observing the Career Orientation as a tool in guiding students choose their future career. The school administrators and support staff recognize the need for an enhanced developmental career guidance program as tool for school management. The professed interest inventory serves as guide in planning activities for a career guidance program in each level in the junior high school years. Periodic assessment of career interest of students in each level in Junior High School must be conducted and paired with appropriate activities as intervention. School managers may venture on crafting their developmental career guidance program customized to their students' career interests. The Developmental Career Guidance Program formulated in this study may serve as model in providing career guidance in each grade level in the Junior High School.

Key Concepts: Career, Guidance Program, Junior High School, Senior High School Tracks

ADEQUACY OF SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SCIENCE OF GRADE VI PUPILS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF SUBIC, ZAMBALES SY 2015-2016

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This study aimed to describe the adequacy of Science laboratories and the performance of Grade VI pupils in public elementary schools of Subic, School Year 2015-2016. This study used the mixed method of research. The survey questionnaire unstructured interviews, documentary analysis were the main data gathering instruments. Purposive sampling was used. The data collected were processed and treated using frequency count, percentage, mean, weighted average mean, Likert Scaling Technique, Analysis of Variance or F and Pearson r. Science laboratories were described as to the following: room characteristics; materials and laboratory equipment; safety laboratory equipment; and maintenance of science laboratory as well as the level of performance of Grade VI pupils in Science subject. There is no significant difference on the adequacy of Science laboratory among the different public schools in the Subic District. There is no significant relationship between adequacy of Science laboratories and the performance of Grade VI pupils in Science. The recommendations of the researcher from this study were as follows: The public schools may strongly support the public elementary schools by providing additional materials and laboratory equipment. The DepEd may provide stable sources of funding for the public elementary schools to acquire safety laboratory equipment is not existing. There should be a proper and regular maintenance of science laboratory for those public elementary schools with existing laboratories.

EXPERIENCES OF TEACHERS ON CLASSROOM OBSERVATION: BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALIGNED K TO 12 EDUKASYON SA PAGPAPAKATAO (ESP) OBSERVATION TOOL

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This study on experiences of Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao (EsP) teachers on classroom observation aims to explore the views, attitudes and experiences of teachers as basis for the development of aligned Kto12 EsP Observation Tool. The study used Mixed Method Exploratory Design utilizing the instrument development model. The criterion-reference sample was used in qualifying the participants of the qualitative phase of the study. The result of the study shows that the EsP teachers have positive attitude toward classroom observation. Also, teachers preferences on classroom observation shows that teachers favor the announced, objective and collaborative observation and opted that feedback be given immediately, in a confidential manner and written form. The observation tool developed from the stories and experiences of EsP teachers consists of three domains: Classroom Organization/ Environment, Phases of Learning and Process of Teaching in EsP and the third domain is Interaction and Student Engagement. It is recommended that a future research or a pilot study be conducted for instrument validation and effectiveness.

Keywords: Aligned Kto12 observation tool, classroom observation, exploratory design, domains of classroom observation tool

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' ATTITUDE ON DEPARTMENTALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

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This study focused on attitudes of elementary teachers on the departmentalized model. It focused on looking at the attributes of teachers like age, teaching experience and area of specialization and its relationship to their attitude on departmentalization. This study utilized the descriptive survey and correlation design. Purposive sampling was used to determine the teachers teaching one subject area and universal sampling to get the five hundred ninety-four teachers that participated in this study. Teachers teaching two or more subject areas were excluded. Results showed the elementary teachers exhibited favorable attitude on the departmentalization model. Furthermore, there were four themes emerged from the data analysis such as curriculum subject proficiency, teacher workload, teacher-student relationships and implications for teaching and learning. It was concluded that the departmentalized model and its counterpart, the self-contained model have their pros and cons, overall the departmentalized instructional model was preferred. Several areas of this study can be improved to provide evidence of its instructional effectiveness. It is recommended that the information contained in this study be communicated to the school heads and be used as basis for decision-making on the classroom model to be used in the next school year. Further research endeavors may add to the body of knowledge especially on gathering pieces of evidence of these instructional models for student achievement.

Keywords: departmentalized Model, self-contained model, attitude on departmentalization, subject proficiency, instructional effectiveness

MULTICULTURAL AWARENESS OF SELECTED GRADE TEN SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS IN ANGELES CITY

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The emergence of people coming from different places take along with the culture learned. The students transport the different backgrounds which may affect the learning process. The study aimed to determine the multicultural awareness of selected grade ten Social Studies teachers in terms of the pedagogical process used in order to build a conducive and inclusive learning environment for the students where in the teacher should consider the learning activities, medium of instruction, instructional materials and classroom management in order to build encouraging erudition of knowledge. Moreover this study applied qualitative research design, the validated unstructured interview schedules were responded by ten social studies teachers and ten students, the learners include different nationality and ethnicity coming from public and private schools in Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines. The gathered data were familiarized, coded, searched for themes and interpreted base from the common idea and analyzed based from Braun and Clarke thematic analysis and lastly examined the theme based from Cummins' Theoretical Framework. The instances of emerging culture from Angeles City became prevalent. Therefore, the teacher must equipped by developmental seminars, relevant trainings and further studies in order to prepare in dealing with diverse learners and giving inclusive education for all students.

CONTEXTUALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS IN ARLING PANLIPUNAN 9

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Daragutan East National High School

Instructional materials play a dynamic function in the educative process, that can intensify interest and enhance literacy of learners. It is imperative for teachers to develop instructional materials that would meet the varied needs and interests of students. This study aimed to develop and validate Contextualized and Localized Instructional Material in Araling Panlipunan 9 and sought to determine its impact on learners' interest and achievement. The 59 Grade 9 students of Daragutan East National High School, Daragutan East, San Mariano, Isabela composed the population of the study. The developed instructional materials were based from community interviews and gathered local information. The validation of the instructional materials by experts reveal the following: Content (3.853 -Excellent), Language (3.533-Excellent), Teaching-Learning Activities and Strategies (3.817), Assessment (3.800), Features of Localization and Contextualization (3.823), Design (3.780), Other Factors (3.893) with an Overall Mean of 3.786 or excellent. The materials have also undergone the reliability test using Content-Based Reliability Formula for Filipino suited for Grade 9 students. Validation results show that the contextualized and localized instructional materials are appropriate to the interests and level of Grade 9 students as shown by the increased in mean difference of the pre-test and post. The developed and validated instructional materials may be used to intensify interest and enhance literacy of learners in Araling Panlipunan 9. It is then recommended that the developed and validated contextualized and localized instructional material be used as supplementary materials in Araling Panlipunan 9 in all secondary schools in San Mariano, Isabela.

Key words: *Araling Panlipunan, Contextualization, Instructional materials, Localization*

SURVEY OF ASSESSMENT METHODS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: THE CASE OF SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA

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Assessment is an integral part of education reforms. Teachers who seek to improve the quality of their classroom instruction used different assessment methods. This study surveyed 26 teachers in three private schools in San Fernando Pampanga. The study sought to determine the assessment methods that were commonly used by the participants. The survey instrument of the study has three parts, namely: the demographic profile of the participants, the rating scale of the different types of assessment, and the open-ended question. The third part of the survey explained the reason why a particular assessment method is often used, least used, or why it is not used at all. The results of the study showed that the teachers were using various assessment methods. Majority of the kindergarten teachers assessed students using observation or narrative reports. Meanwhile, norm-referenced tests or standardized tests were still preferred by the grade school teachers. It is because their pedagogy is traditional and the parents still demand for numerical or letter form of student grades. Keywords: Assessment, assessment methods, early childhood education, kindergarten, grade school teachers.

INQUIRY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

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Joshua A. Tolentino and Christian L. Villacer
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The research investigation aimed to know the extent of use of Inquiry-based approach in teaching elementary math and science of the teachers in the four central schools in the Division of Cadiz. The subject - 61 elementary math and science teachers of the four central schools namely Cadiz East Elementary School 1, Cadiz East Elementary School II, Cadiz West Elementary School I and Cadiz West Elementary School II during the school year 2016-2017 were the participants of the study. The data in the study was obtained through the administration of questionnaires on the extent of use of Inquiry-based in teaching elementary math and science; all duly validated and established reliability. Findings revealed that the participants in the study generally have a very high extent of use of inquiry-based approach in teaching elementary mathematics and science. In terms of the structured inquiry and guided inquiry, the participants showed a very high extent in using inquiry-based approach. However, in terms of open inquiry, high extent in the use of the said approach was prevalent among the participants. The researchers recommend that elementary teachers should continue to utilize Inquiry-based approach in teaching elementary math and science. The researchers also recommend that more studies and class observation should be conducted in other elementary schools on the extent of use of inquiry-based approach in teaching math and science to assess whether their teachers are using the said approach which is suitable for a 21st century learner.

Keywords: *Inquiry-based Approach, Elementary Science and mathematics Education*

ENHANCED STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN EIGHTH GRADE PROBABILITY THROUGH CONCRETE MANIPULATIVES

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Various instructional strategies are implemented in mathematics classrooms to enhance students' performance. This paper reports the effect of concrete manipulatives (e.g. dice, coins, deck of cards, spinner etc.) as intervention to improve grade 8 students' performance on probability concepts. As an action research, students were compared to themselves in their items of scores, means, and percent change. Students' gains were recorded and analyzed throughout the two-week study period. A paired sample t-test revealed significant difference on the performance of the students in probability after the intervention thus confirmed the effectiveness of the concrete manipulatives in terms of students' (a) enhanced ability in the acquisition and retention of knowledge, and (b) increased performance in probability.

Keywords: *Concrete Manipulative, Probability, Students' Performance, mathematics education*

STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE APPREHENSIONS TOWARDS ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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This study assessed the relationship of students' perceptions towards ESL Speaking Anxiety and the level of Communication Apprehension towards English language as the basis for creating enriched language activities. The instrument of this study was adopted from Rayan and Shetty (2008). To analyse the result, the data was interpreted using percentage, weighted mean and Chi-square. There were 336 respondents who answered the questionnaires. 52.98 percent of respondents belonged to the age bracket of 16-18 years old and 46.13 percent male and 53.87 percent female while 34.52 percent of the respondents had a ranging grade of 1.6-2.0. The perceptions' of the students towards ESL speaking anxiety were also computed. Their attitude projected a general average of 2.82 with a verbal description of sometimes, interest with 3.08 with a verbal description of not good. Items on feelings got an average of 2.79, bodily response with 2.79, mind response 2.18. All of the items mentioned got sometimes as their verbal descriptions. On the level of communication apprehension of the respondents, the group discussion projected an over-all average of 2.71, meeting with 2.97, interpersonal communication with 3.07, and public speaking 2.28. All of the items mentioned had moderate anxiety as their verbal remark. The study showed that there is a significant relationship of the students' perception of ESL anxiety and the level of communication apprehension. Since the beliefs and thoughts of the students have a significant role in communication apprehension, therefore, it can be concluded that there should be an intensive implementation of awareness of the perception among the students and their communication apprehension using the English language. It is recommended that the use of the enriched language activities in this study be adopted and implemented.

Keywords: *Communication Apprehension, English Language, Speaking Anxiety*

A STUDY OF LEXICAL INFERENCE STRATEGIES IN FIRST LANGUAGE (L1) AND SECOND LANGUAGE (L2) THROUGH THINK-ALoud

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The study investigates the comparison between the lexical inferencing in L1 and L2 by the same participants through think-aloud process. An examination of the learners' strategies with think-aloud process may reveal the learners' strategies in inferring the meaning of the unknown words. The Psycholinguistic Theory and Schema Theory in Reading are the frameworks of the study. As for psycholinguistic theory, inferencing is recognized as an essential component of the process of reading comprehension which postulates that reading involves an interaction between textual information and prior knowledge of the reader. In Schema Theory, word inference can be seen as a process of search for and use of, relevant schemata to identify unfamiliar verbal stimuli. Ten Grade 8 students served as participants in the study. Findings reveal that the students mostly use the contextual knowledge sources in inferring both in L1 and L2. However, the participants often use one or two words from immediate co-text as their knowledge source in inferring in L2, while the immediate co-text as a subcategory of contextual sources is frequently used in inferring in L1. Likewise, interlingual knowledge source was twice used in L2 and only once in L1. Lastly, intralingual knowledge source was used in L2 but never used in L1.

Keywords: *Inferencing, Think-Aloud, Contextual knowledge source, Intralingual knowledge source, Interlingual knowledge source, Psycholinguistic Theory, Schema Theory*

READING ATTITUDE AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROFICIENCY: WELLHEAD OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN ENGLISH?

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The main goal of a language teacher is to effect academic excellence among his modern learners who unambiguously take a good grasp of the lesson in which the teacher must utilize cutting-edge multimedia. This is the locus of this study which ventured on reading as one tough skill that the secondary teacher education students of a state university in Cagayan Valley, Philippines, struggle to improve academic achievement. This descriptive study ascertained that the level of the respondents' reading attitude is positive while their technological proficiency is high. On the other hand, their level of academic achievement in English is good. Results of the study show that there is a significant correlation between the respondents' reading attitude and their academic achievement in English while there is no significant correlation between the respondents' technological proficiency with that of their academic achievement at .05 level of significance. These findings necessitate that technology advancement does not necessarily assure academic achievement but psychological constructs like favorable attitude, bringing forth better insights to upturn interest of students in improving language skills like reading.

Keywords: *reading attitude, technological proficiency and academic achievement in English*

EFFECT OF STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED GROUPINGS ON MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT AND THEIR ATTITUDE

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Cooperative learning is grounded in the belief that learning is most effective when students are actively involved in sharing ideas and work cooperatively to complete academic tasks. One of the problems encountered by teachers is the inability of the students to communicate in class. By working in small groups, the students may come to know and understand each other better, and consequently, be able to communicate more effectively. Studies find that the cooperative learning that is generally implemented in schools consists of unstructured group work, with little individual accountability and no group goals. The study focused on the comparison of the effectiveness of the structured and unstructured grouping schemes in improving students' Mathematics achievement and in fostering a more positive attitude towards group work. The quasi-experimental research design, specifically the pre-posttest design was employed. The participants of the study were the two sections of BSE/BEE I students. To ensure that both groups have the same entry level, pairing scheme was done. Descriptive and inferential statistics like frequency count, percentage, mean and t-test for dependent and independent samples were

used to interpret the data. Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the integration of cooperative learning strategy, either through structured and unstructured grouping enhances the Mathematics performance and attitude of students toward group work. However, the cooperative learning has far better results when unstructured grouping scheme is employed among students. Cooperative learning employing the unstructured grouping scheme should be recommended to Mathematics teachers to encourage and promote active learning, thereby enhancing Mathematics performance and favorable attitude towards group work.

II-BSMATH AND II-BSED MATH STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN COLLEGE ALGEBRA IN RELATION TO THEIR ACHIEVEMENT IN ADVANCED ALGEBRA: PROPOSED REMEDIAL PROGRAM

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It is a fact that many students reached college with low level of mastery on the basic skills which contributed to their low achievement in college mathematics. These skills served as foundation to higher learning in mathematics. The mastery of the prerequisite skills is very important, without which the students, sad to say, would be handicapped as they enter tertiary level. The main purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the achievement in College Algebra of the Second Year BS MATH and BSED MATH students of Cebu Technological University-Main Campus and their achievement in Advanced Algebra during the Academic Year 2016-2017 as basis for a proposed remedial program. The descriptive-correlational method of research was the main method used in this investigation. Documented data on students' grades from the Registrar's Office were utilized. The data were statistically treated using frequency, simple percentage computation, weighted mean, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and t-test. The findings revealed that the II-BS MATH students' achievement level in College Algebra and Advanced Algebra were both "Fair" while for the II-BSED MATH students were both "Good". There was a significant relationship between the respondents' achievement in College Algebra and Advanced Algebra. Based on the findings, the proposed remedial program must be implemented.

Key words: achievement level, College Algebra, Advanced Algebra, and correlation

EXAMINING THE PERSPECTIVES ON OUTCOMES-BASED ASSESSMENT (OBA) AMONG COLLEGE MATHEMATICS EDUCATORS IN NORTHEASTERN LUZON PHILIPPINES

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Teachers can only practice educational theories they know and understand. What they know and understand is a manifestation of what they can do and what will they be able to do. In the light of implementing outcomes-based education (OBE) in the Philippines, this study describes quantitatively and qualitatively the understanding of college mathematics educators regarding outcomes-based assessment (OBA) along Spady's fundamental ideas on assessment and alignment which reveals the extent they can implement OBA. Mixed methods of research were utilized through a triangulation of true-false test, essay, interview, and document review to exhaust and draw out their knowledge, experiences and attitudes toward OBA. Percent and mean were utilized to analyze the quantitative data while content analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. Findings revealed that around half of the educators find it difficult to distinguish the principles of outcomes-based approach to assessment. Their responses, opinions, and views also show that some of their assessment practices reflect misunderstanding on OBE that becomes barriers in the implementation. Hence, revisiting the theories and principles of OBE and OBA and regular trainings on these topics are essential measures to enhance their capability to transform every student according to the stipulated goals of their respective institutions and the Philippine educational system in general.

Keywords: Outcomes-based Assessment, Outcomes-based Education, Perspectives, Understand

EFFECTIVENESS OF FILIPINO AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING GEOMETRY

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The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of Filipino as medium of instruction in teaching Mathematics particularly in Geometry. This study used the quasi-experimental design specifically the two-group pre-test – post-test design to determine the effectiveness of the medium of instruction used in the teaching of Mathematics. The design involved the comparison of students' pre-test and post-test and gained scores, which were exposed to two different mediums of instruction in teaching geometry. It was conducted among the 60 students of the College of Teacher Education grouped into two. One group was exposed to English while the other group was exposed to Filipino as mediums of instruction. Results indicate that both groups perform better in the post test than in the pre-test; however, the students exposed to Filipino as medium of instruction performed better than those exposed in English; hence, Filipino as a medium of instruction can improve the Mathematics performance of students.

Keywords: medium of instruction, Filipino, Geometry

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TEACHING PRACTICES, BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS TEACHING AND LEARNING OF CTU FACULTY

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High-quality professional development is a central component in nearly every modern proposal for improving education. Professional development activities frequently are designed to initiate change in teachers' attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions. We need to explore the specific teacher attitudes and beliefs most crucial to professional growth and development, and to find better ways of measuring these variables. This study aimed to determine the Professional Development, the teaching practices, beliefs, and attitudes towards teaching and learning of the faculty of Cebu Technological University. The study used a Descriptive Survey using random sampling method which used the questionnaire adopted from the OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) teacher questionnaire, which is related to the Professional Development aspects of the faculty, perception of the Teaching

practices, beliefs, and attitudes of the Faculty towards teaching and learning. In the findings, 83% of the faculty claimed that they have most of the kinds of Professional Development activities that develop an individual's skills, knowledge, expertise, and other characteristics as a teacher. They also believed that these have a moderate impact to their development as a teacher. However, they believed that these have a moderate level of need to them. Among the different teaching practices cited, the respondents practiced them once per year and they have not develop a curriculum and have not experienced teaching jointly as a team in one class. They also believed that they practiced those activities in their classes in about 3/4 of their lessons/classes. For teaching beliefs, they have a strong belief that they have good practices in the teaching and learning process. For teaching attitudes, they have positive attitudes since they agree on the statements and most of all they feel that they're making a significant educational difference in the lives of their students. A Faculty Development Program should be proposed to the University for the Continuous upgrading of the Professional aspects of the faculty.

Keywords: Professional Development aspects, teaching practices, teaching beliefs, teaching attitudes, Professional Development Program

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT APPROACH PREFERENCES OF THE INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MATHEMATICS LEARNERS

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Given the increasing diversity of our classrooms, a lack of multicultural competence can exacerbate the difficulties that novice teachers have with classroom management. Definitions and expectations of appropriate behavior are culturally influenced, and conflicts are likely to occur when teachers and students come from different cultural backgrounds. Classroom management is a serious concern for teachers, especially for the indigenous and nonindigenous Mathematics learners where. Classroom Management will create a positive classroom climate within which effective teaching and learning can occur. According to Schneiderová (2013), every teaching day poses new challenges. Without effective classroom management, teachers have little or no chance of teaching successfully since classroom management is considered as one of the most important aspects of teaching and a significant part of classroom life. This study is anchored to the seven primary classroom management approaches discussed and defined by Allan C. Orstein. Cramer's V will be used in this study.

Keywords: Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Mathematics learners, Classroom Management Approaches

EXPLORING GREEN COMPUTING AWARENESS AND PRACTICES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE COMPUTING DISCIPLINE: THE CASE OF A STATE UNIVERSITY

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End user awareness of green computing in the context of higher education will be beneficial. The extant literature that have measured and analyzed the levels of awareness of issues as well as practices of students in green computing in different context indicates low levels of awareness but hints of good practices. This exploratory study intends to measure the level of awareness and determine the practices on green computing of university students, enrolled in undergraduate information technology education-related courses, at a state university in the Southern Philippines. A self-administered five-part questionnaire was completed by 179 students enrolled in ITE-related programs including computer science, information technology or information systems. Results indicate, similar to prior studies wherein, for the context of the current study, university students enrolled in the computing discipline regard themselves as predominantly unaware of concepts in green computing. Students, however, demonstrate efforts to conserve energy and recycle. Academic institutions and social media can play an influential role in the dissemination of green computing. Future studies are directed to design interventions for university students to be more informed, educated, and engaged with green computing. Further, existing program curricula or relevant subject syllabi can be reviewed and revised accordingly to incorporate green computing concepts and practices.

Keywords: Green computing, university, IT education

READINESS OF PRE-SERVICE SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS IN TEACHING SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STRAND OF THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM

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This study sought to assess the readiness of Pre-service Social Studies teachers in teaching specialized subjects in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) strand of the Senior High School (SHS) program in the Philippines. In here, the study employed a content analysis of the curriculum documents of the Department of Education and the Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSE), major in Social Studies program. From the results of the content analysis, guide questions for the focus group discussion were drawn. The guide questions were validated by three Social Studies teachers. The similarities and differences of the major subjects of the BSE major in Social Studies program and the specialized subjects of the HUMSS Strand were listed. After listing their similarities and differences, themes that indicate readiness were identified. These themes were discussed in the focus group discussion. An audio recorder was employed during the focus group discussion. Afterwards, the audio recordings were transcribed and analyzed. The transcription was validated by the Pre-service Social Studies teachers to ensure accuracy of the data. Then, the themes that indicate readiness from the transcription were discussed using the reviewed relevant studies. The findings of the study show that most of the Pre-Service Social Studies teachers are not yet ready to teach the specialized subjects under the Humanities and Social Sciences strand of the Senior High School Program of the Department of Education. Then, this implies that Teacher Education Institutions must enrich their curricular offerings in order to address the needs of the basic education sector.

Keywords: pre-service teachers, Humanities and Social Sciences, Senior High School, readiness

SWIMMING IN SYNCH: SOCIALIZATION EXEMPLARS FOR LITERARY UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION

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It has become an observable fact that in the study of literature, a teacher can no longer be assured that the task of eliciting critical thinking and developing affective sensitivities in a conventional text-based class could contend with the variety of increasing modern media to which students are exposed to. Thus, this study which employed a qualitative-multiple case study design, was conducted to carry out a non-conventional approach in teaching

literature among second year students taking World Literature during school year 2016-2017 and consequently identified if socialization theories could result to positive learning outcomes. The respondents of the study are second year Bachelor of Science in Education students specializing in Mathematics and Biological Science. The information that answered the study's research questions were gathered through in-depth interview with the students. Results show that the approach used was effective in eliciting the expected learning outcomes in the subject in such a way that students claimed that acquiring knowledge was enjoyable and motivating. Moreover, they affirmed that the approach utilized triggered expanded learning opportunities. However, a need to promote more discipline and cooperation was suggested by the learners themselves to be able to gain more effective and cohesive learning outcomes.

Key words: *literature, teaching approach, cooperative learning, social interaction, literary appreciation, reading comprehension*

WORK VALUES OF GRADUATING STUDENTS OF A PROVINCIAL STATE UNIVERSITY

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The study utilized descriptive research to determine the work values of 152 graduating students of a provincial state university. The instrument used was a developed and content- validated questionnaire based on Donald Super's Work Values Inventory whose gathered data were analyzed using Mean, Standard Deviation, Anova and Post Hoc Analysis. Results show that achievement, honesty, respect, and spirituality are all very important in a workplace. However, achievement seems to be the most important to them. They prefer most learning and structured in the working environment. On the other hand, though still important, work at flexible time schedule is the least important. In the working environment, it shows that a structured, organized, and specific time schedule is very important to them. On co - workers, they give at most importance to friendships, management, support, teamwork, and trust. However, for prospective hoteliers, restaurateurs, and managers, competition is neither important nor unimportant. Work values activities are all important except for helping which is very important, according to the respondents. Risk-taking, however important to HRM students, is neither important nor unimportant to them. Generally, work values activities are important to the respondents. Finally, it will be the offshoot to craft and implement Seminar and Workshop to prepare and help them improve the work values of these graduating students.

EVALUATION STRUCTURE AND STUDENTS' ATTRIBUTION IN COLLEGE SCIENCE CLASSES IN ISCOF

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This research was designed to gather information about the evaluation structure and students' attribution in College Science Classes in ISCOF. The general objectives were to determine the attribution tendency that represents the locus of control among college science students. Identify the classroom feedback perceived by college science students and significant relationship between the classroom feedback and the college science students' attribution tendency. The method used in this study was a descriptive research. The study conducted at ISCOF Main Campus, Tiwi, Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo. There were forty respondents randomly selected from four colleges. A revised causal dimensions checklist of college students in their science classes and classroom feedback of students' were designed as an instrument of the study. Statistical tools used were the mean, standard deviation and the test for relationship using the Pearson Product Moment correlation. The result revealed that locus of causality is the attribution tendency that represents the locus of control among college science students. The classroom feedback perceived by college science students showed that teacher/professor and laboratory equipments and facilities were both extreme and quite well but their motivation to learn was fair. There is no significant relationship between the classroom feedback and the college science students' attribution tendency.

Key words: *Evaluation Structure, Students' Attribution and College Science Classes*

ANTAS NG PAG-UNAWANG PAMPANITIKAN NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA COLLEGE OF TEACHER EDUCATION, ISABELA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Inilarawan at sinuri ng pag-aaral na ito ang antas ng pag-unawang pampanitikan ng mga mag-aaral ng College of Teacher Education, Isabela State University Echague, Isabela. Partikular na sinuri ang antas ng pag-unawa ng mga mag-aaral batay sa limang dimensiyon ng pagbasa- pag-unawang literal, pagbibigay interpretasyon, pag-unawang kritikal, paglalapat o aplikasyon at pagpapahalaga. Gumamit ng maikling kuwento at tula ang pag-aaral bilang lunsaran. Batay sa pag-aaral, lumalabas na katamtaman lamang ang husay ng mga mag-aaral sa antas ng pag-unawang literal, pagbibigay interpretasyon, at pag-unawang kritikal. Samantalang mahina ang mga mag-aaral sa antas ng paglalapat o aplikasyon ngunit masasabi namang mataas ang antas ng pagpapahalaga ng mga mag-aaral. Sa kabuuan, masasabing katamtaman lamang ang husay ng mga mag-aaral sa kanilang antas ng pag-unawang pampanitikan. Lumalabas din sa pag-aaral na walang mahalagang ugnayan ang kasarian sa lahat ng antas ng pag-unawang pampanitikan ng mga mag-aaral. Gayundin ang paggamit ng mga mag-aaral sa mga Social Networking Site. Sa ugnayan naman ng kinagigiliwang babasahin at antas sa pag-unawang pampanitikan, masasabing may mahalagang ugnayan ang antas ng pag-unawang literal ng mga mag-aaral sa kanilang kinagigiliwang babasahin. Samantalang wala namang mahalagang ugnayan sa antas ng pagbibigay interpretasyon, pag-unawang kritikal, paglalapat o aplikasyon at pagpapahalaga ng mga mag-aaral sa kanilang kinagigiliwang babasahin.

Susing Salita: *pag-unawang pampanitikan, panitikan, antas ng pag-unawa*

MULTIMEDIA MEDIATED LEARNING AND LEARNER-CENTERED MICROTEACHING IN DEVELOPING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND TEACHING COMPETENCIES

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This experimental study determined the effect of multimedia-mediated learning and learner-centered microteaching on the language proficiency and teaching competencies of pre-service teachers. The pretest and posttest equivalent group experimental design was used with 32 participants randomly assigned into the experimental and control groups through pairing of scores. The data were gathered using a 46-item rubrics with seven subscales: subject matter, lesson planning, teaching process, classroom management, communication skills, language proficiency, and instructional materials. Data

were analysed using the mean, t-test for independent and paired samples. Descriptive analysis showed that in the seven areas, the pre-service teachers have Satisfactory to Very Satisfactory performance in the pretest, but in the posttest, they improved to Outstanding. Statistical analysis showed that both experimental (multimedia mediated) and control (microteaching) groups' teaching competencies and language proficiency in the pretest was not significant. However, both experimental and control group showed a significant increase in the posttest. Significant difference in the mean gain scores showed that even though both groups improved in the posttest, the teaching competencies and language proficiency of the pre-service teachers in the multimedia mediated group was better than those of the microteaching group. Both teaching methods are recommended in developing teaching competencies and language proficiency but using multimedia-mediated learning gives better results.

PREDICTORS OF PERFORMANCE IN LICENSURE EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION GRADUATES OF A STATE UNIVERSITY IN CAGAYAN VALLEY: A MATHEMATICAL MODEL

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The main objective of the study is to describe the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) performance of the Bachelor in Secondary Education (BSEd) graduates of a state university in Cagayan Valley, Philippines, through a mathematical modeling. The basis of the model is the LET performance of the graduates in the years 2007 to 2015. Two hundred ninety-five graduates who were selected using the simple random sampling procedure served as the subjects of the study. The academic performance of the respondents in all the curricular subjects including the LET performance were traced and analyzed. Mean and standard deviation, Pearson moment product correlation, multiple linear regression, and path analysis were utilized to interpret the gathered data. The results revealed that graduates of BSEd showed good performance in professional education (ProfEd) and specialization but fair in general education (GenEd). Further, there exists a significant relationship between academic performance and LET rating of the respondents while it was unveiled that ProfEd and mathematics subjects are predictors of LET performance. As an output, a mathematical model was developed to ascertain LET performance of BSEd graduates of the state university.

Keywords: *mathematical model, Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET), academic performance, path analysis.*

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF EDUCATION STUDENTS IN ISABELA STATE UNIVERSITY

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This study examined the relationship of the physical activity and academic achievement of the education students of Isabela State University-Echague Main Campus. There are 220 respondents who were enrolled during the School Year 2017-2018 at the College of Teachers Education, Isabela State University. It was found out that there is a significant relationship between the physical activity and students' profile such as age, gender, field of specialization and weekly allowance. On the other hand, there is no significant relationship between the respondents' Body Mass Index and physical activity. Furthermore, there is also a significant relationship between the respondents' physical activity which is jogging and their academic achievement.

Keywords: *physical fitness, academic achievement, physical activity*

READING COMPREHENSION PERFORMANCE OF ESL PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS AS INFLUENCED BY THEIR METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS READING STRATEGIES

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The study generally aimed to determine the reading comprehension performance of the prospective EFL teachers at Cagayan State University. Specifically, it aimed to find out the personal and home-related profiles of the prospective (English as a Foreign Language) EFL pre-service teachers, how the metacognitive awareness of reading strategies translated into practice, and the relationship between select variables and the reading comprehension performance of the prospective ESL teachers. The study used the descriptive correlational design. Data were collected through a questionnaire and a Reading Comprehension Test from the 426 purposively sampled prospective EFL teachers at Cagayan State University school year 2016 – 2017. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. It also utilized the 3-pont scale to determine their media exposure. Moreover, Pearson r was used to test the relationship between reading comprehension performance and select profile variables. The prospective EFL teachers performed high in the reading comprehension test. They used contextual clues or words consistently appearing in the text in getting meanings of vocabulary words and the message of the text and word associations to process their answers to questions asked. The different metacognitive reading strategies aided the prospective ESL teachers in getting the correct answer to the given questions. Finally, the reading comprehension performance of the prospective ESL teachers was significantly related to their exposure to media, and average time spent in reading text.

Keywords: *reading comprehension performance, metacognitive reading strategies awareness, prospective ESL teachers*

TEACHER-MADE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION WORKBOOKS

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This study evaluated the teacher-made workbooks used in the Teacher Education Professional Education subjects. A total of seven professional education workbooks were individually evaluated using the evaluation rating sheet developed by the faculty of the Teacher Education Department. Descriptive-evaluative in nature, the workbooks were independently examined by the expert reviewers from the reputable universities using an adopted evaluation checklist in terms of identified evaluation criteria in the areas of content, approach, materials and technical standards, organization, accuracy and objectivity and currency and relevance. Descriptive statistics was utilized in the analysis of data. The results show that the teacher-made workbooks are very satisfactory along the six evaluation measures. The overall evaluation rating was above average with respect to the criteria set for such instructional material thus the workbooks are well-written and are suitable for its intended purpose. The findings of the study provide data that serve as basis in meeting the criteria in the crafting of teacher-made workbooks, in the revision of the existing professional education workbooks and for further research.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Teacher-Made Workbooks, Professional Education Courses*

ANTAS NG PAGTANGGAP SA SALIN NG MGA TERMINOLOHIYANG INGLES NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA IKATLONG TAON SA ISABELA STATE UNIVERSITY-ECHAGUE CAMPUS

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Nakatuon ang pag-aaral na ito sa paglalarawan at pagsusuri sa antas ng pagtanggap sa salin ng mga terminolohiyang Ingles. Nilikom ang datos sa pamamagitan ng talatanungan at nagsilbing respondents ang mga mag-aaral ng Isabela State University Echague campus na nasa ikatlong taon sa Unang Semestre ng Taong Panuruan 2017 – 2018 na may kabuuang 344. Natuklasan naging katanggap-tanggap para sa mga respondent ang tuwirang panghihiram sa salitang Ingles, mga katutubong wika, liberal na salin sa Filipino at salin ng UP at salitang Kastila na binaybay sa Filipino. Samantala, bahagyang katanggap-tanggap lamang para sa respondents ang salitang Ingles na binaybay sa Filipino at ang direktang paggamit sa mga baybay Kastila ng mga salitang hiram. Batay sa datos, may mahalagang relasyon ang edad sa antas ng pagtanggap sa salin ng mga terminolohiyang Ingles habang walang mahalagang ugnayan ang antas ng pagtanggap sa kasarian, website na ginagamit at unang wika ng mga respondent.

Susing Salita: Antas ng Pagtanggap, Terminong Ingles, Wikang Filipino

LANGUAGE STATUS OF FILIPINO CALL CENTER AGENTS: TOWARDS A GUIDE FOR TEACHING ENGLISH COMMUNICATION

Lordjane J. Mandar

This study aimed at determining the language status of Filipino Call Center Agents (CCAs), specifically their English vocabulary and communication skills. The locale of this study is in Iloilo City, Philippines with 107 respondents (72 females and 35 males). Using mixed method design, it was discovered that the language status of the Filipino CCAs was intermediate. In terms of their vocabulary skills and oral communication skills, the CCAs were categorized as intermediate and expert respectively. The emergent findings show that CCAs were active readers, social learners, have awareness of miscommunication elements, have soft skills, and hard skills. The results of the study revealed that the CCAs used language patterns such as accent, fillers, pauses, affirmative responses, and gestures. Moreover, the language status of the CCAs shows that the hard skills and the soft skills were perceived as contributing factors for the effective use of English communication. The study concludes that the Filipino CCAs were socially language proficient because they have developed their proficiency through consistent trainings and exposures. Thus, they could use English communication in their workplace with empathy and spontaneity. The study was able to create a guide for teaching English communication to prepare students not only as call center agents but as effective practitioners of other professions.

PAGSASALIN AT PAGSUSURI SA MGA PILING DANIW NI NELSON G. DALIGCON

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Isinalin at sinuri sa pag-aaral na ito ang piling daniw ni Nelson G. Daligcon. Ginamit ang mga teknik ni Newmark sa pagsasalina sa piling daniw. Sa kabilang dako, sinuri ang mga daniw batay sa tema, uri ng wika at paglalahad sa mga ito. Dagdag pa rito, sinuri rin ang bisang pampanitikang nakapokus sa kaasalan at damdamin ng mga daniw. Batay sa resulta ng pag-aaral, pitong estratehiya ni Newmark ang nagamit sa pag-aaral. Ito ay ang mga naturalisasyon (naturalization), pagdaragdag (addition), tranposisyon (transposition), isa-sa-isang pagtutumbas (one-to-one translation), pagpapaikli (reduction), at amplikasyon (descriptive equivalent) at kuplets (couplets). Napatunayan ding palarawan at pasalaysay ang karaniwang estratehiya ni Daligcon sa paghahabi ng kanyang mga daniw. Mahusay niyang inilarawan at isinalaysay ang iba't ibang usaping panlipunan tulad ng kahirapan, kawalan ng hustisya, diskriminasyon sa pagitan ng mayaman at mahirap gamit ang malalim, matayutay at masimbolong wika. Napatunayan din sa pag-aaral ang malalim na usaping pandamdamin at pangkaasalan lalo na sa mga hinaing bunga ng kahirapan at kawalan ng pantay na kalagayang panlipunan sa pagitan ng mayaman at mahirap. Mahalaga ang pag-aaral na ito sa pagpapaunlad ng lokal at pambansang panitikan. Sa pamamagitan ng pag-aaral na ito, nakikilala at nauunawaan ang Ilokano bilang natatanging lipunan na mayroong makabuluhang kontribusyon sa pagpapaunlad ng pambansang panitikan tungo sa pagbubuo ng pambansang pagkakakilanlan ng panitikang Filipino.

Susing Salita: daniw, panitikang Ilokano, pagsasalina

PANG-URI SA WIKANG FILIPINO, HILIGAYNON AT INATI: ISANG PAGSASALIN AT LINGWISTIKONG PAGSUSURI

Lorelie L. Robles, Dolly Anne Reyes at Melanie Ablanar

Ang palarawang pag-aaral na ito ay naglalayong maisalin at masuri ang mga bahagi ng pananalita sa wikang Filipino, Hiligaynon at Inati ayon sa ponema, uri, kayarian at kaantasan. Ginamit sa pag-aaral na ito ang deskriptivo o palarawang pananaliksik at paghahambing na pagsusuri. Palarawan ang ginamit upang ipakita ang pagkakaiba o pagkakatulad ng mga pang-uri sa wikang Filipino, Hiligaynon at Inati. Itinala at inayos ang mga ito sa isang manghad. Binigyan ng katumbas ng mga tagatugon ang pang-uri gamit ang talatanungan. Ang mga tagatugon ay mga matatanda at gurong Ita at llonggo na may sapat na kaalaman sa wikang Hiligaynon at Inati. Sinuring mabuti ang mga ponema at panlaping ginamit. Sinuri rin ang pagkakatulad at pagkakaiba ng tatlong (3) wika ayon sa ponema, uri, kayarian at kaantasan ng pang-uri. Batay sa kinalabasan ng pag-aaral, natuklasang may mga pang-uri sa wikang Filipino, Hiligaynon at Inati ayon sa ponema, uri, kayarian at kaantasan nito na magkatulad at magkahawig sa kadahilanang ang tatlong wika ay napabilang sa isang angkan. Marami ring mga pang-uring panlarawan o pamilang sa wikang Filipino, Hiligaynon at Inati na magkaiba dahil malayo ang katumbas ng mga ito sa isa't isa. Sa kinalabasang ito, iminungkahing dapat munang ituro at ipagamit sa mga kabataan ang unang wika – Inati, lalong-lalo na sa tahanan upang mapadali ang kanilang pag-unawa at pagtanggap ng anumang pangalawang wika gaya ng wikang Hiligaynon at Filipino. Bago pag-aralan at lubos na matanggap ng isang tao ang kultura kasama na ang wika ng iba ay kailangan munang kilalanin ang sariling kultura lalong-lalo na ang sariling wika.

Mga Susing Salita: Filipino, Hiligaynon, Inati, Linggwistikong Pagsusuri

VERBAL OUTCOMES IMPROVEMENT THROUGH COMPETENCY ENHANCEMENT (VOICE) LEARNING PROGRAM

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Educational innovations are continually developed to address challenges of improving learning. One which is put into test in this study is the Verbal Outcomes Improvement through Competency Enhancement (VOICE) learning program which is structured on the perspectives of design thinking, task-based and collaborative learning. Involving graduate students of a state university located in Cagayan Valley, Philippines, this experimental study divulged the performance of the students using Quality Point Index along the components of the learning program as pair work, digital activity, both qualitatively categorized as very good; while along oral examination, action research and forum, good. The study further proved that the learning program is effective in improving students' oral language proficiency along pragmatic and strategic competence yielding computed p-values less than the set level of significance of 0.05, except along organizational competence. The results handed substantial standpoints on assessing oral language skills, developing and utilization of the VOICE learning program in language subjects and management of communication in an organization.

Keywords: competency enhancement, learning program, oral language proficiency, verbal outcomes

“I AND OTHER”: RECONSTRUCTING THE SUBJECT

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This paper attempts to resolve how the selected stories reconstruct the stereotype subjects – the colonizers domination of imperial culture and the consciousness of the colonized. The short stories are described as having emerged out of the experience of colonization and readings of the texts explore the recurrent themes of hybridity, ambivalence and displacement which foreground the tension between the colonizers and the colonized stereotypes. The abrogation and appropriation of the English language to english language, and the writer's use of metonymy creatively reconstruct the identity of both the colonizer and colonized. The content – thematic and symptomatic readings reveal the different postcolonial themes that appear in different guises throughout the ten selected short stories through the appropriated english language as a postcolonial tool in writing back to the center.

Keywords: I and Other, reconstruction, appropriation of identity, postcolonialism

LANGUAGE LOST: A PRIMARY CONCERN IN A LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY

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Language lost has been one among the major problems in the emergence of linguistic community that tests the endurance of mankind to preserve their cultural heritage through saving the language that gave life in it. This suppression of indigenous languages results in a threatening disappearance of cultural pride that defines us for generations now. This study diagnoses the initial level of linguistic banishment to students in Iloco community through a checklist of words followed by simple sentence construction to ensure the accuracy of their answers. Words like kulalanti, pagtaingan, panagraem, panangtarabay, balligi, naipakadawyan, nataer, patta-patta, tunos and pagrebengang were used to test the randomly selected 38 Iloco speakers. It is very alarming that the results show that among the 38 respondents, 65.78%, 42.10%, 15.78%, 39.27%, 44.73%, 2.63%, 31.37%, 18.42%, 2.63% and 31.57% respectively were familiar with the terms given. The equal percentage of 2.63(1 of 38) for the words tunos and naipakadawyan indicates that these words are already dying. The results have a strong message that along the global and local issues like global warming, political instability and hunger, language lost should be put into considerations. The linguistic society should keep in mind that while language is dynamic, it should not defeat every word that we used to prove our existence. These words lie the culture or norms that we practiced as a way of life in the past, promoting the privileges and honor handed to us by our forefathers.

Keywords: Language lost, Cultural heritage, Linguistic community

HAMBINGANG PAG-AARAL SA PAGKUHA NG FILIPINO BILANG MEDJOR

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Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglayong makuha ang kaugnayan ng sosyo demograpikong propayl, antas ng Panloob at Panlabas na kadahilanan at akademik performans sa Filipino ng mga mag-aaral sa pambribadong kolehiyo ng Southland College at Kabankalan Catholic College na may bilang na walumpo't siyam (89) na mag-aaral at pampublikong kolehiyo ng West Visayas State University – Himamaylan Campus at Central Philippines State University na may bilang na isandaan at pitumpo't apat (174) na mag-aaral na kumukuha ng kursong Edukasyon at gawing medjor ang Filipino. Ang mga datos ay kinakula at inalis gamit ang frequency, percentage, mean, t-test, Anova, Spearman Correlation at Linear Regression na pormula na nakabuo ng resulta na ang mga mag-aaral mula pribado at pampublikong kolehiyo ay naniniwala na totoong-totoo ang kanilang pananaw sa pagpili ng Filipino bilang medjor, ang kanilang paniniwala na ang kanilang kadahilanang panloob at panlabas: pamilya, guro, kaibigan, kaklasi at kapaligiran ay may katotohanan na may impluwensya sa pagpili ng Filipino bilang medjor, maliban sa pampublikong mag-aaral na ang kaibigan ay may posibilidad lamang na maging impluwensya sa pagpili ng medjor na Filipino. Ang mga mag-aaral ay naimpluwensyahan ng mga piling kadahilanan sa pagkuha ng Filipino bilang medjor at ang grado ay hindi apektado sa anumang kadahilanang mayroon ang mga mag-aaral sa pagpili ng Filipino bilang medjor.

Batayang Salita (Keywords): Panlabas at Panloob na Kadahilanan, Filipino bilang Medjor, Kursong Edukasyon

OUTCOMES BASED EDUCATION: APPLICATION TO BSMATH CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

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Outcomes Based Education (OBE) is a process that involves the restructuring of curriculum, assessment and reporting practices in education to reflect the achievement of high order learning and mastery rather than the accumulation of course credits (Tucker, 2004). It is future oriented, learner

centered and results oriented. The level of implementation of outcomes based education to BSMath classroom instruction were identified through a survey questionnaire administered to the 15 faculty members in the Colleges of Science and Arts and Communication. The needs and concern of classroom instruction on its implementation were also identified. Results showed that the level of implementation of OBE was moderately implemented in terms of the program's vision, mission, goals and objectives, program outcomes and learning outcomes. The needs and concern of classroom instruction on its implementation had been identified as teacher's professional development, impact on student learning, heavy workload in teaching, lack of classroom facility, and efficiency and time demand. On the identified needs and concern, an action plan had been formulated and it is recommended that teachers need to attend trainings and or seminars or conferences to be more equipped on the classroom application of OBE. It was also identified that there is a need to acquire classroom facilities and an additional part time lecturer is a must to reduce the heavy workload of teachers. This research would further be beneficial to the Department of Mathematics for curriculum enhancement or revision.

Keywords: *outcomes based education, program outcomes, learning outcomes, curriculum*

ACCELERATING VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION AND RETENTION IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE SUBJECT

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This study aimed to determine the significant effect of vocabulary enhancement activities on comprehending and retaining concept in Physical Science Subject. This study utilized the 40 BSED students selected homogeneously from the officially enrolled students of the College of Teacher Education of Central Philippines State University, Main Campus in the school year 2015-2016. The 40 BSED first year students were grouped and classified into two: the first group were composed of 20 BSED first year students and were given enhancement activities while the other group underwent the conventional lecture method. A self-made questionnaire about vocabulary skills in physical science subject was used during the pre-test and post-test. Mean was used to determine the level of vocabulary comprehension and retention of students in physical science subject during the pre-test and post-test. To determine significant difference of the enhancement activities in the pre-test and post-test results, ANOVA and T-test were used as statistical tool to answer the other queries that had been formulated. In pre-test results, the experimental group and controlled group revealed the same good performance. Results of the post- test revealed, that the control group had a very good performance while experimental group had an excellent performance. Results also indicated that there was a significant difference in the vocabulary enhancement activities where multiple meaning words and graphic organizer share a common result in providing the biggest difference among the enhancement activities administered. Lastly, there was a significant difference in result of pre-test and post-test of experimental groups, and also a significant difference was derived in from the post-test result between controlled and experimental group. It was evident that vocabulary strategies using enhancement activities positively influenced students' ability to retain and comprehend physical science terminologies. These findings call for teachers to evaluate their instructional practices to provide direct instruction combined with vocabulary strategies. Many opportunities should be provided for students to interact with words on a regular basis across a variety of contexts.

SYNTACTIC PATTERNS OF CODESWITCHING AMONG STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEI'S) IN CATANDUANES

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Codeswitching is a window through the syntactic vulnerabilities of a language. As new linguistic features emerge in the oral register of the young speakers, transmission of the inherent characteristics of the Bikol language could be affected across time. Having observed the prevalence of codeswitching among the students in Higher Education Institutions in Catanduanes, this researcher investigated 1) the percentage of the monolingual, bilingual and trilingual utterances among the students in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Catanduanes; 2) the naturally-occurring patterns observable in the syntax of codeswitching in the following constituents: a) noun phrases (NP), b) verb phrases (VP), c) descriptive phrases (adjectives), d) descriptive phrases (adverbs), e) prepositional phrases (PP), and f) conjunctions using Peralta-Pineda's Phrase Structure Rules; and 3) the syntactic direction of codeswitching using the methods of the grammaticality judgment test. Outputs of the three coding systems generated a holistic qualitative-quantitative description of the structure of codeswitching among the respondents at the general utterance level, at the constituent-specific level, and at the general syntax level. Findings revealed that 67% of the spontaneous utterances were still monolingual, of which 82.4% were in Bikol. Of the bilingual utterances, 70% switched Bikol and English. Syntactic patterns of codeswitching were plotted in all the studied constituents. Overall, among the constituents with codeswitching, 41.7% were NPs, 23.6% were VPs, 12.0% were PPs, 9.4% were adverb phrases, 8.9% were adjective phrases and 4.3% were conjunctions. Syntactic transcription revealed that 86.6% of constituents remained loyal to the syntax of Bikol, 85.6% the syntax of Filipino, and 48.6% the syntax of English. In conclusion, numerical values about the frequency of codeswitching, the vulnerable points in their phrasal structures, the critical presence of foreign intrusion, and the preference for the English in the oral repertoire of the respondents were drawn.

Keywords: *codeswitching, indigenous language, syntax, Bikol*

FIL-ING-BIS CODE SWITCHING BILANG MIDYUM SA PAGTUTURO NG FILIPINO AT ANG PAGTANGGAP NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA PAGGAMIT NITO SA KANILANG PAGKATUTO (KASO NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA IKALAWANG TAON NG BS EDUCATION FILIPINO, CENTRAL MINDANAO UNIVERSITY)

Gine Mae Labitad Lagnason
Pamantasang De La Salle

Isang pag-aaral sa code switching ng Fil-Ing-Bis, pinagsamang katawagan ng mga wikang Filipino, Ingles, at Bisaya, ang wikang bernakular na nagmula sa Cebuano at kinasanayang tawaging Bisaya ng karamihan sa mga gumagamit nito, bilang wikang ginagamit sa pagtuturo ng asignaturang Filipino sa Pamantasang Central Mindanao. Maglalahad ang pag-aaral na ito ng mga maituturing na pangunahing salik sa pagkatuto ng mga mag-aaral sa loob ng klase. Gayundin, maglalahad ang pag-aaral na ito sa ginagampanang tungkulin ng code switching sa usapin ng pagtuturo at pagkatuto. Sisipatin din ng pananaliksik kung paano tinatanggap ng mga bata ang paggamit nang nasabing wikang panturo (Fil-Ing-Bis) sa pagpoproseso ng mga impormasyon at ang kabuuang usapin sa pagkatuto ng iba't ibang paksa sa asignaturang Filipino. Sa pamamagitan nang pagsasagawa ng talatanungang ipinasagutan sa target na mga respondante, bibigyang pagpapakatawan ng pag-aaral ang tinukoy na mga respondante hinggil sa usapin ng pagtanggap o language attitude sa paggamit ng mga wikang Filipino, Ingles, at Bisaya bilang midyum ng pagtuturo sa Filipino. Ang konseptong ito ang magiging sentral na tuon at argumento ng pananaliksik. Dagdag pa, nagsagawa ng interbyu sa dalawang mag-aaral at isang guro sa Filipino sa naturang Pamantasan upang bigyang balidasyon at paglalaraw ang resulta ng isinagawang sarbey.

Susing Salita: *code switching, midyum ng pagtuturo, mga salik sa pagkatuto, pagtanggap ng mga mag-aaral sa midyum ng pagtuturo o language attitude*

NON-COGNITIVE ATTRIBUTES AS CORRELATES OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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Every educational institution includes in its roster of goals the improved academic performance of its students. Measures have been innovated and formalized to achieve this academic thrust. In this descriptive study, non-cognitive attributes are tested as to how they may bring forth better academic performance to the first year tertiary students of a state university in Cagayan Valley, Philippines. This study which involved 138 randomly selected student respondents considered the academic units and entrance examination ratings as grouping constructs. The results revealed that majority of the first-year tertiary student respondents belong to the College of Industrial Technology, whose level of performance in the entrance examination is good. Further, their level of academic effort and confidence is high while their level of academic performance is satisfactory. Significant differences exist in the respondents' academic performance when grouped according to academic unit and entrance examination ratings. Finally, it was ascertained that the respondents' levels of academic effort and confidence correlate significantly with their academic performance. The results prompted better perspectives along developing learning resources, considering strategies like collaborative learning and kinesthetic activities, and developing academic tools and instruments to address the learners' needs.

Keywords:*academic effort, academic confidence, academic performance, entrance, examination rating, academic unit*

METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS OF READING STRATEGIES OF THE PROSPECTIVE EFL PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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The study generally aimed to determine the metacognitive awareness of reading strategies of the prospective ESL pre-service teachers at Cagayan State University. Specifically, it aimed to find out the personal and home-related profiles of the prospective (English as a Second Language) ESL teachers, the difference of their metacognitive awareness of reading strategies when grouped according to profile variables, and the relationship between the metacognitive awareness towards reading strategies of the prospective ESL teachers and their select profile variables. The study used the descriptive correlational design. Data were collected through a questionnaire adopted from the Metacognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies Inventory (MARS) developed by Mokhtari and Reichards (2002) from the 426 purposively sampled prospective ESL teachers at Cagayan State University school year 2016 – 2017. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. It also utilized the 3-point scale to determine their media exposure and the 5-point scale for their metacognitive awareness of reading strategies. Moreover, t-test was used to determine the difference of their metacognitive awareness of reading strategies when grouped according to profile variables and the Pearson r for tests of relationships. The prospective ESL teachers were very aware of their metacognitive reading strategies. They usually used the global, support and problem solving metacognitive awareness reading strategies while reading texts. The metacognitive awareness of reading strategies of the prospective ESL teachers differed when grouped according to mothers' occupation. Prospective ESL teachers' exposure to media significantly affected their metacognitive awareness of reading strategies.

Keywords: *metacognitive awareness, prospective ESL teachers, metacognitive reading strategies*

THE USE OF FILIPINO AND ENGLISH AS MEDIUMS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE TEACHING OF ENGINEERING COURSES IN TERTIARY LEVEL

Maria Charlene P. Melegrito

The existence of the language policies in the country did not stop the argument on what should be the medium of instruction to be used in educating our students. This quasi-experimental study aims to determine which language is more effective in teaching Engineering Courses in Tertiary Level in a University. Engineering students from four universities; 65 for the Controlled Group and 70 for the Experimental Group constituted the respondents. Pretest and posttest design were used in this study. Filipino language as medium of instruction was used as treatment for the Experimental Group and English for the Controlled Group. Tests given were part of the students' grades in Industrial Electronics course. A student questionnaire was also used to enable the students to choose their preferred medium of instruction for the course. The mean difference in the posttest in favor of the Experimental Group indicates that the performance of the Experimental Group is better than the Controlled Group. It also revealed that there is no significant difference in the performance of two languages before and after the intervention. In spite the fact that majority of the respondents preferred English as a medium of instruction, they still need the Filipino language when asking clarifications to their teachers. Based on the findings, Filipino as medium of instruction is more effective than using English. Filipino language is also used as strategic competence especially when asking questions for clarifications and it becomes the resort when the topic needs direct instruction and immediate explanation.

Keyword: *medium of instruction, engineering courses, use of filipino and english*

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMON GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN COMPOSITION WRITING OF 2ND YEAR ENGLISH MAJOR EDUCATION STUDENTS OF ISU-ECHAGUE: A BASIS FOR REMEDIATION

Joy Mary P. Paddayuman
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The study sought to identify through error analysis the common grammatical errors committed by the thirty (30) 2nd year BSE English major education students of ISU-Echague in writing as a basis for remediation activities. The research was a combination of the quantitative and qualitative research design. The study revealed that majority of the respondents are females and only 23% are males. The study also revealed that in terms of General Weighted Average, majority of the respondents belong to the Good grade scale, followed by students from Very Good grade scale and the Satisfactory grade scale. The most common error committed by the students is the use of tenses of verbs which account for 23% of the errors, followed by word order, word formation, prepositions and word choice with 17 %, 14%, 11% and 10% respectively. The study revealed that there is significant relationship between the students' errors and their gender; however, the results also showed that there is no significant relationship between the students' errors in composition writing and their first language and general weighted average. It was discovered that there is no significant difference in the performance of male and female respondents and no significant difference in the number of errors committed by students who belonged to different grade scales. However, the study showed that there is significant difference in the number of errors committed by Tagalogs and non-Tagalogs.

Key Words: *Common Grammatical Errors Error Analysis Remediation*

PIZZETA TOPPING FROM COCONUT, TOMATO AND DRAGON FRUIT

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This study generally aimed to determine whether coconut, tomato and dragon fruit are raw materials pizzetta. Specifically, it determined which pizzetta topping could produce the best pizzetta in terms of taste, acceptability, texture and aroma. The study made use of experimental comparative design with three treatments labelled as follows; T1 (1 crust + 1 tsp. tomato jam + 1 tsp. roasted coconut), T2 (1 crust + 1 tsp. dragon fruit jam + 1 tsp. roasted coconut) and T3 (1 crust + ½ tsp. tomato jam + 1 tsp. dragon fruit + 1 tsp. roasted coconut). The results of the study show that T3 (1 crust + ½ tsp. tomato jam + 1 tsp. dragon fruit + 1 tsp. roasted coconut) was best in terms of taste, acceptability, texture and aroma. It is concluded that T3 (1 crust + ½ tsp. tomato jam + 1 tsp. dragon fruit + 1 tsp. roasted coconut) is the best topping of pizzetta in terms of taste, acceptability, texture and aroma.

Keywords: *pizzetta, jam, roasted, taste, aroma, texture, acceptability*

FLAVORED SKINLESS KUHOL LONGGANISA

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The study aimed to determine what flavour of the Skinless Kuhol Longganisa (Garlic, Barbeque and sweet and spicy) could produce the most delicious, most aromatic, finest texture, most acceptable, most presentable and longest shelf life in making a Skinless kuhol Longganisa. The study made use of the comparative design with three treatments such as t1 = Garlic Flavor Skinless kuhol Longganisa, T2 = Barbeque Flavoured Skinless Kuhol Longganisa and T3 = Sweet and Spicy Skinless Kuhol Longganisa. Data were analysed using 4 – point scale. Result shows that T1 is the best in all the parameters tested. It obtained the highest rating in terms of taste, aroma, acceptability and general appearance with the following weighted mean 3.6, 3.5, 3.5, and 3.5 respectively. However, T2 garnered the finest texture with 3.4 as weighted mean.

Keywords: *Skinless, Kuhol, longganisa, taste, aroma, texture, acceptability*

TENSILE PROPERTIES OF FIBERS AND THREADS FOR HABLON

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Tensile strength is considered as one of the most vital aspects for the characterization of woven fabric excellence as well as performance. Thus, this research work was borne out of looking into the tensile properties of the common fiber and threads used for weaving as basis in identifying the most suitable material for specific HABLON products. Nine (9) samples of natural and synthetic fiber and threads were submitted to Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI) for tensile properties test like breaking force, average elongation at break, and yarn count. It was revealed that Monaco Crochet Mercerized Cotton Thread has the highest breaking force which makes it the strongest. It also got the highest yarn number in terms of Tex and Ne numbering system which means the coarsest, heaviest and thickest among spun yarns while the SY Metallic Thread for filament yarns. The metallic threads also turned out to have the highest average elongation at break. Thus, it is recommended to use threads for HABLON with combined higher tensile strength and elongation at break to ensure rigidity and strength of the handwoven products that can withstand repeated use.

Keywords: *HablON, breaking force, average elongation at break, yarn count, fiber, threads*

TECHNO PACK FOR GUYABANO (ANNONA MURICATA) BUTTER CAKE

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Product innovation relate that in food processing, being innovative is very essential. It take's simple additions of other ingredients found in the locality such as fruits and vegetables to transform them into impressive desserts. The study was aimed to develop a techno pack for Guyabano (Annona Muricata) Butter Cake during the academic year 2012-2013 based on the experiment done. The study used the three treatment formulations in order to find out which formulation is most acceptable in terms of color, aroma, texture, taste and general acceptability of the baked product. (T0) 2 ½ cups cake flour, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 tsp baking powder, ½ tsp baking soda and ½ cup milk, the control of the study (T1) Batter mixture added with 1 cup grated guyabano. (T2) batter mixture added with 1 ½ cups grated guyabano. (T3) batter mixture added with 2 cups grated guyabano. The findings of the study showed that T3 is the most acceptable in term of Medium Low Yellow Color, Excellent Aroma, Slightly Moist and Tender Texture and Very Pleasant Taste. It was concluded that in the production of guyabano butter cake T3 is the most acceptable using 2 cups grated guyabano added to the batter mixture. It is recommended that basic butter cake could be formulated using two cups grated guyabano. The Techno Pack prepared in this study used as guide for the housewives and Cebu Technological University extension services as their alternative livelihood activity.

CASCARMOCAO BREADFRUIT NUT STEAMED CAKE: ENRICHING THE NATURE OF SAPIN-SAPIN DELICACY

Mark Gregory V. Asejo, MSHM
Cherry J. Udaundo, MSHM

The study generally aims to enrich the nature of "sapin-sapin" whether the Root crops (Cassava, carrots, Sweet potato "Camote" and Cacao) is a good source of sapin-sapin delicacy = 100 grams grated carrot + 100 grams sweet potato + ½ cup cocoa powder + 1 cup all-purpose flour and it aimed to compare different cooking techniques in terms of taste, appearance, texture, acceptability and shelf life. The study used of comparative design with (3) treatment. The data gathered from the three treatments were used to determine their taste, appearance, texture, and shelf life. The results of the study shows that the combination of 100 grams grated carrot + 100 grams sweet potato + ½ cup cocoa powder + 1 cup all-purpose flour) was the best in terms of taste, appearance, texture, acceptability and 2 days in shelf life.

Keywords: *Acceptability, sapin-sapin, breadfruit nut, root crops*

WONTON WRAPPER IN SWEET POTATO (IPOMOEA BATATAS) AND DURUM FLOUR

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This study assessed the acceptability and effectiveness of sweet potato and durum flour based-wonton wrapper. An experimental design using descriptive and statistical treatment in processing of data, with survey and questionnaires, was employed to generate data. Questionnaires were given to the 10 experts and 30 students using purposive sampling. It was found out that the output is highly acceptable in terms of the sensory evaluations; and a significant mean difference between the Standard Recipe and the Modified Recipe of the Wonton Wrapper. Based on the findings of the study, the output, in the experiment, met the standards in its taste, texture, colour, acceptability and effectiveness. Improved recipe of the wonton wrapper can be enhanced to meet its desired quality, thus, engaging its results, may require other interested food experts to innovate similar products using the sweet potato and durum flour based-wonton wrapper.

Keywords: *Ipomoea batatas, acceptability, effectiveness, siomai wrapper, nutrition status*

MIKI MENI MONGO MO: MAKING PASTA OUT OF MONGO

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The study aimed to determine the best measurement of flour in making fresh mongo pasta. It further determined which could produce the best texture, taste, and acceptability and which has the longest shelf life after they were processed. The study made use of the comparative design with three treatments as follows: T1 (1 cup mongo + 1 cup flour), T2 (1 cup of mongo + 2 cups of flour), and T3 (1 cup mongo + 3 cups flour). Results show that among the three treatments used in this study, T2 (1 cup mongo + 2 cups flour) was the best measurement in making fresh mongo pasta since it produced a good texture, strong natural flavor, most acceptable and shelf life lasted for three days.

Keywords: *mongo pasta, texture, taste, acceptability, shelf life*

SQUASH PEANUT CREAM BALL CANDY

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This study generally aimed to determine whether squash is a good source of crème ball. Specifically, it determined if squash could produce the best crème ball in terms of taste, aroma, texture and acceptability. The study made use of the descriptive-comparative design of the experimental research with three treatments. The data gathered from the three treatments were used to determine their taste, aroma, texture and acceptability. The results of study shows that treatment 3 (1 cup condensed + 3 cup mashed squash + 1 cup white sugar) was the best in terms of taste, texture and acceptability.

Keywords: *crème ball, candy, mashed, taste, texture, acceptability, aroma*

DICED SWEET POTATO HOPIA DE SEGOVIA

Ronald A. Espada and Althea A. Manuel

The study generally aimed to determine whether sweet potato flour is good source of making Hopia. Specifically, it determined which of these three treatments T1 (Onion diced sweet potato hopia de Segovia), T2 (Garlic diced sweet potato hopia de Segovia), T3 (Cinnamon diced sweet potato hopia de Segovia) could produce the best Diced Sweet Potato Hopia de Segovia filling in terms of taste, appearance, aroma, texture and acceptability. The result of the study showed that among the three treatments used, T1 (onion diced sweet potato hopia de Segovia) was the best treatment since it was produced as the most acceptable flavor with very attractive appearance, and very delicious in taste. On the other hand, T3 (cinnamon diced sweet potato hopia de Segovia) was the best in terms of aroma and texture.

Keywords: *Hopia de Segovia, Sweet Potato*

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION, TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF LUBEG (Philippine Cherry)

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Lubeg or Philippine Cherry is a fruit tree that grows on the west side of Luzon. It is abundant in the municipality of Lal-lo. This fruit tree has been declared as the municipal tree of the town and its by-products are registered as the efficient "One Town One Product" (OTOP). Its by-products are wine, candy, vinegar, jam and jelly. Lubeg tree remains to be not fully characterized especially the lubeg trees that inhabit Lal-lo. Exploration of its morphology, classification, and chemical composition are greatly considered. Thus, this study was conducted. Profiling and collection was done in the municipality of Lal-lo. The leaves were dried and extracted. Phytochemical analysis was conducted using tree solvents: aqueous, ethanol, and methanol using its leaves and fruits. Morphologically, lubeg tree is medium in size with a height of 5-10 meters. Its leaves have smooth leathery texture, simple, opposite, lanceolate, pinately netted, entire and with acute apex. The flower is bisexual with white color and in cluster. Lubeg fruit is white to red to purple when ripe; is a berry fruit with brittle rind, ovoid and with one seed per fruit. Lubeg tree belongs to Family Myrsinaceae under Phylum Magnoliophyta. The chemical composition of lubeg leaves was high in steroids, alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, and terpenoids while its fruits was highly positive in coumarin and flavonoids. It has anti-oxidant property, and anti-inflammatory. It can lower cholesterol level and reduce risks of heart disease.

Keywords: *lubeg, morphology, classification, phytochemical analysis*

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF BALILI RIVER IN LA TRINIDAD, BENGUET, PHILIPPINES: FRAMEWORK FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING

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The study aimed to assess the water quality and design a framework for water quality monitoring of Balili River. Specifically, this study aimed to 1) analyze the water quality of Balili River using selected physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters as indicators; 2) compare the results with the standard set by the Water Quality Standard by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR); and 3) propose a framework for the rehabilitation of Balili River. The selected physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters were based on the data regularly collected by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), CAR. The physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters considered in the study were pH, temperature, total suspended solids (TSS), total dissolved solids (TDS), dissolved oxygen (DO), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), fecal coliform, and total coliform. Data were collected during the third quarter of the year 2015 from the five sampling stations of the Balili River Water System. The researchers conducted also an informal face-to-face interview with the local government officials, head of CENRO, and other stakeholders of La Trinidad, Benguet, as well as literature review to obtain input from different groups and organizations to design a Framework for the Rehabilitation of Balili River. Based on the results the Balili River is classified as Class C which suggests that the water of the river can be used for recreational water activities, agriculture, irrigation, livestock watering and is not safe for human consumption. To sustain the ecological status of Balili River and other bodies of water there should be a harmonization of rehabilitation programs from different groups and organizations. There should be a regular and intensive information drive of the research outputs by the academe. Pollutant prevention, education to the citizens, strict enforcement of laws should be implemented in partnership with the different institutions, stakeholders and non-government organizations.

Keywords: *Physico-chemical, Bacteriological Assessment, Framework, Water Quality*

MULTI-PERSPECTIVE VALUATION OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS IN CREATIVE ARTICLES OF “KASARIAN”

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An unceasing battle that has been fought by humanity is the struggle against disparity among the sexes. Gender and development (GAD) issues shall ever be multifarious as long as the yearning for superiority lingers. In a state university in Cagayan Valley, Philippines, this concern is no exception. As a manifestation of standpoints based on schema of undertakings, the university publication embarked on a literary folio aptly dubbed as “Kasarian” which encapsulates the experiences of the student creative writers pertinent to GAD. Selected poems, essays and short stories are put on the light to make up this qualitative research specifically interpretive in nature using the method of content analysis. The literary articles handed information used in the valuation of GAD in the viewpoints of health and safety, gender stereotyping, politics and education, and economic empowerment which are leaned more particularly on the outlooks of the women who are deemed disadvantaged in these facets of life that sprout from various social units like the family, school, community and the media. This study culminates with the responses of the social units to the challenges of GAD particularly to the women in a worldwide perspective.

Keywords: *multi-perspective valuation, gender and development, creative articles, “Kasarian”*

GENDER FAIR EDUCATION: INTEGRATION OF GENDER CONCEPTS/ISSUES/PRINCIPLES IN THE CURRICULUM

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Integrating gender concepts/issues/principles in the curriculum is essential in promoting gender sensitivity and responsiveness in the academe. Anchored from Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Memo Order No.1, s. 2015, and with the aim to instill gender awareness and to eliminate gender biases in education, the study explored the syllabi of the Criminology Department particularly on the major subjects through content analysis. There were numbers of gender concepts, issues, and principles that can be integrated in some of the criminology major subjects. On the other hand, amongst those who participated in the seminar and workshop on integration of GAD perspective in the curriculum, two (2) professors partially integrated GAD perspective in their syllabi. Since integration was not fully practiced by majority of the criminology faculty it was for this reason that the researchers strongly recommended that an institutional policy be crafted and issued on integration of GAD perspective in the syllabi articulating CHED Memo Order No. 1, s. 2015 after which training, capability building and seminars will be highlighted in the annual GAD projects, activities and programs.

Keywords: *Gender and Development, Gender Fair Education, Gender Sensitive, Gender Responsive, Gender Mainstreaming*

METAMORPHOSIS NINA SAMSON AT DELILAH: MGA KWENTO NG KARANASAN AT PROSESO NG PAGBABAGONG-BIHIS NG MGA TRANSMAN AT TRANSWOMAN

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 Beonify DC. Opinion
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Ang papel na ito ay isang deskriptibong pag-aaral tungkol sa mga piling Pilipinong transman at transwoman. Inalam sa pag-aaral na ito ang prosesong pinagdaanan at karanasan nila mula sa kanilang paglaladlad hanggang sa pagbabagong- bihis. Kabilang din sa inalam ng mga mananaliksik ay ang mga karanasang napagdaanan ng mga transman at transwoman kaugnay ng kanilang pagbabagong-bihis. Tinukoy din sa pag-aaral na ito ang mga dahilan na nag-udyok ng kanilang pagbabagong-bihis. Ginamit ng mananaliksik ang theory of performativity ni Judith Butler bilang lente sa pagpapaliwanag ng natuklasan sa pag-aaral na ito. Ang naging respondente ng pag-aaral na ito ay ang apat na transman at apat na transwoman buhat sa Kalakhang Maynila at sa Bicol na nakilala ng mga mananaliksik sa tulong ng referral ng kanilang mga kakilala. Ginawa ng mananaliksik ang one-on-one-in-depth interview sa pangangalap ng datos sa mga nasabing respondente. Ang mga tanong sa isinagawang pakikipanayam ay hinalaw ng mga mananaliksik buhat sa iba't

ibang kaugnay na literatura at pag-aaral na nabasa. At ang ibang katanungan ay hango sa mga sagot ng mga kinapanayam na respondente. Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na ito na iba-iba ang proseso ng paglaladlad at pagbabagong-bihis ng mga kalahok na ‘transman’ at ‘transwoman’ maging ang mga karanasang kaakibat nito. Iba-iba rin ang pagtanggap ng kanilang pagbabagong-katauhan batay sa mga taong nakapaligid sa kanila bunsod ng paniniwala at pilosopiya, sosyal na kinabibilangan, at batas na umiiral ng simbahan at pamahalaan.

Susing salita: *metamorphosis, pagbabagong-bihis, transman, transwoman, proseso, karanasan*

CAPABILITY BUILDING OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THE ADOPTED AND COOPERATING SCHOOLS: AN ASSESSMENT

Juvelyn D. Capili, Ph.D.

Interdependence between the University and cooperating schools is a hallmark of the cooperative spirit that binds the relationships. Thus, the college of teacher education offering of a one-day seminar for the cooperating schools was a welcome development. This survey study aimed at determining how the seminar was conducted and how the participants benefitted from it. Assessments of the participants after the seminar revealed that the topics shared were all relevant and beneficial to their job as teachers. The schedule used was reasonable and sufficient. Resource persons were competent in sharing their ideas which stimulated the participants to be engaged during the lecture and workshop. Generally, participants acquired adequate competencies from the seminar which they claimed to be useful in becoming an effective and efficient teacher.

Keywords: *capability building, cooperating schools, training assessment*

LOOKING INTO EMPLOYERS' LENS OF VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY-ALANGALANG GRADUATES

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The study analyzed the feedback of employers of the graduates of Visayas State University-Alangalang (VSU-A). An employer survey questionnaire patterned from the University of South Australia was administered to 90 human resource personnel and supervisors of varied agencies. The results indicate that majority of the employers of VSU-A graduates were government agencies and few private companies. Employers perceived 23 specific employee skills and abilities to be very important; however, rated their employees who were VSU-A graduates very satisfactory. The results of the t-test for related samples denote that there is a significant difference in employers' perceived importance of the employee skills and abilities and their assessment of the same skills of VSU-A graduates (t-values ranging from 6.426 to 10.281 and p-value of 0.000). The three most preferred universities by employers were Leyte Normal University (23.33%), Eastern Visayas State University (10.00%), and Visayas State University-Alangalang (8.89%). The topmost suggestions of employers on how VSU-A can better prepare its graduates include developing the competence of the faculty (11.1%), improving the oral communication skills of students (13.3%), and improving the human resource and physical facilities of the college. Faculty members must engage students to learning activities that will improve their demonstrative, self-management, and working relationship skills and abilities. Management interventions must be instituted to improve the competencies of the faculty and staff along with the acquisition of improved facilities like library holdings, laboratory facilities and other equipment.

Key Words: *employer feedback, demonstrative skills, self-management skills, working relationship skills*

BOARD LICENSURE EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE OF TEACHER EDUCATION GRADUATES

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One measure of success for any Teacher Education Institutions is the outcomes of graduates performing well in Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) given by the Philippine Regulations Commission (PRC). This study looked into the performance of the teacher education graduates both in the Bachelor in Elementary Education (BEE) and Bachelor in Secondary Education (BSE) programs of the eight (8) satellite campuses of Cebu Technological University from 2009 to 2016 compared to the national performance. Furthermore, this study analysed the trend of scores along with the components namely: general education, professional education and area of specialization. Descriptive research design was employed utilizing the PRC LET results. The results of the study showed that: the average institutional performance is higher than the national performance; that campus G performed well in both programs; that BEE graduates performed better in professional education than the general education; that the BSE graduates performed best in general education and least in their area of specialization. Results of the study were considered for future curricular revisions, faculty development initiatives and determination of admission and retention policies.

Keywords: *Licensure Examination, Teacher Education, General Education, Professional Education, Area of Specialization*

STORY OF A BETTER LIFE: LIVED EXPERIENCES OF TESDA GRADUATES

Germa T. Borres

This interpretative phenomenological study was purposefully done to reveal and describe the everyday life of graduates of TESDA Accredited Technical Vocational Training Centers. With the use of purposive sampling, five (5) potential TESDA graduates were chosen as participants of the study. The in-depth interviews were conducted in the Municipalities of Cauayan and Ilog in the attempt to find out the lived experiences of TESDA graduates. The participants were interviewed one by one by the researcher to carefully and meticulously extract their meaningful lived experiences as they accomplish their skills training in different courses in various TESDA accredited training centers. Open-ended questions were asked to solicit the experiences of the participants of TESDA and the help it has given to their lives. A pre-planned interview was done to prepare the participants and was followed by the interview proper. A sound recorder was used to obtain data. This study used interpretative phenomenological analysis in treating the gathered data. Following Clark Moustaka's phenomenological research methods (in-depth interview, reflective insights, epoche insights and thematic and eidetic insights) the data were analyzed and interpreted. The results revealed that indeed, TESDA did help and made a change in the lives of its graduates as the following themes emerge. TESDA is a proof that poverty is not a hindrance to learning; opens a door of opportunity for out of school youth; provides a source of income and financial assistance; produces a skillfull Filipino; promotes self-development, and helps one treads to a road for a productive Filipino.

Keywords: *TESDA, Participants, Lived Experiences*

EFFICACY OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT STYLES OF INSTRUCTORS OF IFUGAO STATE UNIVERSITY POTIA CAMPUS

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The study was conducted to determine the efficacy of classroom management systems of the instructors of IFSU Potia Campus. To achieve the objectives, the data were gathered through the use of questionnaire. The descriptive method was used to identify the point of view, behavioral, and academic aspect for classroom management of the respondents. Respondents were selected through stratified random sampling. In that manner, respondents were given the chance to provide their assessment on the classroom management systems of their instructors. Descriptive statistics were employed to interpret the gathered data. Based from the findings, the instructors introduced different classroom management strategies to deal with different types of students that will address individual needs; it is important that instructors have a strong power and control over their classmates and the instructors are good at teaching and or manipulating objects and materials for demonstration in teaching obtained the highest mean in classroom management system respectively. On the other hand, laissez fair management obtained the highest rank while non-directive style revealed as the lowest rank in terms of classroom management styles. In terms of efficacy, the respondents believed that instructors could greatly utilized imposing disciplines, observed unity, orderliness and cleanliness of the class, students become motivated and self-confident, and classes go smooth, peaceful and well managed.

Keywords: *classroom management, efficacy, management styles, systems, value and usefulness*

GOVERNMENT SPENDING VIS-À-VIS BUSINESS ENTERPRISE INVESTMENTS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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This paper investigated the association of government spending and business enterprise investment to research and development sectors. The study utilized the data on gross expenditures on R&D (GERD), expressed in dollars, from the UIS data bank. Ratios of R&D business enterprise investment over government spending revealed that Agriculture, Humanities, and Social Sciences are usually governmentally funded; Engineering and Technology, and Medicine and Health Sciences are business-enterprise driven, and Natural Sciences is financed by both. It was also found out that businessmen tend to support R&D sectors in high and middle-income countries, while government officials in low-income countries tend to support them. Among the sectors, only E&T, NS and SS have highly significant and positive association on public and private spending.

Key terms: *government spending, business enterprise investment, research and development*

AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF LAL-LOQUENOS ON SIN TAX LAW

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This study focused on the awareness and acceptance of Lal-loqueños on the sin Tax Law. The study specifically dwells on the profile of the respondent which included their age, gender, civil status, education attainment, position, and annual income. The result revealed that majority of the respondents belong to age bracket 39-43 years of age, dominated by male, mostly married and high school graduates, with annual income of P55,000 and above. The common source of information regarding the sin Tax Law is the television, and the level of awareness among the respondents is much aware. Their level of acceptance is much accepted. The descriptive design survey was used in gathering the needed data and the respondents were the elected barangay officials including secretaries and treasures. The study also used the questionnaire as the main tool in gathering the needed data. The respondents are much aware on the implication of the sin tax law on becoming stable of family living standard and changing specific tax to ad valorem tax (AVT). The respondents much accepted the implication of syntax law, specifically on family living standard, changing net retail price of/per product, changing specific tax to ad valorem tax (AVT), provide a source of government revenues, affect the consumer-seller relationship, decrease in income of producers and seller, increase in government revenues, decrease in supply of tobacco and liquor and decrease in demand of tobacco and liquor.

Keywords: *Sin Tax law, acceptance, awareness, Valorem Tax*

“ROAD” TO FOREVER: GROUNDED THEORY ON THE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF DUAL-EARNING MARRIED COUPLES

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Strengthening marriage leads to a strong base of family which can effect to societal wellness and development. Maintaining harmony and good interpersonal relationship in marital life is indeed challenging. Couples cannot go away with encounters and misunderstandings due to individual differences and other factors which may lead to trials and marital conflicts. Studies suggest that resolving and managing marital conflicts properly will maintain the quality and harmony in marriage (Boyd, 2014, Crowey, 2006, Krenke & Luyckx, 2004 Munez, 2001). Thus, the main purpose of this study is to provide a framework/model which elucidates the process of resolving and managing conflicts among thirty (n=30) dual-earning married couples living strongly together for twenty five years or more. These selections were interviewed together as a couple. The researcher used purposive sampling method. A semi-structured interview guide will be used for the in-depth interview consisted two parts – pen portrait of the selection and guide questions for the interview. The researcher carefully transcribed and analyzed the field texts thru reading and rereading to identify the statements verbalizations and musings that collectively described the process of managing and resolving conflicts among married couples. Through constant comparison method, model called “R.O.A.D. to Forever” emerged. This described how married couples manage and resolve their conflicts from resisting, occupying, accepting and devoting again themselves to each other after modest to major marital conflicts. Understanding this process equips marriage counselors, social workers and other professionals dealing with marital conflicts a model as basis for interventions, counselling and research. Ultimately, findings of this study will help in assisting beginning married couples, couples planning for marriage and individuals in their path in achieving quality interpersonal relationship and marital satisfaction.

Keywords: *Grounded Theory, Marriage, Marital Conflict, Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution*

TALES FROM THE TRAIL: FOLK NARRATIVES IN ECO-TOURISM DESTINATIONS OF SOUTHERN CEBU

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Story telling in many communities is still a local tradition which can be seen for its potential to preserve cultural identities. In recent developments, tourism activities have also included ecological, historical and heritage trails and sites as attractions to guests in different tourism destinations. Blending the two activities: story telling and tourism, this study determined and assessed the folktales and other forms of narratives in three tourism trails of the province of Cebu as basis for a compilation of tales and a design of an extension program for tourist guides/ story-tellers. Utilizing the descriptive-qualitative research methodology, data in the form of stories recorded while the guides were conducting the tour, to determine the natural occurrence/contexts from which stories were narrated with guides who served as key-informants of the stories. After an analysis of narratives told before (Pre-Tour), during (On-Tour) and after (Post-Tour). In each of these stages of the tour, different narratives are told and they function as a narration of lived experiences of the residents and their journey from destruction to preservation advocates; a cultural narration seeking generational continuity as stories are told and retold to assure preservation in succeeding generations; as a form of interaction between narrator and audience to spread awareness and shared consciousness of environmental advocacies and finally, to share their transformation from power, conflict and resistance to one of staunch advocates for the preservation of both environment and culture. It is then recommended that the organizations' practices, particularly the more established Bojo River Cruise of Aloguinsan be the basis for the other ecotourism destinations. As a result of this study, a compilation of tales as well as a manual for tour guiding shall be designed for effective story-telling among tour guides.

Key Words: *Trail, Eco-Tourism, Heritage Trails, Archetypes, Folk Narratives*

LOCI OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC INTELLIGENCE: DO THEY CORRELATE WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE VERBALISM?

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Language is essentially a means of communication among the members of society. The ability of an individual to use and respond to language appropriately, given the setting, the topic and the relationships among people communicating is very essential in the 21st century. It is the language teacher's role not only to develop learners' ability to use language in its correct forms or usages but more importantly how to internalize sociolinguistic rules and use them appropriately in particular situations. Utilizing a descriptive research, this study focused on the determination of sociolinguistic intelligence and English language verbalism level of selected Bachelor in Secondary Teacher Education freshmen at Nueva Vizcaya State University-Bambang Campus. It also determined the correlations between the two main research constructs of this study. Results of the study show that there is a significant correlation between the sociolinguistic intelligence and English language verbalism of the respondents. Based from the results, the researchers offered selected enhancement learning activities to enhance the sociolinguistic intelligence and English language verbalism of the respondents.

Key words: *sociolinguistic intelligence, English language verbalism, secondary teacher education*

MORALE AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF MUNICIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT (MLGU) EMPLOYEES OF ALFONSO LISTA, IFUGAO: ITS IMPLICATIONS TO OFFICE MANAGEMENT

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The study was conducted to look into the morale and job performance of MLGU employees of Alfonso Lista, Ifugao. To achieve the objectives, the researcher used questionnaire to gather needed data for evaluation and interpretation using the appropriate statistical tools. The descriptive method was used to determine the employees' profile, level of morale, level of job performance and its significant relationship when grouped to their profile variables. It was found out that employees were 41-50 years old; rendered for more than 16 years; college graduate and earning PhP8, 000.00 and below. Regardless of their salary they possessed high morale in the workplace, displayed enthusiasm, personal satisfaction, team spirit, pride of achievement and willingness to work. They performed their duties and responsibilities too very competently, well informed and effectively which means that employees are familiar with their job description and understand job standard of efficiency in the organization. MLGU employees' job performance was not influenced by their demographic profiles, and the level of morale has no bearing with their job performance. They believed that being public servants, they must at all times be accountable to people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty and efficiency.

Keywords: *morale, job performance, office management, public servants*

A CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS ON THE CONDITION OF LODGING HOUSES AND STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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A dwelling is one of the essence of living and ensuring safety and security that translates into the holistic development of a person's well being. In this study, the lodging houses around NORSU-Guihulngan City campus was evaluated and correlated to the academic performance of NORSU students who are residing in these lodging houses. The purpose of this study is to find out whether the conditions of the lodging houses affect the academic performance of students. The method used in this study is descriptive-correlational method. This is designed to determine the relationship of two variables which is the condition of lodging houses and academic performance of students and examine whether their relationship is perfect, very high, high, marked, slight, or negligible. Results showed that the aggregate level of condition of the physical, environmental and social condition of lodging houses is good. Moreover, it is also noted that the highest frequency of the cumulative average of students is in the range between 2 to 1.6. The study also exhibited that there is a significant relationship between the physical, environmental and social condition of lodging houses and the academic performance of students. Further, it concluded that the good living conditions of lodging houses contributed to the academic performance of students in the university.

Keywords: *lodging houses condition, cumulative average, academic performance*

ASPECTS OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF GRADE 3 PUPILS IN GENERAL ANICETO LACSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Andrea Mae V. Langga and Jennylyn M. Villaruz

Socio-economic status (SES) creates impact on inequality among students in schools and other teaching systems. It is recognized as important factor that influences the academic achievement of pupils. This study aims to investigate the aspects of socio-economic status and academic achievement of Grade 3 pupils of General A. Lacson, Cadiz Viejo, Negros Occidental, and School Year-2018. The study objectives were to: (a) identify the aspects of socio-economic status of Grade 3 pupils. (b) determine the academic achievement of Grade 3 pupils. (c) determine the types of correlation between the aspects of socio-economic status and academic achievement. The researchers made use of descriptive type of research. The survey questionnaires pinpointed the aspects of socio-economic status in terms of occupation of both parents, family monthly income, educational attainment, housing, types of dwelling, number of bedrooms in the house, number of persons living in the house, lot, property other than lot, home appliances, water system, toilet system, book collection, newspaper/ magazines subscriptions, and membership in organization or association. These factors were subjected through frequency which then were correlated with the pupils' grade point average as indicator of academic achievement. From the result of the analysis, the researchers found that there is significant relationship between the aspects of socio-economic status and academic achievement.

Keywords: *Socio Economic Status, Academic Achievement*

INDICES OF QUALITY EDUCATION IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

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The study focused in identifying determinants of quality education. Utilized data were taken from 27 top performing institutions in Asia. The data were treated to determine the effects of teaching, international mix, industry income and research on the quality of education through cluster analysis. Findings revealed that institutions with high teaching, international mix and research have high quality education. Conversely, institutions which are low in teaching, international mix and research have low quality in education. International mix was found to be the most determinants to quality education.

Keywords: *learning environment, international mix, industry income, teaching, research*

ASEAN INTEGRATION AWARENESS AND PRESERVATION PRACTICES OF B'LAAN STUDENTS OF LANDAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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The dynamism of the technology-driven society often underscores the merit of commencing ASEAN Integration dialogues in response to these transformative changes. The Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) become prime movers in the revision of the curriculum to be attuned with ASEAN Integration principles, which is requisite to Education of Sustainable Development (ESD). Indeed, the discourse on ASEAN Integration is pronounced internationally, but the conduct of local researches relative to this and culture preservation especially in Mindanao is very limited. Thus, the researchers aimed to find out the ASEAN Integration awareness and preservation practices of B'laan People of Landan National High School. This study employed a descriptive-correlational research design. There were one hundred twenty-one (121) B'laan respondents enrolled in Landan National High School who were selected using quota sampling. The researcher used adapted and modified survey questionnaires, and interview guide for data gathering. The statistical tools employed in the analysis were weighted mean and Pearson r. The result showed that the B'laan people were moderately aware of the ASEAN integration concerns and had high regard regarding the preservation of their practices. Likewise, the analysis revealed that there is no significant relationship between the variables. Hence, this study concluded that the ASEAN integration awareness does not significantly influence the preservation practices of the B'laan people. It is generally recommended that LGUs and NGOs will conduct initiative that will widen their understanding on ASEAN integration at the same time strengthen the preservation of their culture.

Keywords: *ASEAN integration awareness, culture preservation practices of B'laan people, Landan National High School*

COMPUTER SKILLS AND FLEXIBLE LEARNING ACTIVITIES (FLA) ENGAGEMENT OF OUTCOMES-BASED TEACHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM (OBTEC) STUDENTS

Jennifer G. Abadia, Aragon A. Dechimo Jr., Romelie L. Dawa, Edilyn Jane C. Dulay,
Rj Grace L. Fuentes and Lorene J. Mahilum

This research investigation aimed to determine the Level of Computer Skills and Extent of Flexible Learning Activities (FLA) Engagement of Outcomes Based Teacher Education Curriculum (OBTEC) students, likewise with the differences and relationships that may exist between these variables. The descriptive – correlation method of research was employed in this study. The subject – respondents of the study were the two hundred twenty-nine (229) OBTEC students. Simple random sampling was used to obtain the sample. The data in this study were obtained using questionnaires on Computer Skills and FLA Engagement of OBTEC students, all duly validated and have established reliability. Findings revealed that the Level of Computer Skills of OBTEC students was moderately high likewise when dichotomized according to specializations: Bachelor in Early Childhood Education (BECED), Bachelor in English Education (BEE), Bachelor in Filipino Education (BFE), Bachelor in Mathematics Education (BME), Bachelor in Mathematics and Science Education (BMSE), Bachelor in Physical and Health Education (BPHE), Bachelor in Social Science Education (BSSE). The Extent of FLA Engagement of the OBTEC students revealed that BFE, BPHE, BSSE were more engaged in FLA than other specializations such as BECED, BEE, BME, BMSEE. Furthermore, no significant differences were found on the Level of Computer Skills of OBTEC students when grouped according to specializations. As to the extent of FLA Engagement of OBTEC students, significant difference was found when grouped according to specialization. Findings revealed that OBTEC students were equipped with the satisfactory basic computer skills in improving learning and FLA Engagement. The researchers recommended that OBTEC students must continue to update themselves with the necessary computer skills in improving learning and that administrators should help develop the skills of students with the use of computer.

Keywords: *Computer Skills, Flexible Learning Activities, Outcomes-Based, Teacher Education*

THE INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISORY PRACTICES OF SCHOOL HEADS AND COOPERATING TEACHERS

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This study aimed to look into the instructional supervisory practices of school heads and cooperating teachers who in one way or the other are directly responsible in guiding teachers and pre-service teachers in the attainment of quality instruction. It used the descriptive method and the questionnaire as the main tool in gathering data. Weighted mean was used to determine the meaning of responses along the variables identified in the study and the t-test to determine the significant differences in the responses. The study recommends the following: Trainings on instructional supervision should be conducted among School heads and cooperating teachers to improve instruction among teachers and pre-service teachers; The TEI must emphasize to the cooperating schools the need for pre and post conferences with pre-service teachers; Teacher Education Institutions should engage their students to conduct action researchers as well as consider proposing an extension program in the preparation of action researches for teachers with the Department of Education and; The Department of Education should be given a copy of the findings of this study for further research study on the instructional supervisory practices of school heads and cooperating teachers for a more detailed analysis.

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIABETES EDUCATION PROGRAM ON THE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN OF DIABETES MELLITUS CLIENTS

Melena V. Quintos
Southern Luzon State University

This study assessed the effectiveness of diabetes education program on improving the knowledge and compliance to the therapeutic regimen of diabetic clients. A quasi-experimental research design was used involving twenty one respondents. The findings revealed that there is no significant change in the level of knowledge of the respondents about diet, medication, blood sugar monitoring, and exercise before and after the education program. However, in terms of compliance, it was found out that the respondents have low compliance in terms of diet, very low in exercise, and moderate in terms of medications and blood sugar monitoring before the program was implemented. After implementation of the intervention, the respondents have high compliance in diet and medication, very high in exercise, and moderate in blood sugar monitoring. There is a significant relationship on knowledge and compliance on therapeutic regimen in terms of exercise but no significant relationship in terms of diet, medication, and blood sugar monitoring before and after the implementation of the program. This study provided evidence of the importance of providing education to diabetic clients. Continuation of the education program is recommended.

Keywords: *therapeutic regimen, diabetes education program*

NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND EATING HABITS OF SELECTED GRADE IV PUPILS IN ECHAGUE, ISABELA

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A descriptive-correlation study was conducted to describe and to determine the nutritional status and eating habits of the 173 randomly selected Grade IV pupils of the public and private schools in Echague, Isabela. A structured questionnaire was used to gather data related to eating habits of the respondents while their nutritional status was determined using the Body Mass Index (BMI). The study found out that most of the respondents were female whose daily allowance were ranging from 11-20 pesos. Also, most of the respondents were from public school while most of their parents' occupation were either professionals, Overseas Filipino Workers or farmers. It was also found out that most of the respondents eat nutritious foods like vegetables and fruits while they sometimes eat unhealthy foods like processed foods, spaghetti, palabok, street foods. The respondents seldom eat junk foods. Further, they preferred to eat at home than in canteen, carinderia and restaurants. It was also found out that most of the respondents are normal based on their computed BMI. The study showed that gender has a significant relationship with the eating habits of the respondents specifically on their choice of foods and drinks. Also, the respondents' eating habits was also significantly related with their eating habits specifically on their choice of drinks. On the other hand, the respondents' daily allowance and their fathers' occupation is insignificantly related with the respondents' eating habits.

Keywords: *eating habits, nutritional status, body mass index*

SPIRITUAL PRACTICES: AN AVENUE OF HOPE FOR CANCER PATIENTS

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The study aimed to determine the effects of engaging to spiritual practices and how these practices can serve as an avenue of hope for cancer patients. A mixed method of research design was used in the study. The level of hope and degree of involvement to activities related to spirituality were compared upon diagnosis and upon engaging to the different spiritual practices using adapted questionnaires Herth Hope Index (Herth, K.A., 1992) and Spiritual Practices (Bussing, A., 2005). Interviews and focused-group discussions were conducted to determine how engaging to these spiritual practices gives hope to the respondents. It was found out that upon diagnosis, the cancer patients are "hopeless" and are "less involved" in spiritual practices, while upon engaging to spiritual practices, they became "highly hopeful" and "moderately involved" in spiritual practices. Analysis of the interview data revealed that engaging to spiritual practices paved the way for the respondents to become more hopeful by helping them to have stronger faith to God, a more positive outlook in life, and helped in coping up with cancer. The findings of this study indicate the importance of recognizing the value of spiritual practices in adjustment to serious illness such as cancer.

Keywords: *Spiritual practices, hope, cancer patients*

THE DAILY FOOD INTAKE, DAILY PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND THE PHYSICAL FITNESS PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 11 STUDENTS, SY 2016-2017

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The study aimed to investigate the effects of daily food intake, daily physical activities to the physical fitness performance of Grade 11 students of New Cabalan National High School, SY 2016-2017. The gathered data were from the results of the physical fitness tests conducted and the daily food and physical activity checklist. The meals taken daily by the male respondents have no significant effect in their right shoulder flexibility, strength of the upper extremities and eye and hand coordination. The meals taken daily by the females have no significant effect in their eye and hand coordination and left leg stork balance stand. The drinks taken daily by the males have no significant effect in the strength of their upper extremities and eye and hand coordination. The drinks taken daily by the females have significant effect in all their physical fitness performances. The physical activities have no significant effect in the left shoulder flexibility, running speed, left and right agility and reaction time of the males. The physical activities have significant effect in all physical fitness performances of the females. Most of the physical fitness performances of males were not affected by their being moderately active. Being low active in the physical activities has affected the physical fitness performances of the females. It can be concluded that Grade 11 students' awareness and consciousness in maintaining themselves healthy and physically fit is not fully realized and practiced, thus, engaging in physical activities more frequently on a balanced diet remain very important.

TEETER- TOTTER MODEL OF BURDEN- BEARING AMONG FILIPINO TEENAGE MOTHERS: ITS IMPLICATION TO SEX EDUCATION AND PHILIPPINE ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM

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Teenage pregnancy is very challenging because teenagers are often given burdens they are not prepared for. This qualitative study attempted to typify the burden- bearing experiences of ten Filipino teenage mothers from Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. Using the phenomenological design, a teeter- totter model of burden- bearing among Filipino teenage mothers was uncovered. This model describes that the Filipino teenage mother experiences various sources of difficulties (loads) and satisfaction (lifts). Moreover, her journey through motherhood consists of three phases. In the 'launching into teenage motherhood' phase, the Filipino teenage mothers' loads consist of the family, self and education while their romantic relationship is found to be a lift. In the 'being a teenage mother' phase, the loads consist of financial problems, childcare and partner while their goals in life is a lift. Embracing teenage motherhood is the last phase where parenting and marriage plans are sources of difficulties and motherhood is a lift. Recommendations related to sex education in secondary schools as well as seminar programs for teenage mothers are presented. Moreover, the study's implications to the Philippine Alternative Learning System program are discussed.

Keywords: ALS, Burden- bearing, Filipino teenage mothers, Pagdadala, sex education, Teeter- Totter Model, Teenage pregnancy

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICES OF TEENAGE MOTHERS ON BREASTFEEDING

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Adaptation to the maternal condition involves developing the capacity to provide care to the fragile and dependent child which, for the adolescent, can become a more complex process when they do not obtain the suitable support in their relational environment. The study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of teenage mothers on breastfeeding. It specifically aimed to determine the profile of the respondents; the extent of awareness of the teenage mothers about breastfeeding; their attitude toward breastfeeding; their breastfeeding practices; and the relationship between the KAP of teenage mothers on breast feeding and their profile variables. The descriptive correlational design was used in the study with a questionnaire as the principal data-gathering instrument among the purposively sampled teenage mothers of CSU Lal-lo. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine profile variables, knowledge, attitudes and breastfeeding practices and Pearson r to determine relationships. The teenage mothers strongly agree that breastfeeding gives a lot of benefits to their babies. They have enough knowledge about the concepts of breastfeeding. They displayed a very favorable attitude on breastfeeding. They prefer to breastfeed their babies in an upright sitting position and baby to breast latch-on. They breastfeed even in the presence of their parents and spouse in their homes. They breastfeed due to nutritional knowledge, health concerns and for financial reason. Some children affect the knowledge of breastfeeding among teenage mothers.

Keywords: social science, knowledge, attitude, breastfeeding practices, teenage mothers, descriptive-correlation method, Philippines

THE GASTRONOMICAL HERITAGE OF LA-LO

Althea A. Manuel and Ronald A. Espada

The study aimed to observe the different gastronomical heritage on the different Barangay in the Municipality of Lal-lo. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions: a) How do the Gastronomical Heritage influence the development of Lal-loqueños. b) What are the different gastronomical heritages they had to inherit from their ancestors? c) How does gastronomical heritage established and re-established through ties to ancient foodways? d) What is the different gastronomical heritage of Lal-loqueños? e) What is the significance of gastronomical heritage of Lal-loqueños? The study made use of Descriptive Historical research design with the questionnaire as the major instrument in gathering the needed data. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted with the frequency counts, percentage, and ranking. Based on the data gathered and analyzed, it was found out that the gastronomical heritage of a locality of Lal-lo is unique hence, it has a high value. It is an identity that can be introduced to the world. It's reflected and shared values, beliefs, and aspirations, thereby defining a people's local identity. Therefore, it is a precious legacy that concerns with foods, culinary practices, traditions, and beliefs that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of the future generations. Thus, it is very important to preserve and cultivate the gastronomical heritage, because it keeps the integrity and identity to Laloqueños not only in the Philippines but to the world.

Keywords: Gastronomical Heritage, Lal-lo

IMPACT STUDY OF LUCBAN HEALTH INFORMATION, EDUCATION, PROGRAM AND SERVICES TO THE TARGET BARANGAYS

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Southern Luzon State University

The study aimed to assess the current health status in the five (5) target barangays in Lucban, Quezon. It particularly determined the health profile of the barangays in line with comprehensive maternal and child care and control of communicable diseases; the level of adaption to the health practices learned; and the perception changes on the economic needs and peace and order of the barangay residents and officials. Its terminal aim is to formulate a training design on "Training on Health Education and Promotion and Prevention for the Barangay Folks." Through the descriptive method using qualitative and quantitative methods in gathering data and documentary analysis, the impact of the program implementation is analyzed. It was revealed that the health practices are in general moderately adopted by the barangay residents and official while Maternal and Child Consultation is shown to be highly adopted. The impact of Health Information and Education Program evaluated by the barangay residents and officials was moderate (3.98). Economic needs and peace and order (3.97) are perceived to be of moderate change. Another significant result shows that the higher the number of population density, dependency ratio, mortality and morbidity cases increase the health needs and problems of the barangays.

Keywords: Health Information, Education, Program and Services, impact study, health practices, health program

LIFESTYLE MODIFICATION PROGRAM FOR HYPERTENSIVE ADOLESCENTS

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The study was conducted with the objectives of determining the demographic profile of the respondents according to their weight, family history and sex; to determine the level of awareness of the respondents on the lifestyle practices that contributes to hypertension; to identify the lifestyle practices of hypertensive adolescents in terms of habit, physical activity, sleep pattern and relaxation and vices; to determine the significant difference of lifestyle among hypertensive adolescents according to their demographic profile ; to determine if there is a relationship with awareness and lifestyle practices of the respondents; and to develop a lifestyle modification program for hypertensive adolescents. This study had fifty (50) respondents who were the hypertensive adolescent students of Southern Luzon State University. The instrument used by the researcher was a self-made questionnaire which was validated by the head doctor of the said school. After the conduct of the study, the level of awareness of the respondents is good because the result is they are aware. As revealed by the study, the lifestyle of the respondents in terms of eating habit is healthy, in physical activities, they are slightly healthy, in sleep pattern and relaxation, they are healthy, in vices they are slightly healthy. It is also revealed that there was no significant difference of lifestyle among hypertensive adolescent and their demographic profile. There was a low correlation between awareness and lifestyle practices of the respondents. Family history was the most factor that contributed to hypertension of the hypertensive adolescents. The knowledge of te hypertensive adolescents was slightly high and it meant that the awareness and the lifestyle practices are little bit related to each other. The hypertensive and non-hypertensive students should be aware on eating proper, doing physical activity, on proper sleeping pattern and relaxation and avoiding vices, respondents should lessen their weight because obesity is one of the risk factor in developing hypertension, health care team of the school should be aware that unhealthy lifestyle may contribute to hypertension of the students and they should provide a health teaching to the students who have a diagnosis of hypertension, the family should provide healthy foods to their children and encourage them in engaging physical activities, the faculty of College of Allied Medicine should continue encouraging students to do research for lifestyle practices and other factors that may contribute to hypertension and lastly the researchers also recommend further research ways on how to prevent the development of hypertension to the adolescent students.

Keywords: hypertension, adolescents, lifestyle modification

CICS COMPUTER AIDED EXAMINATION OF CSU AT LAL-LO

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This study was conducted to develop a Computer-Aided Examination System of the College of Information and Computing Sciences of Cagayan State University Lal-lo. This system supports the institution to conduct examinations fast, produce instantaneous but reliable results, reduce effort in validating and checking answers and transform traditional process of examination into a paperless exam through this multiple choice based examination. This study used the systems development and design type of research. The researchers made use of the Internet technology to gather information that scaffold them in developing the proposed system. The researchers also used verbal interview in identifying the problems encountered by the CICS faculty and students during examination period. Faculty problems during written examinations were dishonesty of students, erasures and unreadable handwriting of some students. Students' problems during written examinations were no ball pen, no paper and rampant copying of each other's answers. These problems make traditional examination unreliable. The proposed CAE, in terms of the different software quality was assessed by the CICS faculty to be "very efficient". This means that this proposed system met most of the user's requirement; thus, it is a reliable, yet paperless source of data to measure the performance of students. This Computer Aided Examination was developed using Visual Basic 6 and MS Access.

Keywords: Computer Aided Examination, Traditional Examination, Visual Basic 6, MS Access

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN MONDRAGON NORTHERN SAMAR: BASIS FOR EXTENSION PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN PHILIPPINES

Olga DG.Unay
University of Eastern Philippines

The College of Science has been awarded the AACUP Level II status and is scheduled for a visit for the Level III accreditation. To meet the requirements for the area on extension, an assessment of the training needs of secondary school teachers in Mondragon, Northern Samar was conducted to guide the College of Science for its effective training program for teachers. The respondents were the public and private secondary school teachers in Mondragon,

Northern Samar. The needs assessment questionnaire from OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) was adopted, with few revisions to fit the respondents' characteristics. A Likert-type scale was used to determine the degree of impact in the participation for each area, and to classify the level of expressed needs of the respondents. Frequency counts, ranking, means and weighted means were utilized as statistical treatment tools to determine and describe the level of needs. This TNA provides a justification for the College of Science's extension program in the different secondary schools in Mondragon, Northern Samar focusing on the following: 1).Skills development: ICT skills for teaching, student discipline and student counselling, school management and administration; classroom management; student assessment practices; teaching in a multicultural setting; instructional practices in subject field/s, and teaching students with special learning needs. 2). Content knowledge on the following subject field/s: Statistics and Probability and Geometry for Mathematics Department; General Chemistry, Laboratory Techniques, Electricity and Magnetism for Physical Sciences Department; Basic instrumentation, Genetics and Evolution for Biological Sciences Department; Disaster Preparedness and Earth Science for Environmental Science Department; and, Application Program like MS Word, Excel, internet and webpage design for Information Technology Department.

Keywords: *College of Science, secondary schools, TNA, extension program*

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, MANAGEMENT COMPETENCIES AND PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOLS DIVISIONS IN NEGROS ISLAND REGION

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Silliman University

This descriptive-comparative and descriptive-correlative study looked into the strategic priorities and management competencies of the superintendents of the 16 schools divisions of the Department of Education in Negros Island Region. It also determined how the implementation of these strategic priorities and management competencies were made evident in the performance of the schools divisions according to the following indicators: enrolment rate, cohort survival rate, dropout rate, completion rate, NAT results, and ALS completers. Moreover, the developmental needs of the 16 schools divisions and the innovations they were doing to improve planning, monitoring and coaching, implementation, and evaluation of RPMS in order to maximize favorable results and correct unintended consequences were documented. The statistical tools used were the one-way or single-factor ANOVA to determine whether or not a significant difference in the strategic priorities and management competencies existed among the schools divisions; Spearman rho to determine the coefficient of correlation between strategic priorities and management competencies; percentage and mean in analyzing the performance indicators of the schools divisions; and, Pearson product moment r to determine the coefficient of correlation between strategic priorities and schools divisions performance as well as between management competencies and schools divisions performance. On the basis of the statistical techniques used and within the limitations of the investigation, it was concluded that there was no significant difference in the strategic priorities and management competencies among the 16 schools divisions and that there was also no relationship between these two variables nor between these variables and the schools divisions performance.

Keywords: *strategic priorities, management competencies, schools divisions performance, and Negros Island Region*

TRANSITION FROM PRE-SERVICE TO IN-SERVICE TEACHER: EXPERIENCES OF NOVICE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TEACHER IN THE FIELD OF TEACHING

Jake D. Caligagan, Syra P. Dayrit, Meliza Zia S. Fernandez, Charito L. Lacson,
Riqqa D. Sagabaen and Anna Dominique M. Torres

This qualitative research examined the transition experiences and challenges faced by five (5) Biological Science teachers as they transit from pre-service to in-service teaching. The informants are currently in their second year of teaching as novice teachers. One-on-one interviews were conducted in gathering the data. The said interviews were transcribed verbatimly and were subjected to thematic analysis that resulted to three (3) major themes which are (1) the programs offered during pre-service years, (2) the support system and (3) the adjustments made during the transition period. The researchers found out that programs that were offered during pre-service years of teaching played an important role in preparation as they become in-service teachers. As for the informants, important people around them became their support system both in their pre-service and in-service years of teaching. Findings suggest that, the institution must continue to provide seminars that are relevant and timely, the teacher-education students must learn how to manage their time properly and build their self-confidence during pre-service years and the institution must add time for the practice teaching service.

FACULTY TEACHING PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED CEBU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

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The purpose of this inquiry was to assess the faculty teaching performance of the selected campuses of Cebu Technological University based on Student Assessment Survey for Teachers results for the past three years as basis in formulating a faculty enhancement plan. An ISO standard form for student's evaluation on teaching performance was used as an instrument of the study. Findings revealed, that the overall teaching performance of the CTU organic faculty for the past three years is very satisfactory. Mentoring, coaching, monitoring, in-service training and seminars were the common intervention schemes employed by the selected campuses to address low performing faculty. However, these intervention schemes were partially implemented. Thus, full implementation of the intervention schemes is highly recommended.

Keywords: *teaching performance, Student Assessment Survey for Teachers, Cebu Technological University, intervention scheme*

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SUPERVISION AND TEACHING PERFORMANCE OF TEACHERS IN SELECTED PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF CABAGAN, ISABELA

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Biwag Elementary School

This study was conducted to find out the teachers' attitudes towards classroom supervision and how it may affect their teaching performance in selected public elementary and secondary schools in the District of Cabagan, Isabela. The respondents were two (2) elementary schools with two (2) school heads

and fourteen (14) teachers and two (2) secondary schools with two (2) school heads and sixty (60) teachers. Questionnaires were floated in gathering the data. Results was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive statistics frequency, percentage, weighted mean, standard deviation, T-test for independent samples, T-test for paired, Wilcoxon signed rank test and Wilcoxon for matched observations and Spearman rank correlation coefficient. Results showed that there is no significant relationship of the respondent teachers' reactions towards supervision and their teaching performance. This implies that the present supervision techniques of the school heads are not effective tool to improve the teachers teaching performance. Therefore, the researcher recommends that school heads should use the supervision techniques that are favorable to the teachers when they will supervise so that the teacher will not be conscious of their presence, will not be stressed and not interrupted while they are teaching and further study should be conducted to find strategies to improve teachers teaching performance.

COURSEWARE OF CAGAYAN STATE UNIVERSITY AT LAL-LO

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Cagayan State University -Lal-lo

This study was envisioned towards the improvement of the present manual system used by the teachers at Cagayan State University at Lal-lo with the hope to achieve a better and convenient way in keeping and managing their files like their syllabi in different subjects, making their lectures and evaluations as well as in processing data. Specifically it focused on the development of a Courseware that would improve their way of making their lectures. It has the ability to store, retrieve, edit, and delete data like lectures and evaluations of teachers who would make use of this system. Teachers can make all their lectures as well as their evaluations in all their subjects in advance and can update it anytime for some necessary changes. This system can also generate information like syllabus of different subjects, list of all the CSU Lal-lo subjects together with the name of mentor, separate subjects of the different courses, subjects of each year level and course, and quizzes of each subject. However, the recording of the result of evaluation and computation of grades of students were not included in the system. The Courseware was developed in PHP using Macromedia Dreamweaver 8 and XAMPP 1.8.1-0. The development of the courseware employed the six phases of the systems development life cycle namely; Preliminary Investigation, Analysis of the Requirement, System Design, System Coding/ System Testing, System Implementation and System Maintenance.

Keywords: *courseware, system development, PHP, Macromedia Dreamweaver, XAMPP*

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF INSTRUCTORS IN COLLEGE OF BUSINESS And MANAGEMENT: A NON- TEACHER BY PROFESSION

Mardie E. Bucjan

The forerunners and the backbone of the academe are the ones who understands his/ her own passion in the teaching practice. The instructors who did the dirty jobs in the classrooms and who fosters the modest means of living, live-up to the dynamism of the educational system, honing his/ her own skills by teaching and learning- the non-teachers by profession; but, by accident become a teacher in the classroom of entrepreneurs and hoteliers in the College of Business and Management of Surigao del Sur State University. The phenomenological study is used to examine the preparedness of the teachers in the teaching job, identify the teaching strategies commonly used to teach the course and point out the current burden encountered in terms of work, students, colleagues and superior. This paper analyzes the common themes and implications of the lived experiences of the instructors. It highlights the following themes: varying level of preparedness, the simulation and demonstration, lecture and discussion and reporting method are commonly used as classroom strategies. The challenges and burden encountered by the instructors: teaching profession is full of challenges, in work, kind of students, individual difference and background of the colleagues and autocratic and traditional leadership style of superiors. The results entail future endeavors for seminars on teaching strategies, and seminars on coping with stress in the workplace, as such, develop healthy life style and ensure efficient and effective instructors in the College of Business and Management.

Key words: *lived experience, instructors, non-teachers, teaching strategies, challenges*

CONTENT, FUNCTION, COMMUNICATION, AND BENEFITS OF KINDERGARTEN TEACHER COMMUNITIES IN FACEBOOK

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In recent years, many Kindergarten Teachers have formed Facebook Communities to communicate and interact with each other who are more accessible online because of reduced temporal and spatial constraints. The researcher selected 3 Facebook Communities namely: Kindergarten Teachers all over the Philippines, TAGADPED AKO-Kindergarten Teachers, and KINDERGARTEN TEACHER AKO. This research reports the findings of a qualitative study that investigated the content, function, communication and benefits of posts in Facebook Kindergarten Teacher Communities through the analysis of collected posts within one-year period (October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016). Data analysis suggested that the anytime, anywhere availability of Facebook posts, and their capacity to respond to Kindergarten Teacher Communities' diverse interests and needs, appeared to offer possibilities for supporting the professional growth of whole teachers. These findings have implications for defining the current and future of teacher personal and professional development in digital era.

Keywords: *Content, Function, Communication, Benefits Facebook, Kindergarten Teacher Communities*

WHY I WANT TO TEACH: EXPLORING FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS' CAREER CHOICE TO BECOME A TEACHER

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Philippine Normal University

This is a qualitative study which explores different factors affecting the career decision-making of Grade 10 students leading to a choice of becoming a teacher. A total of 388 students participated in the study with 40 students from Metro Manila who conveyed they are pursuing teaching as a career. Data analysis involved coding and categorizing of responses with defining of emerging themes related to students' motivation to teach. It had two levels of data collection: survey questionnaire to gather student's perceptions about teachers and teaching as a profession and a focus-group discussion to validate

salient themes that emerged from the responses to the survey questions. The findings revealed that early exposures to the role of teachers and influence of close family members contributed to the preference to pursue education as a program in tertiary education. Moreover, the student-participants had positive regard for teachers and the teaching profession. The students described their teachers as having positive personal characteristics, which served as model for them. On the other hand, the positive and negative perceptions regarding the teaching profession surfaced. Lastly, the study recommends that orientation programs include parents of students and model teachers of the schools to strengthen the students' interest to pursue teaching.

Keywords: *career-decision making, perceptions, preference, social perception*

IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO TEACHERS' COMMITMENT TO K-12 EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Divine Word College of San Jose

K to 12 program, as a major shift in the Philippine educational landscape, brought opportunities and challenges to principals and teachers. Principals' leadership and teachers' commitment are deemed significant for the success of this educational reform. In this light, this study determined the relationship between the principals' display of transformational leadership behaviors and teachers' commitment to K-12 Basic education program implementation. Two-hundred-seventy-one (271) Junior high school teachers from twelve (12) national high schools in Mindoro were asked to assess their commitment to the K-12 Basic education program in the four dimensions of Personal Goals, Context Beliefs, Capacity Beliefs, and Emotional Arousal Process; and their principals' display of transformational leadership behaviors in dimensions of Idealized Influence, Inspirational Motivation, Intellectual Stimulation, and Individualized Consideration. Results showed that principals are great motivators, and that teachers are highly committed because they are capable to carry out the policies of the program. Further, there is a significant relationship between the 4 dimensions of principals' transformational leadership, and teachers' commitment to K-12 Basic education program. Notably, the Intellectual Stimulation and Individualized Consideration dimensions can predict teachers' commitment to K-12. Based on the results of the study, programs to develop principals' transformational leadership and teachers' commitment to K-12 program were proposed.

Keywords: *K-12; Transformational Leadership; Teachers' Commitment*

JOB SATISFACTION AND COMMITMENT OF FACULTY OF TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN STATE UNIVERSITIES IN CAGAYAN VALLEY, PHILIPPINES

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Isabela State University – San Mariano

This study investigated the relations of job satisfaction and commitment of the faculty of Teacher Education Programs of State Universities in Cagayan Valley, Philippines. A total of 232 teachers from four state universities were randomly selected as respondents. Descriptive design through questionnaires was used. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percent, Kendall's tau b, and Chi-square test. Findings revealed that they have a satisfactory level of job satisfaction and commitment. They were satisfied with the internal and external factors related to job satisfaction. The practices of affective, continuance, and normative commitment among faculty is satisfactory. In some aspects there were significant differences in their perception about their level of commitment and level of importance of the internal and external factors related to job satisfaction according to age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, academic rank, length of service and present salary. Their commitment level was significantly associated with their views about the importance of internal and external factors related to job satisfaction. Hence, it is recommended that there must be a continuing program for teacher development, and a sustainable policy updating and revision with the participation of teachers. Similar studies may also be conducted by including other factors such as growth and development, job security and implementation that are deemed contributory to job satisfaction and commitment of teachers.

ASSESSING THE AWARENESS OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AMONG TERTIARY STUDENTS

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Climate change is one of the most global issues of the 21st century. All governments throughout the world are spending too much to mitigate climate change and formulate policies regarding to climate change adaptation. This study assesses the awareness among tertiary students at the College of Teacher Education, Isabela State University, Echague, Isabela. The survey questionnaires developed by Oruonye, E.D. with some modifications were used to determine the selected socio-demographics and attitudes of tertiary students towards the effects of climate change. There were 400 tertiary students who participated in the study. Purposive sampling was used in the study. The findings of this study clearly shows that there is high level of climate change awareness among students of tertiary in the College of Teacher Education. Isabela State Management conducts only tree painting, proper segregation of wastes and cleaning activities as their programs in overcoming the problems of climate change. Adequate knowledge in climate change influence the attitudes of the tertiary students in trms of their day-to-day activities. Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations were, there should be a widespread awareness study on the effects of climate change throughout the university that may include the faculty, other students in the different colleges of the Isabela State University. Further studies should be conducted in determining the significant relationship of the socio demographic of the respondents and their attitudes.

ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING PLANT BED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM OF CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY

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This study was conducted to determine the capacity and efficiency of the existing plant bed wastewater treatment system of CPU and to propose a modification on the design based on the assessment results. For the efficiency of the treatment system, wastewater samples were taken to Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) Laboratory Services Section at Parola, Iloilo City for analysis of parameters which were Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD),

Dissolved Oxygen, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, color and temperature. For the capacity, the BOD results of the influent and effluent, surface area and depth of the treatment system were considered. The modifications on the design were based on the maximum capacity of the system obtained and the volume of the wastewater entering the system that comes solely from Uy Building. The result showed that the BOD analysis of the influent and effluent were 430mg/li and 19 mg/li respectively which means that the pollution present in the wastewater was greatly eliminated. The color and TSS value of the influent were 250 true color units (TCU) and 608 mg/li respectively, effluent were 10 TCU and 2 mg/li respectively, which means that there was a great reduction of microbial matter present in the wastewater. Hence, the results of the analysis show that the existing plant-bed wastewater treatment system of CPU is efficient. The results were compared to the parameter standards of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) effluent waters and the values obtained is within range. The mean of the randomly measured flow rates from the source was taken into account as the volume of the wastewater coming into the system which is equal to 9.36 m3/day. The maximum capacity were computed using the surface area, effective porosity, reaction rate and the BOD of the influent and effluent, obtaining the value of 80 m3/day. The conclusion was that the existing wastewater treatment system can accommodate additional wastewater from other buildings. One of the proposed modifications was to integrate the discharges of the three Buildings which were the Roblee Hall, Franklin Hall and Engineering Building into the treatment system. Another proposed modification was the installation of a distribution chamber in the inlet of the wastewater treatment system to have an even distribution of influent coming to the plant bed. These results maybe used as a guide in constructing another wastewater treatment system to treat the wastewater of CPU before discharging to the environment.

Keywords: *assessment, parameters, influent, effluent, wastewater*

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: A PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

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All students have the right for a safe education and learning environment. This is one of the global goals for sustainable development. Reducing risk brought about by natural and man-made calamities is the utmost concern of everybody in the community. Every school administrators and stakeholders must aim to ensure the safety and well-being of students while in school. Hence, safety of Higher Education Institutions should be given prime attention. This paper evaluated the disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) of the HEI's in Cebu City. It made use of survey comparative design of the six Higher Education Institutions categorized into public and private sectarian and non-sectarian universities. The quantitative design was used to measure knowledge awareness on risk reduction and identifying the gaps, challenges and facility characteristics of the higher education institutions. The 131 respondents of the study include the Vice president for academic affairs, university engineer, administrators, deans, faculty member and students of the different universities. Results revealed that there are 27 poorly implemented DRRM measures which play a crucial role to safety and resiliency of the institution. Data collected resulted to the creation of a DRRM framework which intends to propose various outcomes and activities that would specifically address gaps of disaster risk-reduction among HEI's. It is therefore recommended that said DRRM framework be utilized by HEI's. Further, disaster risk reduction should be integrated in the tertiary curriculum; highly functional DRR team should ensure the emergency supplies of the school; and active involvement of students on safety activities should be considered in knowledge impartation and learning. A framework that would address existing gaps and challenges is herein proposed.

Keywords: *disaster risk reduction, higher education Institution, safety school framework*

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND ACADEMIC RESILIENCE OF SELECTED COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN KABLACAN: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The impacts of disasters due to global warming have risen exponentially affecting various countries especially, Philippines due to its geophysical location. With the occurrence of climate change, various coastal communities in Kablacan are becoming more vulnerable to various natural hazards. Disaster events will continue to escalate if adaptive capacity is not strengthened. Hence, this paper aims to determine the academic resilience and adaptive capacity of the selected coastal communities in Kablacan. Likewise, it posited implications for sustainable development of the communities. Guided by the academic resilience framework of Cassidy (2016), this study utilized a descriptive correlational design to ensure that the research objectives are fully achieved. One hundred fifty (150) household representatives and fifteen (15) barangay officials of Kablacan were chosen using stratified random sampling. For the collection of the needed information, adapted, and pre-tested questionnaires were used. For better understanding and to generate accurate information, the survey questionnaires were translated to Cebuano. SPSS 21 software was used to analyze the data gathered. Results revealed that most of them possess moderate extent of adaptive capacity when facing natural hazards. Moreover, majority of the respondents have a high level of academic resilience. Furthermore, data showed that the adaptive capacity of the respondents affects their academic resilience. For policy implication to Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), students at-risk because of low socioeconomic status (SES) may be given appropriate support that has an impact on academic resilience or achievement. The enhancement of these skills is the key for them to experience success in school, and in life.

Key terms: *Adaptive capacity, academic resilience, selected coastal communities, Kablacan, education for sustainable development (ESD)*

BIODIVERSITY SURVEY OF MACROFUNGI AT CAGAYAN STATE UNIVERSITY LAL-LO CAMPUS

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A four – month study on macrofungi was conducted at Cagayan State University at Lal –lo. Specifically, the study was carried out to characterize the macrofungi morphologically, classify taxonomically the species and document their density and distribution. The study made use of Descriptive Classification Survey design and quadrant method in field sampling. A100m x 100m quadrant was established per study site, to a total of five quadrants, each containing five plots inside. 25 sampling plots were made each measuring 100m2. Opportunistic sampling method was also used during the survey from July to

October 2017. Field sampling of macrofungi resulted to the identification of six orders, 18 genera and 21 species with a total of 35 individuals. Majority of the basidiomycetes belonged to Order Polyporales with 24 individuals, 5 individuals are identified under Order Agaricales, two (2) individuals in Order Aphyllopharales and one individual each under Order Auricularales, Order Pezizales and Order Sclerodermatales. One individual, a wood decay species, remains unidentified. Schizophyllum commune (Fr.) (a) had the highest population density, followed by Lentinus squarrosulus (Mont.) and Schizophyllum commune (Fr.) (b), while Ganoderma pfeifferi (Bres) has the lowest. In terms of population distribution, Lentinus squarrosulus (Mont.), Schizophyllum commune (Fr.) (a), and Auricularia auricula (Hook.) were found in all of the 25 substations. On the other hand, Daedalea sp. and the unknown species were only found in four (4) plots, hence, have the least distribution.

Keywords: *macrofungi, taxonomic classification, morphological characterization, population density, and population distribution*

THE IMPACT OF TYPHOON HAIYAN ON EDUCATION: THE TACLOBAN EXPERIENCE

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In 2013, a super typhoon named Haiyan (local name Yolanda) struck the city of Tacloban in the Philippines. It ravaged the area destroying a lot of infrastructure, buildings, and lands. An estimated of 8,000 people succumbed in the said disaster. Most school buildings were partially or totally wrecked. Some schools became evacuation centers and medical treatment hubs. Because of this, classes were disrupted and stopped for a significant period of time till the condition befitted to be manageable and adaptable again. This paper tries to understand the impact of typhoon Haiyan on education centering on the case of Tacloban. It also seeks to document the risks and dangers of students' welfare in school as well as the perils that disasters like Haiyan would have in the educational system. It is hoped that through this paper, some learnings could be derived in order to sustain and uphold students' education and instruction.

Keywords: *Education, Disaster, Tacloban, Haiyan*

INFLUENCE OF ALPHA NAPHTHYL ACETIC ACID (ANAA) ON LUBEG (Syzygium spp.) MARCOTS

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Lubeg (Syzygium spp.) tree is an endemic plant of Lal-lo Cagayan, Philippines. The tree bears fruits twice a year, in the months of July and October, respectively. Great number of fruit bearing lubeg trees are found planted and grown vigorously, naturally and endemically in the region. The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of different Alpha - Naphthalene Acetic Acid (ANA) concentrations to improve marcotting multiplication on Lubeg (Syzygium spp.) planting materials in Cagayan State University at Lal-lo, Cagayan, Philippines. The study aimed to determine its effects on the onset of callus formation, root initiation, number of roots, root length and survival rate. The marcotting media used are: Treatment 1 (no ANA); Treatment 2 (0.5 ml ANA + 100 ml distilled water, recommended rate); Treatment 3 (50% ANA + 50% distilled water) and Treatment 4 (75% ANA + 25% distilled water). These treatments were randomly assigned to seven experimental blocks where each available Lubeg mother tree was treated as a block in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). Results showed that there were significant effects on different ANA concentrations on callus formation and length of roots. However, no significant effects on different ANA concentrations on the root initiation, number of roots and survival rate. The results showed that Lubeg (Syzygium spp.) exposed to root hormones was more prolific in developing root and calluses. The survived rooted cuttings manifested healthy pinkish to whitish roots. There were noticeable differences in the root or callus formation and survival of rooted cuttings in terms of different rate of ANA hormone application. It is recommended that: (a) another trial must be conducted to confirm and give more conclusive results; (b) further research and observations must be performed using different media; and (c) different types of rooting hormone. An attempt to do experiment on established rooted marcots must be conducted to determine age of maturity and height of the trees before it bears its fruit over time.

Keywords: *Lubeg ; Syzygium spp.; callus, root hormones, marcot*

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF COASTAL FISHERFOLKS OF PALANAN, ISABELA

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Four (4) coastal municipalities of Palanan, Isabela province were surveyed the demographic and socio-economics situation of fisherfolk. The study deals with the identification of basic information respondents' demographic profile and the socio-economic status of the fisherfolks of Palanan, Isabela. Three hundred seventy one (371) fisherfolk respondents were interviewed. Results showed almost all municipal fisherfolk have income level below the P 5,000 (62.3%) and P 6,000 to 10,000 (37.5%) and that 98% are engaged in full time fishing. Similarly, their living condition can be afforded by their meager income. Problems identified affecting their productive level were due to high tides and waves (27.2%)-limiting their days of fishing. It was noted that most of the respondents have at least reached elementary education (33.8%), and only 2.1% of the respondents have reach the college. The low level of education can be attributed to their low income and it is one of the social aspects which few of the fishermen is being deprived of. In the fishing operation, most of the fisherfolk own their fishing vessel (91.6%). These fishing vessels are mostly motorized with a capacity less than 3 gross tonnage and they are categorized as municipal fishing vessel. Experts/ technicians' visitation is very limited. With regard to community power, there are a big percentage of respondents who do not have direct community power.

Keywords: *Assessment, Coastal, Palanan*

EFFECTS OF SOIL TYPE AND SEED INOCULANTS ON GERMINATION, SEEDLING VIGOR AND YIELD OF UPLAND RICE

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A study was conducted to determine the effects of soil type and inoculants and the interaction of these soil type and inoculants on germination, seedling

vigor and yield of upland rice. It was conducted from November 23, 2012 to March 3, 2013 at Cagayan State University, Lal-lo, Cagayan. There were two factors used in the study. Factor A (Soil Type) T1- Clay, T2- Silty Clay and T3- Silty clay loam, and Factor B (Seed Inoculants) S1- Rhizobia, S2- Mycovam and S3- Azospirillum (Bio-N). These treatments were laid out following the Completely Randomized Design Factorial. The soil type and seed inoculants had comparable effect on germination, seedling vigor and yield of upland rice. All the soil types used in the study are recommended for upland rice production. The Rhizobia and Mycovam are recommended as inoculants because it influenced the seedling vigor, growth and yield of upland rice. In support to the organic agriculture and integrated crop management and utilization of the program thrusts on Environment and Social Thrust, this research was conducted to improved the organic agriculture and integrated crop management and utilization by using seed inoculants and applied to the different soil types of upland rice farming.

Keywords: *Germination, Seedling Vigor, Seed inoculants, Slurry, Soil*

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF CORN PRODUCERS IN ALFONSO LISTA, IFUGAO

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The study was conducted to appraise the financial management practices and problems encountered in corn production in Alfonso Lista, Ifugao. Corn producers were the main respondents on the study to achieve the research objectives. Descriptive method was used to determine the corn producers' profile, financial management practices, farming practices and problems encountered in corn production. It was found out that corn producers are tenants, male, married, high school graduates and cultivating 30,001 to 50,000 square meters and earning 31,000 to 40,000 per cropping. On the other hand, corn producers fully adhere financial management practices where records and accounts system came out dominant. Likewise, Crop Protection inputs were fully availed. Natural calamities such as typhoon, flood, fire and drought were confirmed as the most pressing problems encountered by the corn producers. Regardless of the seriousness of problems encountered by corn producers, it was still found out that, there is no correlation on respondents' financial and farming practices and problems encountered to corn production. Therefore, corn farming is an activity circumscribed by many factors, but no matter how problems deter the activity; these pose a challenge to the farmer to evolve measures to get across them.

Keywords: *financial management practices, farm management, problems, agricultural inputs, farm implements*

IMPACT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ON MICROBUSINESS AT DEL PILAR, SAN MARIANO, ISABELA (NAM-AY NGA PARTWAT TI SILAW)

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This study aims to draw the impact of rural electrification in the emergence of micro business and micro enterprise at Del Pilar, San Mariano, Isabela. The respondents were composed of 30 micro business owners. The research tools utilized in the study were interviews and questionnaire. The statistical tools used were frequency and percentage. Conclusions drawn from the findings were; (1) electricity boosted the the micro business activities of the people; (2) having more appliances is equated with progress; (3) supply and demand of goods increased; (4) the respondent's income had increased; and (5) children of the respondents had experience the positive benefits electrification in their education; (6) business competition was adhered; and, (7) A closure of other microbusinesses was also documented. Upon these conclusions, the following recommendations are suggested; (1) the local government may conduct seminars and orientation programs on proper ways to do during brownouts, proper use of electricity and other safety measures that could benefit the micro business owners and other residents who have acquired electricity; (2) local government of Del Pilar, San Mariano, Isabela, shall conduct a general survey of the needs and other necessities of the respondents to suggest and establish micro businesses; (3) infrastructures should create business-friendly environment to promote rural economic development; (4) aside from economic importance, the researchers may conduct more studies about the social progress at Del Pilar, San Mariano Isabela, brought about by rural electrification program; (5) the researchers may conduct a study about the environmental impact of rural electrification; (6) to make further studies about the changes in the lives of the people at Del Pilar, San Mariano, Isabela brought by rural electrification program.

Keywords: *Rural Electrification, Microbusiness (MBs), establishment, expansion, livelihood, rural development*

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE IMPACT OF ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN CAUAYAN MUNICIPAL FOREST AND WATERSHED RESERVE

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Watershed, a source of water and man's life support. This descriptive research aimed to assess the socioeconomic characteristics of human communities and the impact of their activities to the Forest. Quantitative and Qualitative research approaches using Survey, Informal Talks, Ethnobiology Workshop, and Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interview techniques were employed to selected residents living close to the forests and familiar with their surroundings and local wildlife. Results showed that majority of the households rely on farming however live below poverty threshold. To supplement and sustain their needs, people rely on crops they produce within the forest area and abundance of food crops that naturally grow in the reserve providing additional source of income. Unlike any other forest reserves, Southern Cauayan Municipal Forest and Watershed Reserve showed positive signs of improvement in terms of forest cover, moderately higher species diversity index and stable population of forest fauna. These developments are interrelated with the activities and programs done by various groups to conserve it and the monitoring and evaluation activities that include regular patrol of the Bantay Bukid, a best practice that needs to be enhanced and supported to minimize human activities adversely affecting the reservation. Generally, forest protection was perceived to be implemented effectively by various organizations and government agencies. Majority of the community living within the forest are still very much willing to join in programs that promote forest protection. Findings served as bases for identification of relevant interventions for the management and development of the area.

Keywords: *socioeconomic characteristics, anthropogenic activities, watershed, forest reserve, Southern Cauayan*

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PAGLAUM EXTENSION PROGRAM OF CEBU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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Mandated to fulfill the four-fold functions of instruction, research, production and extension, faculty of the Cebu Technological University-Argao Campus, College of Education envisioned an extension program dubbed as PAGLAUM, with three components covering livelihood (LAMBO), food security (LAMISA) and school-based extension activities (LAMTAG). This study sought to determine the impact of the PAGLAUM Extension Services Projects from 2012-2016 to its various community beneficiaries. Utilizing the descriptive-evaluative method comparing data collected before the conduct of the extension activities, monitoring data and interviews as well as focused-group discussions, findings revealed that the program activities were given ample budget from both the extension services funds of the university and other funding agencies; support from the management and agencies are largely evident; while the beneficiaries gained significant impact as to their increase in income from the different economic and livelihood activities resulting from the trainings conducted, further resulting in their ability to send their children to school. Implementers and beneficiaries likewise identified problems in the implementation of the program such as time to conduct the projects, weather conditions, transportation and distance of the beneficiary communities and conflict with other functions. The results culled from the questionnaires, narratives and focused-group discussions espoused that periodic review, revisions and re-planning of the projects under the program be conducted to address arising needs of beneficiaries where appropriate strategies might be applied while integrating learned concepts, skills and values derived from the experiences.

Key Words: *Extension Services, Impact Assessment, Livelihood, Food Security, Beneficiaries, Implementation*

ENHANCING LANGUAGE COMPETENCE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THROUGH CONCEPTUALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-LINGUAL ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY

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This paper examines the service learning program conducted by MEd students of University of the Philippines Cebu to the Ati tribe of Sitio Buyo, Naga, Cebu. This qualitative research presents the purpose and initial results of the need to preserve the indigenous language of the tribe and enhance it by including Bisaya and English counterparts. This need was prominent in the initial focus group discussion of the needs assessment during the pre-immersion conducted by the researchers with the Ati tribe chieftain and leaders and from the guided reflection of the students based on Ash and Clayton's model on service learning. Initial findings of the students' reflections yielded three dominant themes: personal development, professional knowledge and cultural and language awareness. The researchers documented the data composed of Inati basic terms and compiled and developed a multi-lingual illustrative dictionary using the ADDIE Method: Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation. The development of the dictionary is submitted through a tripartite validation composed of indigenous language experts in "Inati" language, Bisaya and English.

Keywords: *Inati language, tripartite validation, multi-lingual, service learning*

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICING AS AN EMERGENT COMPETENCY CHALLENGE AMONG THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The incumbent trend in automotive servicing for the major players in this area of business is towards the utilization of technology in the detection of electronically-designed vehicle's main parts and even its subparts. With this progress in the car manufacturing and servicing industry, the offering of the K-12 program among the senior high school students is timely to proactively respond to the employers' demand of skills and competencies from their prospective NC-holder workers. In such regard, this poster disclosed the students' competency level at Sisters of Mary School (SOM) Boystown, Tungkop, Minglanilla Cebu during the school year 2017-2018 in terms of the basic, common and core competencies current demand on digital automotive servicing. For the above matter, the SOM's training and assessment center had honed the students' knowledge and skills on different areas of technology following the TESDA's standards. There were 50 senior high school students and two (2) teachers who were the subjects of this empirical investigation with their engagement on the skills competency tests. Actual data being inferred revealed that three competencies delivered by the teachers with the weighted means 4.38, 4.69, and 4.78, respectively, were at least comparably similar with those being acquired by the students with the weighted means of 4.21, 4.21, and 3.94, correspondingly. Such results therefore are indications that both the research participants were having the necessitated competencies based on TESDA automobile servicing standards & the demands set therein by the industrial players and the same has diluted the emergent challenge here.

PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY OF AVOCADO (*Persea americana*) SEED COOKIES

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Avocado seeds are full of antioxidants more than most other fruits and vegetables. The seed contains more than 70% of the antioxidants found in the entire fruit that boost the immune system. The purpose of this study was to determine the acceptability of the product through its sensory qualities. There were three (3) different treatments which only vary on the amount of avocado seed powder being added to other ingredients. Experimental research was used to find out which of the three formulations is the most acceptable. The formulations were Treatment 1 (T1) 6.10% avocado seed powder + 40.27% all purpose flour + other ingredients, Treatment 2 (T2) – 8.12% avocado seed powdered + 40.27% all purpose flour + other ingredients and Treatment 3 (T3) 15.20% avocado seed powdered + 40.27% all purpose flour + other ingredients. These formulations were subjected to sensory evaluation to find out the most acceptable formulation. After subjecting the results with statistical treatment, it was found out that the computed F value of 4.13 is greater than the Critical value of 3.05 that cause for the rejection of the null hypothesis, "there is no significant mean difference between the perceptions of the panelist in all sensory attributes of Avocado seed cookies". This indicates that there is enough evidence to prove that there is significant mean difference between

the perceptions of the respondent groups. Based from the findings of the study, Treatment two (2) which consist of 8.12% avocado seed powder added to other ingredients was the most acceptable formulation for Avocado seed cookies. As such, it is concluded that 8.12% Avocado seed powder as a composite ingredient can enhance the existing cookies in the market.

SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) TRAINING PROGRAM: A COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT ON TESDA STANDARDS

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The Philippine educational system is ranked second to the last, based on the 2011 Global Competitiveness report of the World Economic Forum. It is lagging behind all ASEAN countries apart from Cambodia. Our graduates cannot compete on the demand of globalization; it cannot even be on the advantageous position of the ASEAN integration, for our graduates lack two years in education, based on international agreements such as the Bologna and Washington Accords. At present, our neighbors are not the people in our community but the Asian countries; for we are not just a citizen of our country but of the world. Subangdaku Technical Vocational School of Mandaue City Division, to where the researcher is previously employed, is listed in DepEd Order No. 71, s. 2012 to be one of the SHS modelling schools. The school is one of the thirty-three schools nationwide implementing the modelling program, having Technical Vocational-Livelihood Track, where of its specialized subjects is the Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW). With this perspective, this study assessed the latter training program if it is compliant with the TESDA's standards. In this chosen research locale, 30 junior high school students who were having immersion, one (1) job immersion coordinator, one (1) SMAW teacher, and eight (8) industry supervisors were the participants of this SMAW training program where standards compliance was assessed against TESDA's evaluation tool. Apparently, the data divulged that the competency delivered by the teachers and acquired by the students have almost achieved the excellent level except for the students' core competency with 3.71 marking. Therefore, the SMAW training program in the mentioned locale is indeed compliant to TESDA's standards.

RETROSPECTIVE DISCOURSE ON STUDENTS' SUCCESS AT THE SISTERS OF MARY SCHOOL-GIRLSTOWN, INC.

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Extreme poverty in the Philippines is a prevailing economic issue experienced by the marginalized social units for so long a period already and nothing has dramatically changed yet. In fact, it is one of the causes that drive the children from these low-income families to seek scholarships from external sources as well as the motivation to set their long-term goals for socio-economic change for their respective families. As to this paper, the researchers were interested to re-evaluate again if the identified factors have influenced the students' success particularly at the Sisters of Mary School-Girls Town in Talisay City, Cebu. To realize this study, a descriptive-correlational method was used to describe the relationship of the goal setting, motivated strategies for learning and the reformatory training experienced by the 148 respondents who were taken from the 542 Grade-11 students of such locale using simple random sampling. The data gathered were treated using Pearson correlation with the aid of SPSS software. The results showed that the reformatory training that the students experience was very effective in helping them to complete their studies. It was also revealed that students set goals in order to have focus on the things that they want to achieve with motivation towards finishing their studies to purposefully help their families. The same data further divulged that there were significant relationships between each pair of the variables namely: goal and motivation ($r=0.579$), goal and reformatory training (0.470), and motivation and reformatory training ($r=0.592$) with the p -value $< .001$ all pairs. With the foregoing, therefore, the variables under study had indeed influenced these underprivileged students' success in their tenured stay there.

THE STATE OF LICENSURE EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AMONG THE PRE-SERVICE DEAF TEACHERS IN CEBU CITY

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This study assessed the state of the licensure examination for teachers (LET) among the pre-service deaf teachers in Cebu City. The descriptive-survey method was employed using the adopted survey questionnaire from the Philippine National Association of Sign Language Interpreters (PNASLI) to the 32 respondents of which 16 males and 16 females were asked to answer the questionnaire personally with the assistance of a sign language interpreter and through social media like Facebook and messenger. The data were statistically analyzed through percentage and frequency count. Findings show that only 9.4% of takers passed the exam, 59.3% of the first-time takers who failed have an intent to retake the exam while 18.8% of repeaters intended to retake the exam, 50% reported that they find difficulty in general knowledge test while 37.5% of them have a difficult time because of the absence of a sign language interpreter. The difficulties encountered by the pre-service deaf teachers have significantly contributed to their failure in the exam. Thus, an action plan and desired intervention to improve the performance of the pre-service deaf teachers in the LET is highly recommended.

INSTRUCTIONAL SOLAR GENERATOR TRAINER: A DESIGN PACKAGE ACCEPTABILITY

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As a part of the future generation, there is a need to think about conserving natural resources to harness energy before it is too late. However, in keeping with the world's demand for modern technology, it is imperative that each must understand that in order to support the needs of technology, there is a call to have a power source that is readily available and affordable especially to a "third world" country like the Philippines. With the aforementioned realities, the researcher on introspection designed a solar power generator trainer that facilitated effective instruction among students to develop the skills and knowledge about solar power generation. For such intent, this study designed and evaluated the solar power generator trainer for electrical technology

instruction at Cebu Technological University Main Campus, Cebu City during the academic year 2015-2016. The respondents of the study included (5) expert technicians, (5) instructor/professor from the college of technology, (25) electrical students consider as a theoretical group and another (25) electrical students consider as an experimental group. Moreover, the same study utilized the researcher-made questionnaires that were given to the experts for pre-evaluation in terms of learning peripherals. Their feedback and critics were considered as a basis for revision the questionnaires before it was finally administered to the respondents. The weighted mean, standard deviation, dependent T-test, and independent T-Test were utilized to statistically treat the data. Based on the inferred data, it was revealed that the solar generator trainer received almost an excellent rating of its design package acceptability which the researcher concludes that the same had impacted the learning of these students.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A DETERMINANT OF TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS

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This study assessed the emotional intelligence a determinant of teaching effectiveness of the faculty of Mandaue City College as perceived by the 131 students, 19 faculty and five (5) administrators. Descriptive research was used in this study with the questionnaire as the research instrument in data gathering of the necessary information from the respondent groups of Mandaue City College. Both descriptive method and inferential statistics were used in this study. Based on the results, the faculty members were found out to have the ability to think in a holistic manner and to make self-corrections in all instances of performing their task and they had social poise and spontaneity in their dealings with all the components of the academic community based from the perceptions of the administrators and faculty respondents in the aspects of emotional self-awareness, managing emotions, harnessing emotions productively, reading other people's emotions and handling relationships. However, the perceptions of the administrators and faculty differed from that of the students' perception to which they manifest emotional intelligence. Thus, it is recommended that faculty of Mandaue City College adopt the proposed emotional intelligence sustainable plan for continuous improvement.

THE REGRESSIVE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG THE IDENTIFIED PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS-DISABILITIES IN CEBU CITY

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This study aimed to look into the employment scheme for persons with disabilities in Cebu City. It utilized quantitative descriptive research design using survey-questionnaire checklist among 50 visually, hearing and orthopedically impaired respondents. Analysis of the data revealed that people with disabilities are not only more likely to be poor, but they are subject to prejudice, social isolation and discrimination and despite the fact that in terms of knowledge, they have the mental capacity; and in terms of skills, they are well trained and trainable; and in terms of attitudes they are sociable person. The study also disclosed that there were no significant mean differences between the employability of the respondents particularly the hearing, visually and orthopedically impaired persons. Hence, this study gave the opportunity to visualize an effective employment scheme that will enhance and maximized their full potential capabilities and the opportunities to be hired.

H.E.L.E.: A REVISIT ON THE K-12 COMPETENCIES AMONG THE BASIC EDUCATION TEACHERS AT CEBU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-UNIVERSITY

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The goal of basic education is to provide the school age population and young adults with skills, knowledge and values to become caring, self-reliant, productive and patriotic citizens. Conversely, teachers should have the best preparation in their lessons by utilizing and maximizing the use of proper instruction to reach excellence. Hence, it was the researchers' intent to revisit the K-12 competencies of the teachers at such locale since they are at the "frontliners" in the skills formation of these basic education students. To achieve a high degree of quality in the performance level of the students both academic and non-academic, teaching competencies of these basic education teachers were determined using the standard evaluation tool of Cebu Institute of Technology – University. Four (4) HELE teachers and 120 grade six pupils were the respondents of this study. The weighted mean was utilized in assessing the five (5) competencies. The gathered data revealed that classroom management got the highest rating followed by the competency on rapport with students and knowledge of content area. The aspect of instructional content planning divulged that teacher's preparation of comprehensive lesson plan, fusion of educational technology as well as choice of assessment tools described such aptness. The instructional skill which derived such rating speaks of its necessity for teachers to work out more in this area. With the foregoing, it is evident that the K-12 competencies among these teachers in such locale are well in achieved.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TRAINING NEEDS OF TEACHERS

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As educational system rapidly changes, teacher training and development is very important because it is an activity that educational organizations must commit resources to maintain knowledgeable and competent teaching force. As teaching job becomes more complex, the importance of teacher development also increases. In this study, it was found out that teachers need professional training on content knowledge, use of ICT, strategies for developing critical and creative thinking, and research-based knowledge and principles of teaching and learning. They believe they also need personal development training on stress management, interpersonal and communication skills and balancing work and family. Schedule and time period for training sessions should be within school days and official times. Audio-visual aids should be used to make training sessions highly interactive and meet the satisfaction levels of the teacher-trainees. The result affirms that teacher training and development improve skills, add to the existing level of knowledge so that teachers are better equipped to do teach effectively, and to prepare them for future higher position with greater responsibilities. It is recommended that the school administrators act promptly and appropriately on the identified training needs of teachers to capacitate them with skills and competencies needed in the 21st century classrooms.

Keywords: development, needs assessment, teachers, training, strategies

ASSESSMENT OF EXTENSION PROGRAMS: A BASIS FOR A PROPOSED STRATEGIC PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

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This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the extension programs of the Philippine Normal University North Luzon. The respondents of the study were the extensionists and clientele of the adopted barangay where programs and projects of the PNU NL Office for Planning, Research and Extension were being implemented during the School Year 2012 – 2015. The study made use of the descriptive survey method of research to describe and analyze the existing situation about the effectiveness of the extension programs of the university. In order to attain the objectives of the study, the following statistical tools were used: mean, frequency count and percentages. Findings revealed that Extension Programs of the PNU-NL are effectively and successfully implemented. Further, the extensionists are perceived effective facilitators and implementers. The problems encountered by extensionists are related to time, instructional materials, fund, facilities and training of student facilitators. A proposed strategic program of activities was developed to be a basis for future planning. It concluded that the outreach programs have contributed a lot for the personal and socio-cultural aspects of the life of the community despite problems encountered but not in economic terms since no livelihood programs were offered by the extension workers. It is recommended that the proposed strategic program of activities to overcome problems encountered be submitted to the administration for consideration in future planning and that PNU NL offers technology and livelihood programs for economic development.

Key words: community development, evaluation, extension programs, extensionists

INDIGENOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF THE KALANGUYAS: THEIR IMPLICATIONS TO EDUCATION

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Edilberto M. Andres, Jr. and Felicia I. Yeban
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This documentary research describes the indigenous beliefs and practices from birth to death of the Kalanguya of Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya. Data gathering was done in the natural setting in the forms of videos, photos, interview transcripts, field notes, direct quotations, audio tapes, personal comments, and official records. Data reveals the Kalanguyas possess distinctly unique indigenous rituals, beliefs, customary laws and practices from birth to death. The rich cultural heritage has also been influenced by religion, education, modernization and intermarriage that cause its gradual modification. However, the transmitted and existing indigenous beliefs and practices continue to give meaning to the everyday life of the Kalanguya. Every ritual performance shows their ideals, principles and aspiration as a people. Therefore, their beliefs and practices are good source of materials in terms of content and pedagogy in an Indigenous Peoples Education Curriculum. The integration to the curriculum of these beliefs and practices is an effective means of preserving and promoting the Kalanguya cultural heritage as well as indigenizing and contextualizing the Philippine education.

Keywords: culture, education, indigenous beliefs, IP Education Curriculum, Kalanguya

LEVELS OF COMPETENCE IN THE LEARNING DOMAINS OF KINDERGARTEN ENTRANTS

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Nursery is a preparation for kindergarten education. This paper deals with the gained competence of the nursery as they move up to the kindergarten program of the K-12 Curriculum. This study reveals what the nursery children can do and can perform in terms of the learning domains on Social and Emotional; Self-Management; Perceptual and Motor; Early Math; Early Literacy; Receptive Language; and Expressive Language. Likewise, this study made a comparison of the curriculum of the two programs: The Nursery Program and the Kindergarten Program of the government. The descriptive method is used as it investigated 568 nursery children from the 29 National Child Development Centers or Day-Care Centers in the Philippines. Using the Levene's test, T-test and ANOVA, the study revealed the levels of competence of the nursery children in the different domains of learning offered by the program showing their ability and the skills which help them move up to the next level of learning which is the Kindergarten. Finally, the study revealed that sex is not related to the children's ability to learn and develop the skills needed of their age. This study proves that the transition to kindergarten is an important developmental milestone for young children.

Key Words: Nursery. Kindergarten. Preschool Education. Learning Domains. Early Childhood Education Curriculum.

THE IBANAG RELIGIOUS TRADITION OF PAROSAFROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FILIPINO PSYCHOLOGY

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This paper seeks to explore the Ibanag tradition of parosa from the perspective of Filipino Psychology. Such an approach does not only employ the conceptual frame of Filipino Psychology in scrutinizing the parosa, but also necessitates utilizing mga metodo sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino (methods in Filipino Psychology) in gathering data for this study. This conceptual exploration will fundamentally revolve around answering the following research questions: what is the parosa tradition from the perspective of the Ibanag? How did it start? Why is the parosa important for the Ibanag? What are the parosa narratives and experiences of the Ibanag? Do these narratives and experiences resonate the concept of pakikipag-kapwa in Filipino Psychology? If so, what are the implications of such conceptual resonance?

DWENG: UNIQUE POTTERY TRADITION IN SANTA MARIA, ISABELA

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Philippine Normal University North Luzon

This study investigates the unique indigenous pottery traditions of the Madweng in an Ibanag community in Santa, Maria, Isabela, located in the interior northwestern part of the province of Isabela, Philippines which boasts its huge non-metallic deposit of clay. The Madweng are the Ibanag potters who make, produce such earthenwares. Ethnography as a research design and strategy is utilized to understand indigenous concepts, technology and pottery traditions in manufacturing the dweng. Ethnographic methods like interviews, fieldwork, observations, documentary reviews while smartphones were used for photographs and audio recording for data collection, analysis and interpretation. Utilizing mga katutubong metodo sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino (methods in Filipino Psychology) the indigenous method of pakikipagkuwentuhan" (sharing stories), and pagtatanong-tanong (asking around), the Ibanag language was employed to draw information in the indigenous idea of pagpapakuwento" (someone is telling the story). Results showed that Ibanag pottery tradition was introduced by the Kalingas, kept and used as a significant part of an Ibanag heritage from their ancestors. Manu-mano or hand modelling, maffulang or painting, magabba or baking stage, were some parts of indigenizing methods by the Madweng. Since 1954, no major changes in the method of manufacture from the teachings of the Kalingas except for a minimal technological advancement in manufacturing pots using the hurmaan, or molder. There is a need for intervention of Local Government of Santa Maria to revitalize the community based cooperative and maintain a sustainable livelihood program to hone the skills and uplift the Madweng economic condition.

Keywords – dweng, Ibanag, indigenous pottery, madweng, Santa Maria

TRACER STUDY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION MAJOR GRADUATES OF PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY-NORTH LUZON FROM BATCH 2009-2013

Madonna Castro-Gonzales and Jesus D. Gonzales
Ian Ceazar Taguba, Juliemae Ortillo, Jan Mark Flotildes, Jireh Lee Vilalflor, and Renz Cardenas
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The study generally aimed to trace the employability of the Physical Education major graduates from batch 2009-2013 and made a retrospective evaluation of the Bachelor of Physical Education program of PNU North Luzon campus. It also answered the research questions on respondent's personal data, employment characteristics, transition period to work and professional achievements. It also assessed the respondent's level of satisfaction with regards to the University's services, learning environment and facilities, the extent of contribution of the program to the development of the graduates, and the degree of adequacy and relevance of the program competencies. It made use of the descriptive-survey method of research intensified by a follow-up interview. A total of 88 graduates from a population of 90 comprised the respondents of the study. They were personally visited, contacted through mobile phones and Facebook. Over-all results revealed that respondents are mostly male, with single status and ages from 20-28. In terms of employment, 85% of the respondents are employed as teachers in both public and private schools. They landed a job right after graduation by application due to the demand in the field. Most of them have full time status with 54% of them having permanent status. In terms of professional achievement, 68 respondents have successfully passed the Licensure Examination for Teachers and 21 pursued their Masters' degree. Respondents are highly satisfied with the service, learning climate/environment and facilities of the Campus while skills on communication, human relation, leadership, research and problem solving are developed very adequately. In general, the Bachelor of Secondary Education - Physical Education program is found to be extremely relevant.

Key words: tracer study, physical education major graduates, employability, program evaluation,

FACTORS AFFECTING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECOND YEAR STUDENTS OF PHILIPPINE NORMAL UNIVERSITY-NORTH LUZON

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This study attempted to investigate the factors that affect academic performance of students and determine the relationship between students' performance and the different factors; individual, instructional strategies, classroom management, and evaluation factors. A total of 179 second year students were the respondents. The descriptive-correlational design was utilized. Data were subjected to statistical analysis using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient and Multiple Regression to identify factors that affect performance. Findings revealed that 1) academic performance of students is satisfactory; 2) instructional strategies factors affect academic performance in a very large extent, while individual, classroom management, and evaluation factors, in a large extent; 3) academic performance yielded positive significant correlation between instructional strategies, classroom management and evaluation factors; 4) instructional strategies factors with the greatest variance significantly affect academic performance.

Keywords: academic performance, instructional strategies, classroom management

NOTES

Horizontal lines for taking notes.

NOTES

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