

The background of the poster is a photograph of a cable-stayed bridge at night, illuminated with warm lights. A map of the Philippines is overlaid on the left side of the image, with a green glow emanating from it. The title text is centered over the lower half of the image.

PHILIPPINE Conference in GRADUATE EDUCATION

August 5-7, 2016

Hotel Fortuna, Cebu City, Philippines

Theme: Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration

Vision

Community of ethical and scholarly publishing practitioners

Mission

1. To advance the professional expertise of the scholarly publishers, editors and reviewers;
2. To provide expert services in scholarly journals;
3. To promote publication ethics in scholarly journals;
4. To support various causes in the promotion, development and advancement of scientific publication.



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Implementation of the Open High School Program (OHSP) in a Comprehensive National High School: Basis for Policy Enhancement Design



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It is an inalienable right of every individual to receive education which will enable him/her to become a productive citizen. This study primarily aimed to assess the implementation of the Open High School Program (OHSP) of Gregorio City Comprehensive National High School for SY 2014-2015 in order to design a policy enhancement material. It used mixed method which was a combination of descriptive, comparative and qualitative type of research. In this study, two sets of instruments were used: Set A (for Teachers) and Set B (for Students) which were adopted from the study of Evelyn S. Doliguez and was modified by the researcher with the assistance of Dr. Susan T. Aparejo and Dr. Levita B. Grana. The statistical tools being used in this study were frequency, percentage, mean and t-test. The study shows the extent of OHSP implementation as perceived by the teachers and the students in the implementation of OHSP. The study recommends that perceptions of the teachers and the students in the implementation of OHSP. The study recommends that Education for All would be realized by implementing the Open High School Program.

Keywords: Educational Management, Alternative Delivery Mode, Open High School Program, Education for all, Descriptive-Comparative-Qualitative Research, Philippines

The Learning Styles and Performance Level of High School Freshmen Students in English



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Students learn in various ways and different learning styles that work best for them. This study explored the learning styles and performance level of freshmen students in English of Andres Soriano College, Mangagay, Bislig City, Philippines. The questions raised centered on the aural, visual, analytical, auditory, kinesthetic and eclectic learning styles; the student's performance data was used in the study with the questionnaire as the main instrument. For the treatment of data, the freshmen students in English rarely used six learning styles, namely: oral, visual, audio, analytical, eclectic and kinesthetic styles. Their preferences vary; thus, their performance levels in English are below average. The preferred learning styles of students of knowledge or skill they are told, what they should learn and the resources to acquire of style areas in which they fell less compatible by working on the development of these, by providing avenues to foster their intellectual growth. The English teachers should closely monitor the learning styles of students and should introduce innovative learning styles like analytical, audio and kinesthetic.

Keywords: Education, learning styles, performance level, analytical, auditory, eclectic, kinesthetic, visual, aural, descriptive design, Philippines

MESSAGE

MESSAGE



 **Université
du
Québec**



The rise and fall of higher education institutions

Universities as higher education institutions have to manage three crucial missions. These three missions are generally described within the triple-helix metaphor. Helix number one is in charge of the educational mission as a vector of human capital development. Helix number two is charging for research and development (R-D) activities, mainly by advancing knowledge and creating innovative technologies and effective procedures for doing things differently. The third helix is promoting useful consultative services to communities, government and collective action.

These triple helix missions are not equivalent, nor substitutable. They are not equivalent; each of them has to offer services and knowledge with specific attributes, unequal challenges and distinctive beneficiaries.

University teaching is generally considered as a public good because of the indivisibility, non-exclusivity and non-rivalry of courses and educational materials. It is about learning from knowledge communicators, passionate scientists and enthusiastic knowledge brokers. For these reasons, university teaching requires talented and devoted professors motivated by diffusing tacit and explicit knowledge and competencies. Investing money and efforts in this domain generates a huge economic return (7 to 15%) and engenders a considerable added value for not only collective action but also for individual well-being.

R-D is also strategic for higher education institutions. Only by investing in R-D programs are higher education institutions able to absorb sophisticated knowledge, produce new technologies, breed radical innovation and develop cutting edge concepts and applications. Nowadays, dynamic universities attract talented students and private investors, because of their performance in R-D (publications, patents, inventions, etc.) and innovation (start-ups, spin-off companies, etc.). Higher education R-D needs to be funded not only by government, universities but also by the private sector. More often than not, higher education R-D is assimilated to a private good (in the economic sense). Higher education R-D requires brilliant researchers, infrastructure and funding. It also takes resilience, openness and nexus connecting universities to industries.

The third helix deals with higher education services to communities, collective action and society as a principal taxpayer for higher education. Services to communities can be delivered by academia (researchers, professors, students, etc.) in diversified forms and deliveries: consultation reports, conferences, technology transfers, publications, etc. In delivering these services, universities learn how to bridge the gap between their academic activities and social needs and priorities.

The rise and fall of higher education institutions is highly correlated to their capability to manage these three missions (helix). These missions are highly connected, crucial, and complementary, not substitutable.

Moktar Lamari, Ph.D

Professor, ENAP, University of Québec
Canada

MESSAGE



First and foremost, I would like to use this medium to utter my genuine appreciation for the opportunity to write a goodwill message for the Philippine Conference in Graduate Education Research (PCGE 2016). I would also like to congratulate the International Association for Scholarly Publishers, Editors and Reviewers (IASPER) for this great feat.

It is no doubt that this conference will provide an excellent opportunity for industry professionals and academic institutions to discuss "Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration" that will have a significant contribution to the global knowledge base.

With the demands for new century and new peaceful world, it is vital as ever for the world's educational practitioners to develop new paradigms and theory development for education that will foster a better world and develop the wisdom and proficiency to sort and integrate complex societal issues and especially focus on values that will inspire others with virtues. Specifically, our education must cultivate an even broader spectrum of scholarship - knowledge creation, transfer, implementation and integration in the learners of the 21st century. Through our research-based new paradigms and theory development in education, learners need to understand that real-life problems are often open-ended. So to properly equip our learners to make them suitable and compliance to the 21st century demand, we must change largely our moribund academic culture to one that is synthesis oriented with modern or new paradigms that can proffer lasting solutions to world problems; as we all know that the knowledge age, and the knowledge economy that has come along with globalization, is really in the service of sustainable human development and education is its foundation, its corner stone, its major building block and its major life line.

It is my hope that this distinguished assembly for the Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016) scholarly endeavor will effectively converge researchers across the Philippines to engage themselves in research related new paradigms and theory development for education, affords participants with wonderful synergy to be more inspired and ready to pursue sustainability issues and prospects in education research, as well as increase new paradigms and theory development for education. New paradigms and theory development for education need to become part of stakeholders' thought, their way of life and their value system. This requires learning processes that surpass traditional ways of transferring knowledge and can be one of the most important components gained in this conference.

This conference should be extensively premised on multi-disciplinarily, which is the way to go in meeting the challenges of new paradigms and theory development for education that requires a multi-pronged strategic response based on a multi-perspective analysis of multi-dimensional and multi-various issues. Education is widely acknowledged as the bedrock of the multi-disciplinary, multi-tasks involved, especially as the world embarks on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

However, we need to re-equip Education to be able to play its pivotal role in this regard by:

1. building on the philosophy of Education with a capital E
2. inculcating 21st century skills
3. eliminating early and narrow specialization
4. reinforcing multi-disciplinarity, and
5. carrying the multi-disciplinarity message to our respective institutions and, most importantly, translating the message into concrete action with a view to strengthening the cornerstone role of Education in promoting sustainable human development

Again, as I wish you fruitful and rewarding deliberations, I do hope that the Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016) will propose to provide a forum for both professional and student researchers for the dissemination of high-impact researches, strengthen collaboration among researchers and institutions and promote quality research publications as credible of scientific literature. Wishing you a memorable and pleasant stay in Cebu City, Philippines

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Soji Oni".

Soji Oni, Ph.D.

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MESSAGE



Dear Distinguished Guests and Participants

Let me express my gratitude and appreciation to you all for participating in this intellectual forum, held by IASPER (International Association of Publishers, Editors, and Reviewers), August 5-7, 2016. Welcome to the conference with the theme of “**Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration**,” and wish you great success for your present research and in the future.

Research and publication of the research results have been considered vital recently and globally, especially in ASEAN region. We are the ASEAN intellectuals live in the different countries, but we believe that we are as the intellectuals still require collaborations. ASEAN, in general, is not only politically and economically based visions and missions, but also scientifically and technologically based consideration for the member countries’ developments.

With the basis of the above consideration, we need to integrate ASEAN through education and the scientific and technological development. In this regards, we can judge that our portion as intellectuals from colleges or universities is on the research habit. By having a research habit, the ASEAN member countries can, in turn, enhance the advancement in the sector of education namely science and technology.

We cannot ignore our facts and evidences concerning quality education. When we look into the webometric.com, we release that most of the top-rank universities are dominated by the western universities, mostly America and Europe. This reminds us, as the member countries of ASEAN, of being left behind in education sector. Yet, we have our potentials when we collaborate with each other. We should lift up all our strength in relation to research and research article publication.

There are some possible activities for collaboration in ASEAN. We can collaborate by doing joint-research, between one university and another not only in the same country but also with a university in another country of ASEAN. We need to be integrated in the sector of education. Besides this joint research, we can also collaborate by doing lecture-exchange and student exchange for benchmarking.

It is a good habit if we have ideas to exchange and experiences to share among us in the ASEAN countries. By doing so, we believe we can unite our strengths in research and publication of the results. In turn, our records in the webometric.com can be lifted up so that, the ASEAN intellectuals, as well as the universities, are recognized worldwide. Education in relation to science and technology should be boosted to keep abreast of the world same field advancement.

Finally, let me express my big thank to Dr. Genaro V. Japos, the Chair of IASPER Boards of Directors, for his endless advocacy and great effort to make this event come true. My special thanks go to Ms. Gayle Salalima who has been continuously making all the events organized. She has also made me always get updated any time concerning the IASPER development so far. I feel indebted to all the participants, for not being present at this moment, but I believe the show must still go on. God bless you all. Thank you.

Dr. Djuwari

President of IASPER;

Advisor of Indonesia Association of Press and Media Publication/Journalists (HIPSI) East Java, Indonesia;
Director of Language Laboratory, STIE Perbanas, Surabaya, Indonesia.



MESSAGE

MESSAGE



It gives me immense pleasure to learn that International Association for Scholarly Publisher, Editors and Reviewers (IASPER) is organizing Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016) .

I am grateful and remain indebted to Dr. Djuwari of STIE Perbanas, Indonesia, President, IASPER for providing me this unique opportunity to be part of this event. I congratulate them for organizing series of conferences, training programmes etc on variety of relevant topics across the globe on regular bases. I am witnessed of dedicated, hardworking, sincere and committed team of IASPER family.

The conference theme Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration is relevant in the present context and need of the time. Investment in higher education is a vital contribution to accelerating the process and rate of economic growth, by increasing human productivity. Therefore, higher education is regarded as crucial to the progress of developing countries, and their ability to compete in the global economy. Enhancing quality of education, managing diversity at higher educational institutions, privatization of education are some of the major challenges faced by higher education segment in developing countries due to shortage of qualified faculties and lower expenditure on research and development.

I express my sincere gratitude and profound thanks to the researcher participants and esteemed speakers in this conference from bottom of my heart to be a part of this extremely important and wonderful event. I hope this conference shall be able to meet the expectations of the delegates who shall be attending the same from across the globe. I wish that the participants of the conference will have fruitful deliberations on the various issues of selected themes and this conference will provide them platform to express their ideas, exchange their views and interact with the researchers' fraternity across the globe and policy makers to get the solutions of unanswered questions.

I wish the conference will be a grand success.

Sincerely,

Gaurang Rami, Ph.D.

*Professor, Department of Economics,
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat (Gujarat), India
IAMURE Country Representative - India
Editor in Chief, IAMURE International Journal of Education*

July 9, 2016



Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016)
Hotel Fortuna, Cebu City, Philippines • August 5-7, 2016

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Themes: "Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration."

DAY 1 • August 6, 2016

- 8:01 – 9:00 a.m. Registration
- 9:01 – 9:05 a.m. Invocation
National Anthem of the Philippines
- 9:06 – 9:20 a.m. Opening Remarks
DR. DJUWARI
President
International Association of Scholarly Publisher,
Editors and Reviewers
Indonesia
- 9:21 – 9:30 a.m. Philippine Declaration: Synthesis of Abstracts
MR. RUSSEL B. OBSIOMA
Managing Editor, IASPER Interdisciplinary
Journal
International Association of Scholarly Publisher,
Editors and Reviewers, Philippines
- 9:31 – 9:35 a.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 1
- 9:36 – 10:05 a.m. Keynote Speech 1
DR. BERNARDO C. LUNAR
Department Chair/College Research Coordinator
De La Salle Lipa
Lipa City, Philippines
- 10:06 – 10:20 a.m. Awarding Ceremony
Best Abstract Award
Best Paper Award
- 10:21-12:00 n.n. Concurrent Sessions
- 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. LUNCHBREAK
- 1:31 – 5:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
- Master of Ceremony: **MR. JULIUS M. VIRTUDAZO JR.**
Abilan National High School, Agusan del Norte, Philippines

DAY 2 • August 7, 2016

- 8:01 – 12:00n.n. Concurrent Sessions
- 12:01 – 1:00p.m. LUNCH BREAK
- 1:01 – 2:30p.m. Concurrent Sessions
- 2:31 – 2:40p.m. Coffee Break
- 2:41 – 2:45p.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 2
- 2:46 – 3:05p.m. Keynote Speech 2 (*Virtual*)
DR. M. SULTANA ALAM
Assistant Professor
Department of Journalism
Faculty of Arts and Social Science
UniversitiTunku Abdul Rahman
Malaysia
- 3:06 – 3:10p.m. Introduction of Keynote Speaker 3
- 3:11 – 3:40p.m. Keynote Speech 3
DR. ALEXANDER FRANCO A. DELANTAR
Dean, College of Commerce Cebu Institute of
Technology University, Cebu City, Philippines
- 3:41 – 4:10p.m. Awarding Ceremony
Best Oral Presenter Award
Awarding of Certificates to the
Participants
- 4:11 – 4:30p.m. Grand Pictorial
- Master of Ceremony: **MR. ALAN HENDRIC F. BUENA**
CITE Technical Institute, Inc., San Jose,
Cebu City, Philippines

Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016)
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BEST PAPER AWARDS



Quantitative Research

DANA DIAZ LIM

Southern Leyte State University, Philippines

Title: **SWaMP (Solid Waste Management Practices)
Affecting Water Potability**

Qualitative Research

MA. VIRGINIA M. ALARILLA

Our Lady of Fatima University, Philippines

Title: **A Phenomenology on the Use
of Energy Healing Among Filipino Cancer Patients**



BEST ABSTRACT AWARDS



Quantitative Research

ROEL A. MONSANTO

University of Cebu, Philippines

Title: **Practicum in Hospitality Industry: BSHRM Student Experience**

Qualitative Research

CARLOS MUNCADA

University of Cebu, Philippines

Title: **Tracer Study of Business Administration
Graduates in a University**



Philippine Conference in Graduate Education (PCGE 2016)
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OUTSTANDING PEER REVIEWER AWARD



JAY P. PICARDAL

Cebu Normal University, Cebu City, Philippines

MARIA VICTOR U. SY

University of San Jose Recoletos



OUTSTANDING RESEARCH MANAGER



JONATHAN O. ETCUBAN

University of Cebu, Cebu City, Philippines

KEYNOTE SPEECH 1



BERNARDO C. LUNAR, PhD
College of Education, Arts and Sciences
De La Salle Lipa

Landscaping Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration

Motivated by the passion to drive economic, social and cultural growth grounded on solid regional peace, the Philippines has embraced the ASEAN Integration. With ASEAN Integration, economic amalgamation is shaped by a new concept of co-opetition, joining together regional cooperation and competition; and education is one of the areas emphasized in eco-tech cooperation to pursue the ASEAN dream of a flourishing community where equitable growth is an affirmed goal.

One of the goals of ASEAN Integration is to provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres. It is clear that the Philippine government had already started its way toward ASEAN integration by raising the educational standards of the country through the K-12 shift, and the Outcomes-Based and Typology-Based Quality Assurance (OTQBA).

Theoretically speaking therefore, and owing to free trade and movement among ASEAN countries, our Filipino college graduate should be able to compete in the global market against the labor complement of the nine (9) other ASEAN member-states. Having started the K-12 shift only last year, the first graduates of our new educational reforms with a 12-year basic educational program will graduate only in 2021.

Realizing regional harmonization in education is not very distant given the current significant developments. Traditionally, the domain of knowledge and education are within the four corners of the classroom. But in this stage of time, the increasing international student mobility, deepening research cooperation and networks are unlocking boundaries in learning and scholarship. These trends present opportunities and tools that accelerate regional harmonization in Southeast Asia, even in the area of Graduate Education.

However, on a broader picture of diversity, some challenges must be addressed in order to fully realize the benefits of an integrated region Graduate Education. Some of these include standardization of 'quality', institutional diversity, quality assurance systems, research funding, and disparities in national migration policies.

In order to address these problems, the following are recommended as research areas for Graduate Education: (1) Curriculum reforms that migrate to collaborative learning between management and S&T (2) Science and Math education that leads to evidence-based discourses (3) Graduate education that is not 'credentialing system' (4) Graduate Education policy framework in relation to its ASEAN commitments (4) Membership to ASEAN University Network (AUN) (5) Synchronization of academic calendar (6) ASEAN studies for members and non-members (7) Eco-tech cooperation in ASEAN focusing on promoting intra-regional collaboration; and (8) Faculty and student exchange, teaching (distance learning) and university-academe linkages.

Creating knowledge institutions and standardizing them against the conditions of the regionalism and integration would not only drive for a more competitive graduate students but a more innovative and technologically advanced ASEAN society. The challenges and birth pains of ASEAN Integration may be that overwhelming, but we have to stay alert and be more responsive as a BIGGER ONE is about to happen, as ASEAN +++ finds its way as it includes China, Japan and South Korea and soon to engage US and Russia.



KEYNOTE SPEECH 2



Dual Career Academic Couple in the Higher Educational Institution: Challenges and Prospects

DR. M SULTANA ALAM

Department of Journalism,
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman,
Malaysia

Abstract

Currently, dual career academic couples comprise a large number in the higher educational institution in the both developed and developing countries. Among the developing countries, Malaysia is recruiting a number of academic staff across the globe. Recruiting foreign academic staff is used to rank universities in the international ranking list. Undeniably, dual-career migrant couples in academic have the impacts on the academic world with regards to diversity and competitive workforce. However, dual career academic couples face a unique set of challenges within the academic world and family. The most of dual-career academic couple works separately with different organizations to thrive toward their career goals. Studies showed that one of the problems of pursuing two careers in the different geographic area is often encountered by dual-career couples, especially for women in academic dual-career marriages for balancing traditional familial roles and professional responsibilities. Several studies suggested that couple hiring policy is necessary for the universities that would impact on quality of work and diversity. In line with, the goals of the discussion are: (a) to discuss the importance or need of dual career couples (b) to know the common problems they are facing as dual career academic (c) to review the Dual Hire Policy for effectively managing their two careers and work-life balance.



Keywords: Dual Career, Migrant, Academic Couple, Dual hire policy, Gender, Malaysia

Dr. M Sultana Alam is currently an assistant professor in the Department of Journalism, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia. The author obtained her PhD from Universiti Putra Malaysia in 2006. She has published many articles in the refereed

KEYNOTE SPEECH 3



ALEXANDER FRANCO DELANTAR

Cebu Institute of Technology – University
Philippines

The father of Impressionism Vincent Van Gogh once said: ***If you hear a voice within you say ‘you cannot paint,’ then by all means paint, and that voice will be silenced.***

The leaders and staff of IASPER, scientists, educators, researchers, Master and doctor candidates, if you hear a voice within you say ‘you cannot do research,’ then by all means research, and that voice will be silenced.

Research is one of the most dreadful aspects of graduate education. It has a twin monster. The universities call it research statistics.

I was once a candidate for a master’s degree, then later, as candidate for a doctor’s degree. At the outset, my seniors told me that they hated their thesis jurors and that they had consumed already 10 reams of bond paper for their theses drafts. Imagine our time when there was no computer and when the adviser or panelist commands: change this, delete this, this is unclear so redraft this part, and then worse: add a write up on God knows what... For crying out loud, our progress was directly proportional with how good we were at touch-typing! I also heard about the specter of research statistics and the veil of mystery around this human undertaking. Half-way through my course work, a voice in my head whispered incessantly, “you cannot do research!” I did my research anyway, and I boldly marched into the valley of death, and prayed that my guardian angels will be with me so that I will fear no evil. I finished my research after so many trials, and that was the last time I heard the twerp inside my head mention about research and statistics.

The New York Times best-selling author, Nora Roberts said: *If you don’t go after what you want, you’ll never have it. If you don’t ask, the answer is always no. If you don’t step forward, you’re always in the same place. You will get the bumps and the bruises; you will be expectant of the ridicule and shame; you will have reservations and anxiety. Research anyway.*

And pppplleeease, don’t tell me you don’t have time. H. Jackson Brown, Jr., an American author best loved for his inspirational book, Life’s Little Instruction Book wrote: ***Don’t say you don’t have enough time. You have exactly the same number of hours per day that were given to Helen Keller, Pasteur, Michelangelo, Mother Teresa, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas Jefferson, and Albert Einstein.***



You have time. You just have to prioritize the things that matter more in the grander scheme of things.

You may have friends around you who have given a thought or two on the possibility of pursuing graduate education. If you see the potentials in them, gently nudge them to animate these thoughts into a serious undertaking. Again, if they have the potentials, and make sure they have, because I don't think graduate education is for everyone but only for those with the conviction to lead in their chosen discipline, encourage them, and motivate them, because you would be doing our country a favor.

Graduate education will play a critical role in the Philippine quest for ASEAN Integration and will continue to play that role in the foreseeable future. Graduate education shall be a potent force in developing genuine leadership in all areas of the national endeavor.

Finding creative and incisive solutions addressing the many of the challenges besetting the Philippines in contemporary times will depend upon a knowledgeable and highly skilled workforce imbued with a sense of situational awareness and anticipation of future developments. The search for new knowledge and innovation of the old, the application of this knowledge and their acquired skills to these challenges will determine our country's future economic development, foster our social well-being as a developing a country, and assure that the Philippines will be a significant contributor to regional prosperity. Undergraduate education is important to the creation of a stable economy because it provides students with foundational knowledge and work skills and prepares college graduates for a wide range of employment avenues. Yet, it is graduate education that provides the doctoral candidate with the advanced knowledge and skills that will secure our future intellectual leadership in the knowledge economy and fortify our status as a significant contributor to the ASEAN integration and its evolution into a potent regional economy.

It is a settled issue that the quality of research undertaken and applied to good use by a nation will have a direct influence in its ability to attain economic prosperity, improve the way of life of its people and secure its place in the world's family of nations.

A better understanding of the role of graduate education and the never-ending pursuit to fulfill its obligation of carrying the cudgels of the research endeavors depend upon effective collaborations between the universities, the industry, the government, and yes, professional associations like IASPER- professional associations that have empathized with the Filipino nation and felt its needs.

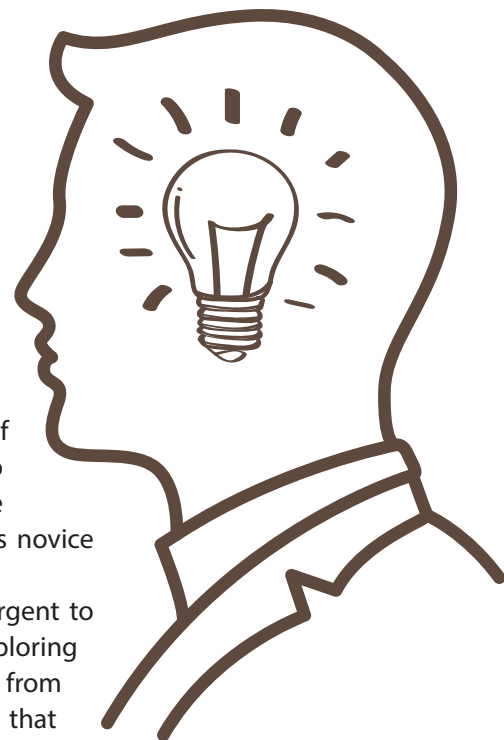
It is therefore timely that the International Association of Scholarly Publishers, Editors and Reviewers (IASPER) is holding its second conference, the Philippine Conference in Graduate Education Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration and aptly chose the theme "Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration". I also congratulate PROF. DR. DJUWARI, President of STIE Perbanas, Indonesia and Dr. Gene Japos, two formidable pillars in ASEAN cooperation in the Siamese twin fields of research and education for their astuteness in sensing the needs of graduate educators and graduate students.

I wish IASPER, the PCGE 2016, and its participants success and all the very best.

SYNTHESIS OF ABSTRACTS



Russel B. Obsioma
Acting Editor
IASPER Interdisciplinary Journal



The ultimate goal of undergraduate education is to mold and teach students to become convergent thinkers; thinkers who focused on coming up with the single, well-established answer to a problem. The emphasis of undergraduate education is to produce logical students who has the ability to apply information reflected in books, discourses and lessons and manipulate these acquired knowledge by means of standard procedures. The journey as novice researchers begins here.

Transitioning to graduate school, there is a shift in thinking from convergent to divergent; a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions. There is now a variation of the flow of information from a unidirectional to multidirectional. Where convergent thinking is the roots that provide the foundation of gaining research experience, divergent thinking is the wings that allow researchers to advance their science by moving beyond accepted principles and practices and presenting fresh, new, unorthodox methods, theories and results.

The Philippine Conference in Graduate Education recognizes this fact as it provides a venue for graduate educators and students to showcase divergent thinking as evidenced by the studies to be presented at this conference. Themed, "Graduate Education Research for ASEAN Integration," the PCGE 2016 shares the ASEAN 2020 vision of "a technologically competitive ASEAN competent in strategic and enabling technologies, with an adequate pool of technologically qualified and trained manpower, and strong networks of scientific and technological institutions and centers of excellence." Such vision could only be achieved by fortifying the foundations of education through research productivity, utilization, and translation.

Studies on the reading ability, learning needs, learning styles, personality and academic performance of students provide baseline data for schools and institutions to adopt doable policies, effective pedagogies and realistic techniques to make learning inclusive, beneficial and encompassing. The determination of the success or failure of these measures depends on the soundness of the methodology used, the interpretation of the results obtained and the extent of implementation of such endeavors.

Moreover, studies delving into the models of teaching, instruction approach, emotional intelligence, instructional competencies, technological literacy and professional development practices of teachers recognized the role of teachers as one of the key factors that dictate the outcome of students' learning. External factors such as the management style, supervisory practices and leadership performance of school administrators also show impact in the academic performance of students.

A number of studies also made use of the qualitative research design; research endeavors which are limited in scope but very rich in depth. Phenomenological research design was used in the study on the use of energy healing among Filipino Cancer patients and in-depth analysis of the female adolescent adoptee's lived experiences. Case studies were utilized in the study of mentally challenged employees and night high school students. As qualitative research focuses its attention on the contingent nature of social reality, the studies bring forth light to the issues that cannot be simply put into numbers and classified into statistics.

Advancements in research and technology should be an aid in the conservation, sustainability and resiliency of the environment. Assessment on the impacts of mining operations in the Philippines hopes to formulate sound environmental planning and rehabilitation program for the community. The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act should strictly be enforced as results of the study on Solid Waste Management practices affecting water potability revealed contamination of the drinking water in the study area. An action plan and monitoring and evaluation plan were drafted as a solution to the baseline study assessing the extent of implementation of La Salle's Project Carbon Neutral, a green educational network. Models were pursued as a result of the study in the disaster management and resiliency of the Local Government Unit of Compostela.

Phytochemistry is the study of phytochemicals, which are chemicals derived from plants. Studies on the in vitro activity of *Hylocereus polyrhizus* extraction in blood coagulation and phytochemical assay and teratogenic effect of serpentina (*Ravoulfia serpentina*) and Pansit-pansitan (*Peperomia pellucida*) provide information of plants' therapeutic and bioactive components for the elucidation of their therapeutic components.

Health research leads to significant discoveries, the development of new therapies, and a remarkable improvement in health care and public health. Studies on HIV-AIDS and effectiveness of the school health programs will lead to new insights and will serve as groundwork for future health studies.

In the forefront of the ASEAN Integration, these studies contribute to the ASEAN repository of knowledge. As we look into a future of shared prosperity, peace, freedom and neutrality in the community of Southeast Asian nations, these researches highlight the beauty, excellence and complexity of the Filipino mind.

As graduate students of a community of interesting society and culture, of strong, individual identities as nations, and bustling, co-dependent economies, we have a plethora of opportunities to improve our divergent thinking, developing the skills that will take our science to the next level.

To the International Association of Scholarly Publishers, Editors and Reviewers, Inc., congratulations for gathering this spectrum of research outputs which are timely and relevant to the current times. We anticipate a concert of Southeast Asian Nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and a community of caring societies.

Great day to all! Mabuhay!



Implementation of the Open High School Program (OHSP) in a Comprehensive National High School: Basis for Policy Enhancement Design



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It is an inalienable right of every individual to receive education which will enable him/her to become a productive citizen. This study primarily aimed to assess the implementation of the Open High School Program (OHSP) of Gingoog City Comprehensive National High School for SY 2014-2015 in order to design a policy enhancement material. It used mixed method which was a combination of descriptive, comparative and qualitative type of research. In this study, two sets of instruments were used: Set A (for Teachers) and Set B (for Students) which were adopted from the study of Evelyn S. Doleguez and was modified by the researcher with the assistance of Dr. Susan T. Aparejo and Dr. Levita B. Grana. The statistical tools being used in this study were frequency, percentage, mean and t-test. The study shows the extent of OHSP implementation as perceived by the teachers was very satisfactory implemented while perceived by the OHSP students as satisfactory implemented. This study concludes that there was no significant difference between the perceptions of the teachers and the students in the implementation of OHSP. The study recommends that Education For All would be realized by implementing the Open High School Program.

Keywords: Educational Management, Alternative Delivery Mode, Open High School Program, Education for all, Descriptive-Comparative-Qualitative Research, Philippines

The Learning Styles and Performance Level of High School Freshmen Students in English



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Students learn in various ways and different learning styles that work best for them. This study explored the learning styles and performance level of freshmen students in English of Andres Soriano College, Mangagoy, Bislig City, Philippines. The questions raised centered on the aural, visual, analytical, auditory, kinesthetic and eclectic learning styles; the student's performance level and the correlation between learning styles and performance level of students. The whole enumeration data was used in the study with the questionnaire as the main instrument. For the treatment of data, the weighted mean, simple percentage scale, chi-square, coefficient of contingency and t-test were used. The freshmen students in English rarely used six learning styles, namely: oral, visual, audio, analytical, eclectic and kinesthetic styles. Their preferences vary; thus, their performance levels in English are below average. The preferred learning styles of students work well on what they are told, what they should learn and the resources to acquire the specified body of knowledge or skill. Students can enhance their learning power by being aware of style areas in which they fell less compatible by working on the development of these, by providing avenues to foster their intellectual growth. The English teachers should closely monitor the learning styles of students and should introduce innovative learning styles like analytical, audio and kinesthetic.

Keywords: Education, learning styles, performance level, analytical, auditory, eclectic, kinesthetic, visual, aural, descriptive design, Philippines

Extent of Implementation of and Level of Participation in Project Carbon Neutral: The Case De La Salle Lipa, Philippines



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De la Salle Lipa

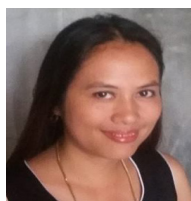
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In response to the call for stewardship, De La Salle Philippines launched the Project Carbon Neutral in 2009. The implementation of this program is being spearheaded by the Lasallian Institute for the Environment (LIFE) and is participated in by all Lasallian schools in the Philippines. The main objective of Project Carbon Neutral or PCN is to benchmark and assess the status of the carbon footprint of De La Salle Philippines (DLSP), the network of Lasallian educational institutions, with the goal of achieving a “green” educational network that is carbon-neutral or better. Since its implementation in 2009, there has been no baseline study conducted along these areas. The extent of implementation and the level of participation of the Lasallian family were looked into in this study. The study surveyed a total of three hundred three (300) purposively sampled members of the De La Salle Lipa, Philippines community. The mitigating measures of the PCN are perceived to be often implemented and priority is often shown by the Lasallian community. The Lasallian community is perceived to have moderate levels of participation as they often show priority and have fairly supported the activities of the PCN. Geared towards combating the identified problems, this action plan and monitoring and evaluation plan were drafted and put forward.

Keywords: Carbon neutrality, program implementation, program participation, descriptive design, Philippines

Emotional Intelligence and Instructional Competence of Public Elementary School Teachers



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Emotional intelligence is one's ability to sense, understand, and effectively apply the power and acumen of emotions. This study assessed the level of emotional intelligence and the level of instructional competence of the public elementary school teachers in Carmen District, Agusan del Norte, Philippines. Using the descriptive type of research, data gathered were obtained from the teachers and school heads who were respondents using the Emotional Intelligence Appraisal of Bradberry and Greaves (2003) and the Performance Appraisal System for Teachers in Carmen District Division of Agusan del Norte, Philippines. There were 126 total respondents. The data gathered were treated statistically using the Arithmetic Mean. The study revealed that the public elementary school teachers in Carmen District manifested self-awareness, self-management, social skills and relationship management. The level of instructional competence of teachers as rated by the administrators of Carmen District in terms of lesson planning and delivery; learners' achievement and school, home and community involvement got a rating of (4.24). The emotional intelligence is very satisfactory, and the level of instructional competencies is also very satisfactory. Teachers with high emotional intelligence have shown a high level of instructional competencies.

Keywords: Psychology, emotional intelligence, instructional competence, descriptive design, Philippines

Professional Development Practices of Public Elementary School Teachers



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Professional development helps build and maintain the morale of staff members. This study assessed the teacher's professional development practices in public elementary schools in the three districts of San Francisco, Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines during the school year 2011-2012. It examined the frequency of teacher's professional development practices in the following areas: individual/personal qualities development; continuing and in-service education; peer collaboration and mentoring; community linkages; and the use of technology when they are grouped based on educational qualification, the number of training attended, and years of teaching experience. The descriptive method of research was employed using the questionnaire as the data-gathering tool. There were 170 teachers involved. Simple random sampling was employed. Mean, standard and t-test were used to treat the data. Findings of the study revealed that the public elementary school teachers always practiced the individual/ personal development, community linkages, peer collaboration and mentoring. Continuing and in-service education was often practiced while the use of technology was occasionally practiced. No significant difference occurred in continuing and in -service education, and in peer collaboration and mentoring. Based on the length of teaching experience, no significant differences occurred in service education and personal collaboration and mentoring, and use of technology. Significant difference occurred in community linkages.

Keywords: Professional development, practices, public elementary teachers, descriptive design, Philippines

Does Going to Night High School Improve Critical Thinking, Communicative and Manipulative Skills? A Case Study of Selected Night High School Students



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The study provided an in-depth description of the benefits derived by selected students who studied in Tacloban City Night High School (TCNightHS). It utilized the combination of the quantitative and qualitative method of research with the interview guide as the main instruments to investigate the responses of five student-respondents and other stakeholders of the Tacloban City Night High School, Philippines. The findings of the study showed that the five selected TCNightHS students were all working students. The combined ratings of the student-respondents, teachers and/or employers and the researcher regarding the student-respondents' critical thinking skills was fair; for communicative skills, needs improvement; and for manipulative skills, fair. The overall rating of very satisfactory by their employers on the student-respondents work performances and the salaries received and the increase in salaries gained are all manifestations of the productivity of the student-respondents. All the student-respondents were able to earn a high school diploma. Three of them are ready to take up vocational courses while two of them are ready to enroll in four-year degree courses. Despite the problems encountered by these student-respondents such as family, work, and studies; still, they were able to finish their night high school education.

Keywords: Education, night study, working students, mixed method design, Philippines

Instructional Competencies of Selected Junior High School Teachers



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The teachers' instructional competence is indispensable on students' scholastic performance. Using the National Competency-Based Standards (NCBTS) tool is a concrete determinant in assessing teachers' professional life. The researcher's chief aim is to determine the teachers' instructional competencies since students' performance matters on quality instruction. The study determined the respondents' instructional competencies in concordance with the NCBTS' seven domains. Using the descriptive research design, there were forty-five (45) Junior High School Teachers from two districts of Agusan Del Norte Division, Philippines. The researcher floated questionnaires. The results revealed that respondents' level of instructional competencies in concordance with the seven domains of teaching are satisfactory in social regard for learning, learning environment, diversity of learners, curriculum, community linkages, planning, assessing and reporting and personal growth and professional development. Based on the analysis, respondents' age, the number of seminars attended and length of service have a significant relationship with the instructional competencies as to the diversity of learners, curriculum and personal growth and professional development.

Keywords: Education, instructional competencies, junior high school teachers, descriptive design, Philippines

Practices of Public Elementary School Teachers in Student Assessment in Agusan del Sur, Philippines



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The success in the conduct of student assessment in the classroom depends on the practices of teachers. This study investigated the practices of public school teachers on student assessment in Agusan del Sur, Philippines. Using the descriptive research design, questionnaires were used in gathering the data. Simple random sampling was used. Mean, standard deviation, t-test, and rank were used as a treatment of the data. Findings showed that the public school teachers often practiced all aspects of student assessment. It also showed that there were no significant differences in the practices of teachers when grouped as to the number of student assessment training particularly in planning and preparing the test and in grading and reporting. There were significant differences in constructing and developing assessment tools, reproducing and administering and analyzing and interpreting test results. There were no significant differences in practices of teachers on student assessment when they grouped according to grade level assignment in the planning and preparing, reproducing and administering, analyzing and interpreting test results and grading and reporting. There was a significant difference in constructing and developing the test. The study concluded that public school teachers practiced student assessment most of the time and sufficient enough in the conduct of the test to measure pupil's achievement.

Keywords: Education, Student Assessment, practices in assessing student performance, descriptive design, Philippines

Instructional Competence and Reading Performance of Grade VI Pupils



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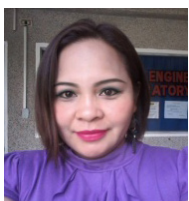
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Reading is the process of working on a series of written symbols and getting meaning from them. It is something that you can do on your own and that greatly broadens your vocabulary; thus, helping you in speaking. Reading is a highly valuable skill and activity. It is a cornerstone of a child's success in school, and indeed, throughout life. Without the ability to read well, opportunities for personal fulfillment and job success inevitably will be lost. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the instructional competencies and the reading performance of the Grade VI pupils for the school year 2014-2015. The researcher used the descriptive correlational method with the use of the survey questionnaire. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between the respondents and the reading performance of the Grade VI pupils, the hypothesis testing was set at the $p=0.05$ level of significance. The study concluded that the Grade VI teachers of Tubay District II, Philippines have manifested very satisfactory rating in terms of Mastery of the Subject Matter, Teaching Skills, Communication Skills, Classroom Management and Teachers' Personality. The average reading performance is at the Independent level. Based on the analysis, only the Mastery of the Subject Matter has a significant influence on reading performance.

Keywords: Education, competency, reading performance, descriptive correlational design, Philippines

Technological Leadership Competencies: Determinants on Technological Teachers Literacy and Performance Outcomes

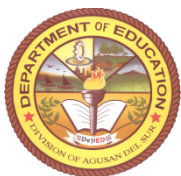


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In this era of digital technology, school leaders should be equipped with sufficient technological competencies as technological leadership is vital for the effective use of technology. The study aimed to determine the technological competencies of the secondary public school principals and the relationship to the teachers' technological literacy and performance outcomes as a reference in enhancing the instructional efficiency of teachers and the learning effectiveness of students. Using the descriptive research design, the survey target population consists of 500 teachers who are randomly selected from the public secondary school. The survey asked teachers to measure the effectiveness of principals' technological leadership, teachers' technological literacy, and teaching effectiveness. The findings show that the school principals' technological leadership has a significant impact on the teachers' technological literacy. Moreover, it influences teachers to integrate technology into their teaching. Furthermore, the teachers' technological literacy directly affects their effectiveness since the school heads' competencies on technology help teachers performed better.

Keywords: Technological competencies, technological literacy, performance outcomes, descriptive design, Philippines

Supervisory Practices of the Elementary School Principals in Relation to Students to Academic Performance in Agusan del Sur, Philippines



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Supervisory practices are essential to learning environment especially instructions to evaluate instructional delivery. This study examined the impact of instructional supervision to students' academic performance in the Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines. Descriptive survey method was adopted in which Instructional Supervision and Students' Academic Performance Questionnaire were used to obtain relevant data from 426 school heads of Agusan del Sur, Philippines using the simple random sampling techniques. Pearson product moment correlation statistics (Pearson r) and t-test at 0.05 level of significance were used to analyze the data. The study revealed that regular visitation/inspection by the school administrators, observing classes, checking of lesson plans and inspection of classroom essentials and records have a significant correlation with the teachers' performance and academic achievement of the students in the Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines. The result on regular instructional supervision and its bearing to students' academic was significant. Supervisory practices make a difference in Elementary student's performance, and there was a significant impact of instructional supervision by principals on students' academic performance. Based on the findings of the study, the research revealed that the educational system in public schools is plagued with multifarious problems. Notable of which are students' poor performance, poor attitude of teachers to work, and non-regular instructional supervision of schools as such, the challenges being currently faced by the educational system requires professional approach by experts in the educational field.

Keywords: Education, students' academic performance, supervisory practices, elementary school principals, descriptive design, Philippines

Three-Dimensional Object Modeling in Teaching Mathematics to the Grade 8 Students



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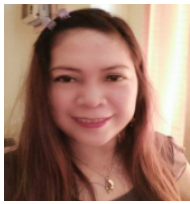
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The three-dimensional object modeling in teaching Mathematics focused on the instructional materials and its effect on the performance of the Grade 8 students in Nasipit National High School, Agusan del Norte, Philippines. The study identified the three-dimensional objects available and yet to be available upon construction. It used the single-shot quasi-experimental study. The K to 12 questionnaires were utilized. The statistical tools used were the mean and the t-test. Results revealed that from the pre-test to the post-test, the respondents' mean score increased from the remarkable description of below average to above average. However, there was a need to facilitate the respondents' behavior to strengthen the flow of the learning methodologies. The study concluded that the three-dimensional object modeling is an influential factor on the academic performance of the students. This leads to inquisitive discoveries of new knowledge and skills. The study recommends that Mathematics teachers, starting from the lower grade levels, should strengthen the students' foundation in learning and continuously search for instructional materials for them to visualize and be prepared to undertake higher Mathematics subjects and enhance the three-dimensional object modeling in teaching

Keywords: Education, teaching approach, three-dimensional objects, academic performance, single-shot-quasi experimental study, Philippines

The Humanistic Approach in Teaching Biology



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Humanism plays an important role to the students where inner feelings, emotions, perspectives, and interests are touched to find out if these factors lead to high performance in school. This experimental study investigated the effectiveness of the humanistic approach to teaching biology. Two groups of Grade 8 students, one exposed to humanistic approach and the other, the information processing approach, were the subjects of the study. Both groups were given pre-post tests in Biology during the fourth grading period for SY 2013-2014. Both groups obtained Beginning Level of performance during the pretest. For the posttest, the control group remained in the Beginning Level while the experimental group's performance was elevated to Approaching Proficiency. It was found out that both approaches were effective vehicles in promoting students' learning in Biology. However, the Humanistic Approach which touches emotions, interests, perspectives, points of views and empathy of the learners would lead to a more enhanced level of performance. Both groups of students exhibited the same level of interest in human organ systems. It is recommended that science teachers should include the Humanistic Approach in their repertoire of teaching strategies. A follow-up study should be made with the inclusion of the relationship between humanistic and information processing approaches to the level of interests of the students.

Keywords: Biology, humanistic approach, information processing, students, effectiveness, experimental design, Philippines

Metacognitive Factor Affecting Students' Academic Achievement



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Producing quality graduates is the highlight of every academic institution. Among these graduates, only a little percentage qualify as honor students. Every student has their own financial, family, and personal challenges; however, some of them stand out in their academic performance while others fail. The study determined the factor that makes students achieve more in their academic performance. This study included students' academic performance, metacognitive factor, parents factor, peer influence and teacher factor. Metacognitive factor includes attitude, time management, and study habits. There are twenty respondents were fifteen of them are honor graduates, and the other fifteen are regular students. A researcher made questionnaire was used as research instrument. The data from 30 respondents were gathered, analyzed, and interpreted using simple percentage, weighted mean and chi-square. Results showed that the metacognitive factor is an existing factor that gives students positive disposition that negates learning challenges leads to the academic excellence of students. Learning difficulties and challenges do not subdue student's capacity in performing well in the class and achieving academic excellence. Students with higher metacognitive skills will achieve more in their academic performance, regardless of their challenges and difficulties in life they and that makes them different.

Keywords: Education, academic performance, metacognitive factor, parents factor, peer influence, teacher factor, descriptive design, Philippines

Acceptability of Selected Giant Swamp Taro (*Cyrtosperma merkusii*) Recipes



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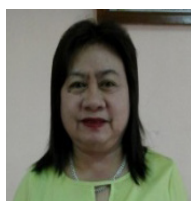
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A taste test study on the Giant Swamp Taro locally known as Palauan corm was used as a substitute ingredient for making a tart, suman (rice cake) and burger patty. The study determined the acceptability of selected Palauan (*Cyrtosperma merkusii*) recipes. Twenty teachers and twenty students of Guinabsan National High School, Philippines were gathered through purposive random sampling. The nine-point Hedonic Rating Scale for General Acceptability and Scorecard for Sensory Evaluation was used to evaluate the product. The findings showed that the recipes developed, Sumang Pau-Mais excelled majority of the nutritional components compared with the other two recipes. In the level of acceptability of each recipe by the students and teachers based on the five criteria (appearance, flavor, aroma or odor, texture, and general acceptability), Fish-Palau Burger Patties was rated as liked extremely; the respondents rated Sumang Pau-Mais as like extremely while the Palau Combo – Boat Tart was rated by the respondents as like very much. Almost all the recipes mentioned have no significant difference in the acceptability level based on the given criteria between students and teachers except for Sumang Pau-Mais in terms of flavor and general acceptability.

Keywords: Food Technology, acceptability, giant swamp taro, palauan (*Cyrtosperma merkusii*), taste test, descriptive design, Philippines

The Managerial Practices of School Administrators: Basis for an Action Plan



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The study determined the managerial practices of the school administrators of Tagbina District, Division of Surigao del Sur, Philippines as a basis for an action plan. Using the descriptive normative survey method, questionnaires and interview were utilized in the gathering of the data. Simple percentage using the non-parametric scales, "Four-Point-Scale" response, and chi-square were employed in the treatment of data. Respondents were the 27 school officials and 174 grade teachers. The findings revealed that the summarized perceptions of classroom teachers on the managerial practices of school administrators on the five components of the elementary education program (staff development curriculum development, physical facilities development, instructional materials development, and research and evaluation development) were rated "occasionally practiced" (2.74). On the other hand, the summarized perceptions of the school administrators on their managerial practice on the five components of the elementary education program were also rated as "occasionally practiced" (3.14). No significant difference was found in the perceptions of the managerial practices of school administrators on the five components of elementary education program. The study concluded that school administrators of Tagbina District, Division of Surigao del Sur are educationally prepared to manage the elementary schools. However, there is still a need for continuing program of in-service training for school managers even those who have already been in the service for a number of years.

Keywords: Educational Management, school managers, teachers, descriptive design, Philippines

Power Relevance and Leadership Performance of Secondary School Principals: Basis for Theory Generation



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The concepts of power and leadership have been and will continue to be interconnected while an individual may exert power without being a leader, an individual cannot be a leader without having power. Power is simply as 'the potential to influence others' This study is conducted to the secondary school principals to demystify the perspective of the relevance of using power to be an effective leader. The school principals must exert power to achieve individual, team, and organizational goals and to achieve greater performance and to ensure the vitality of the academe. Employing the descriptive survey method, it utilized validated questionnaires in gathering the data. In the analysis and treatment of the problem, the mean, percentage and Stepwise Regression were the statistical tools used. The findings revealed that Charisma Power was the most important factor that influenced the leadership performance of the school principals of Agusan del Norte, Philippines. Charisma Power affects the professional and personal characteristics of the school principals as they dispense and perform leadership job. Moreover, Charisma Power must be possessed by the school principals in leading a school in order to achieve its vision, mission, goals, and objectives. Based on the analysis, charisma power is the best predictor of leadership performance of the school principals.

Keywords: Leadership, power relevance, school principals, management, education, descriptive design, Philippines

Discipline as an Instructional Strategy



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The researcher was motivated to work on the problem of school discipline which could lead to formulating guidelines on student conduct and behavior to minimize if not eliminates the occurrence of school disruptions and misbehaviors involving the youth. It addressed problems on physical conflict, abuse, student use of alcohol and illegal drugs, possession and occasional use of weapons. It explored the extent of intervention techniques applied by the teachers in dealing with school disciplinary problems as observed by the students; counseling and modelling. This study used exploratory survey and descriptive analysis on the enforcement of discipline in the public high school. Research instruments consist of two questionnaires and two interview guides were purposely prepared for the study. Frequencies, means, percentages, and ranking were used with tabulated data. Findings showed the occurrence of serious disciplinary problems in schools attributed to the home and school environments, school managements, classroom strategies used by teachers, and parent control of their children. This study will be an important inclusion in textbooks for teacher training or a helpful literature or reference to add to the internet journal resources.

Keywords: Pedagogy, discipline, instructional strategy, descriptive exploratory, Philippines

Factors Affecting the Performance of Secondary School Heads



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The school leadership plays an integral role towards the delivery of quality management and learning outcome. The study determined the effects of stress factor and leadership behavior on the performance of secondary school heads in the municipality of Rosario, Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines during the school year 2014-2015. The study used descriptive research design. There were 57 respondents of the study who were high school teachers of the municipality of Rosario, Agusan del Sur. The research instruments used were the stress factors and leadership behavior research instruments. The stress factors involved the self-stress, family stress, work stress, and environment stress. The leadership behavior involved the care for people, commitment to service, persuasiveness, communication, and relationship. The statistical treatment used were the frequency count, percentage, weighted mean, t-test of difference, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and regression analysis. The leadership behavior of secondary school heads contributes meaningfully to the attainment of learning environment and outcomes.

Keywords: Educational management, stress factor, leadership behavior, secondary school heads, descriptive design, Philippines

The Role of CSR- SDMP in Development: Assessing the Impact of the Mining Operations in the Philippines on the Economy, Community and the Environment



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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is believed to have a significant influence on corporate sustainability. This study examines the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) of a mining company in Mindanao, Southern Philippines viewed within the framework of sustainable development. This research made use of triangulation method: a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches that utilized survey, interview of key informants, observation methods and secondary data analysis. The survey generated data from both the Mamanwa (Indigenous People or IP) and non-Mamanwa program beneficiaries in the host community on their perceptions on the impacts of the CSR programs in their lives. Results of the survey showed that there were significant differences among the IPs and non-IPs when it comes to their views on certain economic benefits, social and environmental aspects of the company's CSR programs. Interestingly, the non-IPs have seen and appreciated the beneficial impacts of these programs more than the IPs. Furthermore, there are vital community issues identified by the IPs that have significant policy implications for inadequate infrastructure facilities, limited employment/livelihood opportunities, low level of education/literacy and human resource capability. The non-IPs also articulated concerns over the company's insufficient mechanisms to install a sound environmental planning and rehabilitation program, the prevalence of unsafe practices observed in the workplace including solid waste management and healthcare for the workers, and moral deterioration of the residents with the influx of migrants and mushrooming flesh trade activities.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, social development and management program, sustainable development, triangulation method, Philippines

Bridging the Gap Between CITE and Industry in the Global Community



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With the globalization concept sweeping across continents, it has become imperative that the students' learning be relevant to the present situation. With that, this paper was conducted to determine the performance of the Industrial Technician Program of CITE Technical Institute, Inc. Cebu City, Philippines if it's at par in producing global competitive graduates. The Institution's Curricular Program, Physical Facilities, Faculty Performance and Linkages and Employability Skills were key variables in identifying such gaps. The sampling frame was composed of 100 students, 22 instructors, 37 company supervisors and 29 human resource personnel. Feedback data requiring assessment ratings through questionnaire was quantitative. The weighted mean and the Pearson's were used in the analysis and synthesis of data. The result of the study validated both the theories of Human Capital Theory and Education Theory of Apprenticeship that education and training raise the productivity of any given worker and it enhances the likelihood of the employability of a young graduate. The study stipulates that, for learning and performance to increase and to produce a graduate with a global caliber; these basic ingredients must be present: increase the knowledge and skill of teachers, dynamism of curricular content, and alter the relationship of the student to the teacher and the curricular content.

Keywords: Employability, global community, industry linkage, dual training, descriptive design, Philippines

Effectiveness of the School Health Program in the Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines



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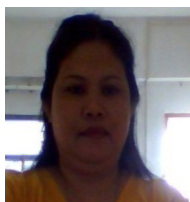
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This study dealt on the extent of effectiveness of the School Health Program in the Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines during the school year 1997-98. The research employed the descriptive survey design. Mean and t-test were used as statistical tools. It involved 324 public elementary school teachers who were randomly selected using stratified random sampling. The study revealed that the school health program often rendered services in the area of health instruction and occasionally in healthful school living and health services. The school health services, health instruction and healthful school living were moderately effective to the pupils. There are significant differences between central and non-central schools in the effectiveness of school health program in all three areas, namely: health instruction, school health services and healthy school living. There are significant differences in the effectiveness of the school health program between primary and intermediate grades along the area of school health services. It was concluded that the School Health Program in the Division of Agusan del Sur, Philippines was more carried out in health instruction. Healthful school living and school health services were less provided. It gives little improvement to the health status, attitudes and behavior of pupils. It is vital to the improvement of the school health program of the entire division since it provided data and information on how effective are the health services in the school. It revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the school health programs. This study served as the groundwork for the school health program in order to attain to its optimum effectiveness for the betterment of the children in the entire division.

Keywords: effectiveness, school health, programs, health instruction, health services, healthful living, descriptive design, Philippines

Ang mga Antas ng Pagtatanong na Napapaloob sa mga Sangguniang Aklat ng Panitikang Filipino



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Ang katanungan ay maghihikayat sa mga estudyanteng maging masigasig at magkakaroon ng interes sa leksyon. Ang pangunahing layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay ang pagsusuri sa pagsasanay na napapaloob sa mga kabanata ng tatlong sangguniang aklat sa Panitikang Filipino. Ang pamamaraang kwalitatibo ang ginagamit sa pagsusuri ng nilalaman bilang pagsiyasat sa mga katanungang napaloob sa mga kabanata sa mga aklat. Tseklist ang ginamit na instrumento sa pananaliksik. Sa pagsusuring istatistikal, ginamit ang "Frequency Counts, Percentages" at "analysis of variance F test". Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na magkaiba ang propayl ng tatlong sangguniang aklat na ginamit, ang antas ng pagtatanong na pag-unawang literal halos ang napapaloob sa bawat kabanata at ang antas ng pagtatanong na pagbibigay-kahulugan, pahinuha, nagpapahalaga, reaksiyon at mataas na antas ng pagtatanong na pinapangkat sa tatlo: pangangatwiran, paglikha at nagpapahalaga. Ang mga sumusunod na konklusyon na may maraming nabuong katanungan at maraming kabanata sa tatlong sangguniang aklat na karamihan ay literal at pagbibigay-kahulugan. Maituturing na kulang ang anim na antas ng pagtatanong sa tatlong sangguniang aklat. Magkaiba ang mga antas ng pagtatanong ang ginamit sa tatlong sangguniang aklat batay sa anim na antas at hindi magkatulad ang dami ng antas nito sa bawat kabanata na binanggit. Inirekomenda na kailangan na ang mga guro sa Filipino ay gagamit sa anim na antas ng pagtatanong at magkaroon ng isang salingkurang-pagsasanay.

Keywords: Panitikan ng Pilipinas, sangguniang aklat, pang-unawang-literal, pagbibigay-kahulugan, pahinuha, nagpapahalaga, reaksiyon at mataas na antas ng pagtatanong

SWaMP (Solid Waste Management Practices) Affecting Water Potability



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The impact of solid waste disposal is more on water resources especially where the resource is used for drinking. The study investigated the solid waste management practices among the five communities in Sogod, Southern Leyte, Philippines. A descriptive analytical type of design was used in this study and laboratory analysis of water samples. It described the potability of water in relation to the respondents waste management practices. The presence of coliforms in the water samples examined indicated contamination of the drinking water in the study area. Hence, water in the said areas not fit for human consumption. The solid waste management practices of the five communities in Sogod in conformity with the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act were not practiced by most of the selected respondents who instead preferred direct dumping method to available space without considering the proximity of the well.

Keywords: Solid waste management, solid waste disposal, potability, coliforms, descriptive design, Philippines

Simulation Model for the Maintenance of Government and Private Facilities in the Philippine Context



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The contrasting practices of private and public institutions affect individuals' motivation to work on the maintenance of its facilities. This paper attempts to develop a model that could predict how many years a facility (private or government) would last based on the given number of assumptions and random data. The study used an experimental design using simulation modeling. Assumptions were formulated to measure different variables. Findings revealed that government facilities tend to deteriorate faster compared to its private counterparts. Government facilities would only last approximately up to six (6) years then reach its critical level. This is due to the assumption that only 40% of government institutions are effective workers. Low percentage of effective workers would translate to less motivation of the worker to pursue any transaction that could possibly help the current state of the facility. On the other hand, more than half of the Private facilities would last more than five years before reaching a critical level. This is due to the assumption that private workers are 20% higher compared to government workers in terms of percentage of effective workers. A highly motivated worker will always be willing to spend time, even extra time, to perform his job. Benign neglect of a less motivated workforce would result to non performance of his assigned task. Therefore, increasing the level of motivation of an employee is the primordial concern of every organization whether private or public because an increase of well motivated and effective workforce would encourage everyone to help maintain and to extend the life of every facility.

Keywords: Facilities maintenance management, maintenance, government and private facilities, simulation modeling, Philippines

Phytochemical Assay and Teratogenic Effect of *Serpentina* (*Ravoulfia Serpentina*) and Pansit-Pansitan (*Peperomia pellucida* Linn.) in Zebra Fish (*Danio rerio*)

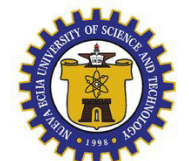


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Philippines are endowed with a wide variety of plants that produce substances of medicinal value. They are widely used in industries to provide us with different products. These are also used as traditional and alternative medicine in the country. Thus, people are continually searching for natural source of safe and nutritious food with bioactivities. This study identified the phytochemical components of *Ravoulfia serpentina* and *Peperomia pellucida* Linn. extracts and evaluated the teratogenic and toxic effects of the extracts through hatchability and mortality of zebra fish (*Dario rerio*) embryo. Phytochemical tests revealed that *Peperomia pellucida* contains alkaloids, tannins and polyphenolic compounds while *Ravoulfi serpentina* only contained flavonoids. Both the *Peperomia pellucida* Linn. and *Ravoulfi serpentina* extracts, at 20% concentration, induced 100% zebra fish (*Dario rerio*) mortality within 48 hours while 50% extract concentration caused mortality at 12 hours. The different teratogenic effects of *Peperomia pellucida* Linn. and *Ravoulfi serpentina* extracts in zebra fish (*Dario rerio*) embryo include head and tail malformations and delayed development. The embryo-toxic effects of the plant extracts were found to be dependent on the dose. As the plant extract concentration increased, the percent hatchability decreased and the teratogenic effects increased.

Keywords: Phytochemistry, *Ravoulfi serpentina*, *Peperomia pellucida* Linn., teratogenic, zebra fish model, hatching, mortality, phytochemical analysis, experimental design, Philippines

Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) and Seaweed (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) Enriched Noodles: Techno-Guide



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Food is one of the basic need for all human beings. With the exponential increase of population, food scarcity has become a real problem. As a result, mass production of food is imminent. This practice has negatively affected the quality of food that led to some health problems. This study proposed the formulation of squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) and seaweed locally known as “guso” (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) enriched noodles for techno-guide. The experimental method was used in conducting this study. The study employed the laboratory techniques and procedure and divided into four treatments. T0 =. T1 =. T2. T3. The study showed that the most preferred squash-seaweed noodle is T2 with a medium low yellow color, good aroma, slightly less moist and tender texture, very pleasant taste, and preferred to have “Like Very Much”. The study concluded that squash and seaweed enriched noodle found to be beneficial, nutritious and effective in reducing the malnutrition problem. The instructional module is hereby recommended for adoption as a Techno-Guide.

Keywords: Food technology, squash (*Cucurbita maxima*), seaweed (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) experimental method, Philippines

Classroom Practices of Teachers and Performance of Fourth Year Students in Social Studies



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Classroom practices are a set of teaching strategies and methods of instruction employed in the classrooms. This study determined the teachers’ classroom practices affecting the students’ performance in Social studies at or Grade 10 students in Sibagat National High School, Philippines. Using the descriptive design, data were obtained through a two-part questionnaire. Pearson Correlation was employed as statistical tool to test the correlation between teachers’ classroom practices and student performance in Social Studies. The study revealed that the teacher respondents self-report indicated an outstanding performance in their lesson planning and instructional materials and assessment of learning, teacher respondents indicated only a very satisfactory performance. On the average, the students perceived all the teachers’ classroom practices very satisfactory in lesson planning strategies, preparation of instructional materials, teaching or instructional strategies and assessment practices. Teachers’ classroom practices were directly associated with the grades of the students in Social Studies. Social Studies employ constructivism in the classroom. The constructivist approach produces positive results on student performance in Social Studies classes wherein most of the students got a grade of 89.

Keywords: Education, classroom practice, Social Studies performance, assessment, descriptive design, Philippines

A Phenomenology on the Use of Energy Healing Among Filipino Cancer Patients



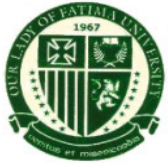
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Complementary and Alternative Medicine as defined in Traditional and Alternative Act of 1997 (RA 8423) is the field of healthcare outside the scope and coverage of conventional medicine, among the modalities used in this treatment is Energy Healing (Eisenberg, 1998). It is an adjunctive treatment that is non-invasive and poses no side effects making it ideal for use in many medical condition including cancer. This study determined the reasons and effect of energy healing among cancer patients. The research utilized a qualitative phenomenological approach. Interviews guided by an aide memoir were conducted with ten key informants. Data collected were condensed to meaning units and coded using Collazi's method that facilitated the creation of three themes and nine subthemes. The three themes created were (1) Quest for Well; (2) Healing from Within; (3) Advancing the practice. From these 3 themes 9 subthemes emerged namely: (1) Survival; (2) Belief; (3) Choice; (4) Physical; (5) Emotional; (6) Spiritual; (7) Adjunct Treatment; (8) Propagating Information; and (9) Competent Healers. Reflections of the study indicated that majority of clients interested in energy healing are uncompromising female professionals who have undergone medical and surgical treatment. Frustration in conventional treatment, medication and personnel together with financial hardships prompts the key informants to try energy healing. The study also revealed that different physiological, psychological and behavioral changes happened to the key informants after energy healing. The study also showed that majority of the key informants agreed that conventional treatment compliments with energy healing. Increasing awareness on energy healing is necessary for both clients and people who never try it.

Keywords: Health Education, energy healing, cancer patients, qualitative method, phenomenology, Philippines

Differentiated Instruction in Teaching Elementary Mathematics



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This study examined the effectiveness of differentiated instruction approach using varied problem solving strategies and tactics in improving Mathematics performance of the Grade Four students of Lawaan Elementary School, Philippines. Specifically, it looked into the math performance of the 98 students in the experimental and control groups, their attitude towards mathematics learning, their parental support and challenges they encountered in learning elementary mathematics. Quantitative and qualitative methods with experimental design were used in the study. Results revealed that the students in the experimental group performed better in math tests and showed a more positive attitude towards the subject than the students in the control group taught in the conventional way. Both groups had supportive parents who helped them in studying and making their Math assignment. The lack of comprehension, choosing the appropriate operation to apply, poor mastery of the basic operations, laziness to read and review, noise made by some students, and time limit for each activity were considered challenges by the students. Students enjoyed doing varied minds-on/hands-on activities in their Math classes. Differentiated instruction approach was effective in improving the Math performance of the students when exposed to varied activities that could be an option in teaching elementary mathematics for better performance.

Keywords: Education, differentiated instruction, Math performance, problem-solving strategies, mixed-method design, Philippines

English Learning Needs, Styles and Preferences of Freshman Maritime Students and Teachers



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This descriptive correlational study determined the relationship between the learning needs, styles and preferences of freshman Maritime students and the teaching needs, styles and preferences of teachers at the University of Cebu-Maritime Education Training Center, Philippines. The needs analysis questionnaire of Clifford Prator and the Learning Style Inventory Questionnaires of Barsch and Haynie, 1995 and Busch et al. were used to collect the data. Students and Teachers viewed English as important in finding a job in the international maritime industry. Understanding spoken English and writing were the two major communication skills which needed to be addressed. The need for vocabulary building and enrichment, the rules of grammar, pronunciation and course-related literature need to be given more emphasis. Both students and teachers were dominantly visual although there is high preference to interesting auditory learning activities. Preference to group work and fun learning environment revealed highly. Although the teachers' perceptions of the students' needs have no bearing on the students' felt needs, similarities in the needs were revealed. Teachers saw the same learning needs as their teaching needs. Teachers have a good perception of their skills there is a need though to focus on improving their understanding of spoken English and their exposure to writing and its mechanics. While the responses on the learning and teaching needs, styles and preferences of both respondents showed a match in a number of activities and conditions in the classroom, the result showed no significant relationship between the students' and teachers' learning and teaching needs, styles and preferences. The students learning needs, styles and preferences were found to be independent from those of the teachers.

Keywords: Education, english learning needs, styles and preferences, Maritime students, teachers, descriptive correlational design, Philippines

The Dynamics of BSED Math Students Migration to other Courses



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Learning is one of the most important activities, it is the application of knowledge, skills, and attributed to provide unique service to meet the educational needs of the individual and of society. The important of mathematics was felt by many people from all walks of life: the students, economist, businessmen, farmers, market vendors, scientist, and men working in different fields. Mathematics, taught to the students, would be major contribution to a child's education realizing the value of this subject area in life of everyone, teachers, and all those concerned in education, thus this study will investigate on the reasons for BSED Math student's migration to other courses. The study employed a mixed quantitative and qualitative research design, will gather information and describe the learners and teachers towards the teaching and learning affective responses regarding the affective dimension in teaching and learning tertiary mathematics. The findings revealed that the respondents needs an instructional materials that meets their needs, electronic resources that will enhance transformative learning with the conducive environment and facilities. More qualified mathematics professors and curriculum revisit.

Keywords: Migrate to other courses, GWA, Job interest, Instructional Initiatives (EVSU –OCC Ormoc city Phils.)

Status of Electrical Engineering Laboratory Management of a State University



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For years laboratory has evolve into great heights. Its evolution has catered not just to the needs of a very young minds thirst for science but also their need for excellence in application for our world's better future. That is why in each evaluation we find ways to properly manage each individuals both protégée and mentor the instrument and workplace not just for new trends but also to prevent accidents that may cause uncertainty. This study shows and enhance the capabilities of a state university so young among its five satellites. The purpose of this study was to assess the management of the Electrical Engineering Laboratory of Eastern Visayas State University- Ormoc City Campus, Philippines based on the standards set by the Commission on Higher Education Memorandum Order 34 series 2008. The study identified the status of the management of the laboratory and the degree of extent of the problem encountered in the management of the laboratory in the following categories: Operation, Personnel, Equipment, Facilities and Machines, Maintenance and Safety. The study used the weighted mean formula. Based on the results of the interpretation of the data gathered from the informants on the status of the existing laboratory facilities of the Electrical Engineering of Eastern Visayas State University – Ormoc City Campus is generally inadequate. There is a need to improve the capacity of the rooms, spaces for laboratory exercises, guidelines, and training for laboratory personnel, concern on maintenance and safety and manual guide for laboratory users. The result of the study shall serve as the bases for the effective management of current and future EVSU laboratories.

Keywords: Electrical Engineering Laboratory Management, laboratory, faculty, status, problem encountered, descriptive design, Philippines

Teacher Competencies in the Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) in the Teaching Learning Process and its Plausible Effect to Students' DRRM Awareness and Practice



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This study examined the teacher competencies of the integration of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) in the Teaching Learning Process and its Plausible Effect to Students' DRRM Awareness and Practices in the Division of Agusan del Sur. Five (5) research questions were used to guide the study to a rational conclusion. Descriptive survey method was adopted in which Instructional Supervision and Students' Academic Performance Questionnaire were used to obtain relevant data from 426 School Heads of Agusan del Sur using the simple random sampling techniques. Pearson product moment correlation statistics (Pearson r) and t-test at 0.05 level of significance were used to analyze the data generated and answer the research questions. The study show that regular visitation/inspection by the school administrators, observing classes, checking of lesson plans and inspection of classroom essentials and records have significant correlation with the teachers' integration in the teaching and learning. Recommendations like proper alignment of government policies with educational needs of teachers' capacity development and proper evaluation of school administrative procedures were expected for remediation.

Keywords: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction Management, teacher, competencies, effect to students' DRRM awareness and practice, descriptive design, Philippines

Personality Problems of Students in Davao City, Philippines



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This study examined the personality problems of students in Davao City Philippines considering the following dimensions: (a) students' personal relationship; (b) school relationship; (c) family relationship; (d) social relationship; (e) mass media and technology and (f) sexual behavior. It compared the perception of the personality problems of the students according to the following variables: (1) gender; (2) religion and (c) parents' educational attainment. There were 370 college students as respondents of the study. Majority of the respondents were the researcher's students under his subjects' taught during the first semester, first term for the School Year 2015-2016 of the University of Mindanao, Davao City, Philippines. Using the descriptive design method, a researcher-made questionnaire was used as data gathering tool. Mean, standard deviation, t-test and F-test were used as statistical tools of the study. The result showed mark differences on student personal differences. There were differences also on students-school relationship and students-family relationships. However, in terms of social relationship, mass media and technology and sexual behavior showed a significant difference. Further, there were no significant differences on the personality problems of the respondents according to gender, religion and its educational attainment.

Keywords: Social sciences, personality problem, college students, descriptive design, Philippines

Understanding Global Ethical Issues of HIV-AIDS of Selected Asian Countries and Its Implication to International Relations



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The study attempted to understand global ethical issues of HIV-AIDS program of selected Asian countries to international relations. Global ethical practices include character and moral standard of people who are directly or indirectly involved or have participated on how to address HIV-AIDS epidemic. The study focused on how ethics and character manipulate the HIV-AIDS testing, treatment and research. The countries under this study are: 1) Burma, 2) Brunei; 3) Bangladesh; 4) Bhutan; 5) China; 6) Afghanistan; 7) Yemen; 8) Qatar; 9) Oman; 10) Bahrain. . These are developing countries in South, East and Middle East regions of Asia have very strong political, economic, social and cultural backgrounds. Hence, they have different ethical dimensions, in the same manner, the HIV-AIDS number of cases could have been a result of these countries' intervention or lack thereof, in addressing health issues confronting the HIV-AIDS epidemic. The study is a literature review using a narrative approach through research from the different internet sources, books and other printed materials. Global ethical practices and narratives from the selected countries under study showed that these countries have their own ethical practices and issues as far as HIV-AIDS was concerned. They have promoted ethical practices and HIV-AIDS programs and the protection of privacy of HIV-ADS victims. This study implied that international relations especially among Asians nations should adhere to global standards on Ethical Dimension HIV-AIDS testing, treatment and research.

Keywords: HIV-AIDS, global ethical issues, Asian countries, international relations,

Solo Based-Cognition Levels of Inductive and Deductive Reasoning in Geometry



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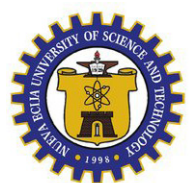
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This investigation analyzed the cognition levels in reasoning of the 27 top performing prospective mathematics teachers enrolled in the school year 2010-2011 from three prestigious universities in Cebu City, Philippines, distributed as follows: (a) University of San Carlos (n=9), (b) Cebu Normal University (n=8), and (c) the University of the Visayas (n=10). Utilization of clustering technique with Wards Method and a modified SOLO Taxonomy cognition level rubric assisted in unfolding the cognition levels for inductive and deductive reasoning ability. The uni-structural and multi-structural levels were mostly apparent in inductive reasoning, while the uni-structural was mostly demonstrated in deductive reasoning, although four levels were observed in the latter form of reasoning. The third level of their deductive ability was considered as the amalgamation of the last two levels of the SOLO Taxonomy namely: the relational and the extended abstract levels. A trend of cognition indicated conceptualization gap that obstruct success. Those who were not successful in lower level tasks were not effective in higher level tasks.

Keywords: Cognition, deductive, inductive, level, SOLO, taxonomy, Philippines

In Vitro Inhibitory Activity of *Hylocereus polyrhizus* (Dragon Fruit) Extraction in Blood Coagulation



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This study investigated whether *Hylocereus polyrhizus* or dragon fruit contains phytochemicals that can prevent the excessive clotting of blood. It identified the phytochemicals present in the fruit flesh and peel of dragon fruit and explored the anticoagulant activity of *Hylocereus polyrhizus* extracts on human blood. In vitro coagulation assays such as activated partial thromboplastin time (aptt) test and the prothrombin time (pt) test were used on both the untreated and treated blood samples of healthy volunteer donors. The hot water fruit flesh and peel extracts, as shown in the results of aptt test, inhibits the intrinsic pathway or the contact activation process of blood coagulation. On the other hand, from the results of the pt test, only the fruit flesh extract can delay the process of blood clotting in the extrinsic pathway.

Keywords: Blood coagulation, *Hylocereus polyrhizus*, dragon fruit, in vitro inhibitory activity, experimental design, Philippines

Reading Ability of Grade VI Indigenous Pupils: Problems and Intervention Plan



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The study investigated the reading ability levels of Grade VI indigenous pupils in San Francisco District III, San Francisco, Agusan del Sur, Philippines. It also examined the specific reading problems of indigenous pupils in word recognition and reading comprehension. The study employed descriptive qualitative method of research. A validated research survey questionnaire made by the researcher was utilized in the data gathering. Descriptive statistics such as frequency count percentage weighted mean were used. The findings show that the reading ability level of Grade VI indigenous pupils in terms of word recognition and comprehension skills were in frustration level. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the indigenous Grade VI pupils were slow in reading and their competencies in both word recognition and reading comprehension were not fully developed. The specific word recognition problems of Grade VI Indigenous pupils were omission, repetition reversal, mispronunciation, substitution and insertion. In reading comprehension, the pupils have difficulty in making inferences, predicting outcomes, summarizing ideas, and getting the main idea. An intervention plan was formulated which focused on the reading intervention strategies to address the reading of indigenous pupils on word recognition and reading comprehension.

Keywords: Word recognition and comprehension, indigenous pupils, reading ability, intervention plan, descriptive design, Philippines

Disaster Management and Resiliency of the Local Government Unit of Compostela, Philippines



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Constant typhoons and floods had exposed the vulnerability of the disaster risk and reduction management of local government units and such untold miseries are an inescapable effect of ill preparedness. While disaster cannot be prevented, measures can be taken to reduce the possibility of trouble. Data from the Office of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) revealed that in 2014, the Municipality of Compostela has been awarded with the "Seal of Disaster Preparedness" (SDP) on flood. Thus, this captures the interest of the researcher to determine indicators of the local government unit's disaster management that predict disaster resiliency to the major natural disasters occurring in the Municipality of Cordillera for the last five years which include flooding and typhoon. This study employed the descriptive correlation design as the overall scheme in the conduct of the study. Specifically, Regression Analysis was utilized using disaster resiliency as the outcome variable and disaster management in terms of leadership structure, guide to action management, disaster preparedness and partnerships and volunteerism as predictors.

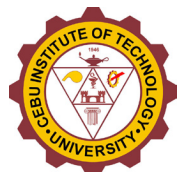
Keywords: Disaster management, disaster resiliency, Regression Analysis, descriptive-correlational design, Philippines

Environmental Impact of Tourism to Coastal Resources



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The study was conducted to track and monitor the environmental compliance of the resorts against the standard of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) particularly its implementing agency, the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB). This study attempted to answer a wide range of questions dealing with the environmental compliance of a resort, particularly on the ECC checklist- a standard form from EMB 7. The study employed the descriptive method of research. The study revealed that resorts have partially complied with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The resorts have partially complied with the requirements in the EMP, viz.: Contingency/Emergency Response Plan, Risk Management Program and Impact Mitigating Measures. The resorts have also partially complied with the requirements in the Complaints Management, viz.: Communication with the Complainant/Public, and Complaint Documentation. Based on this study, a proposed action plan was formulated and used as guide to resort owners to mitigate climate change. The proposed plan envisions that coastal resources of Lapu-Lapu City, Philippines will not deteriorate and/or be damaged but rather enhanced in its productivity underpinned by strong partnerships among resort owners, the community, the government and the tourism sector.

Keywords: Environmental compliance, complaint documentation, resort productivity, multi-sectoral partnership, complaints management, climate change, descriptive design, Philippines

Food Safety Practices of Selected Ambulant Street Food Vendors in Cebu City, Philippines



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Busy people resort to ready-to-eat food instead of preparing food themselves. Street foods, which are economical and ready-to-eat foods are prepared and sold along Colon Street, Cebu City, Philippines which is the hub of all public transportation in the City. The study determined food safety compliance of Ambulant Street Food Vendors ASFV) as mandated by the Food Safety Act of 2013. The study is important because unsafe food handling and preparation is a common cause of foodborne illness. This study focused on the demographics, food safety, personal hygiene, and waste management practices of the ten selected ASFV in Colon Street, Cebu City, Philippines. The data gathered used to determine the best practices of ASFV. Face to face interview was conducted. It was discovered that an average of 70% of food safety, personal hygiene and waste management practices were not in adherence with the Food Safety Act of 2013. It is recommended that the city government strictly implement the regulations on Food Safety for ASFV to ensure safety of the consumers.

Keywords: Street foods, foodborne illness, ambulant street food vendor, Food Safety Act of 2013, descriptive design, Philippines

Pedagogical Competencies of Intermediate Mathematics Teachers and Achievement Level of Pupils



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Mathematics is the language of science. The learning of Mathematics depends on the way it is presented to the learner, the way the learner actively interact with the learning experiences presented to him and the environment within which takes place. The study determined the pedagogical capabilities of Mathematics teachers and achievement level of pupils of Hinatuan North District, Division of Surigao del Sur, Philippines. The descriptive research designed was employed in this study. The closed form research-based questionnaire was the main tool used, aided by an informal interview to make the responses vivid and relevant. The second instrument, the result of the achievement test was taken from Module 3 of the District Educational Management Information System. The result revealed that there is a significant differences between the professional preparation profile of teachers, the pedagogical capabilities of teachers in teaching Mathematics, the problem encountered by the teachers and the achievement level of pupils. The study concluded that the Mathematics teachers in the intermediate have a minimum potential to teach Mathematics. It recommended the intermediate teachers should continue to enhance their pedagogical capabilities regarding current strategies and teaching styles to be employed.

Keywords: Education, pedagogical capabilities of teachers, achievement level of pupils, mathematics teachers, descriptive design, Philippines

Tracer Study of Business Administration Graduates in a University



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Employability has become a pervasive preoccupation in the global labor and educational markets thus placing individuals to be in a constant stage of development and to revamp their skill-set seamlessly to negotiate their perpetual shift from one job or organization to another. At the same time, demand-side labor market policies have been viewed as rubber-stamping work's ephemerality and precariousness in an era, which keenly acclaims employability as the answer to many of society's ills. This study aimed to determine the employability of graduates of the University of Cebu Graduate School, Business Administration program. The study employed descriptive survey method to 76 graduates, which are selected using purposive random sampling. The gathered data were treated using simple percentage, and rank. The study revealed that respondents do advanced studies for professional development and promotion. Majority declared that the jobs they occupied are relevant to the curriculum they have in college. It was concluded that graduates of the Master of Business Administration are employable to managerial, consultancy or expert technical positions is mainly anchored on the competencies required for the positions such as communication skills, human relation skills, critical thinking skills, planning and decision-making skills which can be more enhanced in the offering of the course. The researchers recommend that the proposed action plan be employed.

Keywords: Social Sciences, tracer study, employability, business administration, descriptive study, Philippines

Relationship of Consciousness Quotient to Emotional Interest of Selected Senior College Students



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This study intended to find out the effects of the consciousness quotient to the emotional interest in life of the senior college student in Kolehiyo ng Lungsod ng Lipa, Lipa City, Philippines with the end view of giving implications of the consciousness quotient to the senior college students' emotional interest in life. The study utilized the descriptive method of research. The respondents of the study were 100 purposively sampled senior college students of Kolehiyo ng Lungsod ng Lipa (KLL). Findings revealed that the respondents had a high level of physical awareness, mental consciousness, emotional consciousness, social-relational consciousness, and self-consciousness. Moreover, there was also a high level of effect of their consciousness level to their self-awareness, emotional management, empathy, interpersonal skills, and self-motivation. There was a significant relationship found between the profile of the respondents and their consciousness quotient level as well as between the levels of consciousness quotient to their emotional interest in life. A set of guidelines for adolescents in entering into an intimate relationship as they transition from adolescence to adulthood has been proposed.

Keywords: Consciousness quotient, emotional interest, college students, Descriptive design, Philippines

Assessment of Double Shifting Classes in Relation to the Academic Performance of Grade 7 Students in TLE Subject in the Selected Public Secondary Schools



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The study utilized the descriptive method of research which involves the collection and analysis of data test the hypothesis and answer the questions concerning the study. The respondents of the study are Grade 7 students from four public secondary high schools in Lipa City Division, Philippines with school shifting schedules. The questionnaire was the major instrument used in gathering data which is divided into two parts, the profile of the respondents, and the questionnaire proper. Data were gathered through conducting the survey to selected respondents using the questionnaire prepared by the researchers. Findings revealed that majority of the respondents are scheduled in the morning shift. Most of the respondents have an academic grade of between 76 and 80 in TLE in the first quarter and second quarter, and academic grade of between 81 and 85 in the third quarter. There is a significant difference between on the assessments of the academic performance of Grade 7 students when group according to respondents with those scheduled in the morning having relatively higher performance.

Keywords: Education, double shifting class schedules, academic performance, TLE subject, descriptive design, Philippines

Young Criminologists in the Teaching Practice: Plight and Aspirations



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The main purpose of this phenomenological study was to ascertain the plight and aspirations of young criminologists who were engaged in teaching practice. The research utilized qualitative research methods using the phenomenological approach. It involved ten research participants, and all of them were connected in the different higher education institutions (HEIs) within Central Visayas region. The collection of information techniques used was in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. The results revealed, and the research participants themselves confessed their plight in teaching practice, and they also shared the aspirations in their career. There were seven main themes surfaced for the plight of young criminologists and were categorized to personal and professional plight. For the aspirations, there were two main themes surfaced and were categorized as professional and personal growth; and support to enhance teaching competence. Based on the results of the study conducted the following were offered: The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) should strictly implement the Commission on Higher Education Memorandum Order (CMO) 21 series of 2005, closely and regularly monitor the higher educational institutions' (HEIs) compliance to CHED minimum standard. The HEIs should provide more teaching career enhancement programs for young criminologists. The Quality Education through continuous improvement on the core areas of the criminology and criminal justice education program like the faculty, the instruction, the library and the laboratory areas and to reach up to standards that exceed the minimum required by government agencies and instrumentalities.

Keywords: Criminology, teaching practice, plight aspirations, qualitative study, Philippines

Green Practices of Selected Fine Dining Restaurants in Highly Urbanized Cities in Cebu



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Green practices tend to affect the restaurant business. This study assessed and compared the green practices of the selected fine dining restaurants in highly urbanized cities in Cebu, Philippines. Concerned areas include the profile of the informants, years of business operation, capitalization, seating capacity, cuisine and the extent of implementation on green practices. Informants constituting restaurant employees provided inputs on energy efficiency, water conservation and waste management. Descriptive method was utilized in gathering the data. All of the participants were college graduates and have been in the service for at least three years. The study discovered that green practices in energy efficiency, water conservation and waste management are fully implemented in the cities of Cebu, Mandaue and Lapu-Lapu respectively. The above findings indicate that the restaurants were not only aware of green practices but also supported the local government in promoting sustainable development. It is recommended that a sustainability plan be formulated and implemented to address the aspects of their operations that have the most critical impact on the environment. This plan may include reward and incentives systems towards productivity and efficiency in the matter of green dining practices.

Keywords: Green Practices, fine dining restaurants, hospitality management, environmental impact, Philippines

Practicum in Hospitality Industry:BSHRM Student Experience



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The practicum program tends to affect the employability skills of the students. This study determined the experiences of the BSHRM students during their practicum program. There were informants who were exposed in the local industries and three of them were sent to different affiliated hotels in the United States of America. Qualitative method of research was used to conduct the study, supplemented by unstructured intensive interview and anecdotal accounts of the informants. Based on the responses of the informants, some of them experienced challenging transitions from the school to industry environment. Among the expectations that were fulfilled are the basic technical skills, teamwork and the observance and practice of Quality Standards. The expectations that were not met include workplace communications, the proficiency of the industry's latest technology, especially those that were used in the front office management and reservation department, and the complaint management skills. The study concluded affirming the importance of the industry training and further recommends that training institutions should structure the curricula in accordance with the present needs of the industry. Employability skills should also be embedded not only in one module but must be integrated throughout the curriculum at all levels.

Keywords: Tourism Industry, hospitality, practicum training, hoteliers, qualitative design, Philippines

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Development of a Secured, Scalable and Cost-efficient Smart Home System



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People are very busy nowadays and most of the time people forget things like turning on or off electrical devices at home. These devices consume energy and could cause household fires, thus this study is intended to develop a home automation system that is capable of securing and controlling devices at home. More specifically, the study intended to find out if, and how the smart home system will improve the lives for certain groups of people. The descriptive survey method was used. The researcher used Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC). A prototype was created with a Global system for mobile communication (GSM) shield, radio frequency and an Arduino-compatible microcontroller programmed to interpret the text that is being transmitted by using a cellular phone. The study discovered that the home automation system helped the homeowners save both time and money. The study also revealed that majority of the informants are interested in the smart home system and security system to be installed in their homes. The study concluded that the use of an affordable smart home system will help the homeowners, helpers, persons with disabilities (PWD), and researchers in making their time more productive by having the homes secured and automated.

Keywords: Electronics engineering, home automation system, System Development Life Cycle, prototype, Philippines.

Where are the Graduates of University of Cebu's Teacher Education?



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The graduate employability has become an increasingly important issue for higher education over the past 20 years with universities under increasing pressure to address employability in the curriculum. However, approaches to enhancing and embedding employability vary widely across the sector, and there is the lack of consensus on how best to approach this aspect of students' development. This study determined the employability of the graduates of University of Cebu Graduate School Education program. This study utilized the descriptive research design adopting the Commission on Higher Education Tracer Survey questionnaire. The gathered data were statistically treated using frequency, simple percentage, and rank. The respondents were the 59 graduates who were chosen using purposive sampling. The study revealed that majority (58.06%) of the respondents were promoted after completing their Graduate School studies, and only (41.93%) indicated that there was no improvement regarding ranking after completing their Graduate degree course. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents are into jobs which are in line in their field of specialization. The skills they learned and acquired both in college and graduate studies are aptly used in their work, a strong indication of the relevance of the degree offered by the University. It posits the concept that completing graduate school studies merits promotion in their chosen field consequently, plays a significant increase in their income leading to a better living condition of the respondents. The researchers recommend for further studies to supplement the preliminary findings.

Keywords: Tracer Study, graduates, teacher education, descriptive study, Philippines

Employable Skills for Hospitality Graduates as Perceived among Hotel Supervisors



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Graduates of hospitality management in the twenty first century are facing an increasing competitive and unstable employment market thus it is critical that they be equipped with skills that enable them to maximize their full potential. This study relate to employers perceived of Hotel and Restaurant Management graduate skills, understand what industry needs from education and has education is accomplishing its objectives to prepare qualified graduate for the changing hospitality industry in the Philippines and it determine the factor that measures the employable skills of the hotel. In the context of the findings of the study, the author concluded that the most employable skills as perceived among hotel supervisors in three departments, namely: Housekeeping Department, Front Office Department and Food and Beverage Department were Front Office Operational Ability, Leadership skills, Communication skills, Cooperative team building, Critical thinking ability, Hands – on experience and Strategic planning were the seven employable skills possessing a most or greatly important need for hotel supervisors. However Restaurant Operational Management, Handling difficult people, Problem solving and identification and interrelationship possess moderately important than their ability to perform the skills while Lodging Administration, Negotiating Skills, Computer Application and Finance and Accounting. Interestingly all four of the lowest rated employable skills in the hospitality industry are cornerstones taught and it should still be retained because of its important ratings among hotel supervisors.

Keywords: employable skills, hospitality graduates, hotel supervisor

Models of Effectiveness for Teacher Education Institution (TEI) on Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET)



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The performance of a Teacher Education Institution (TEI) on the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) always give a concluding impression on what kind of institution it is in the community. The rate of the TEI in the LET defined its effectiveness as an institution. An analysis on the school performance utilizing 419 LET takers of 2009 to 2014 of USEP Tagum using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with three major variables being considered namely: Placement and Academic performance, National Competency Based Teacher Standard (NCBTS), and Student Learning Support System was endeavored on this study. Results of the investigation revealed that the three independent variable overall means are all high level while the LET performance is moderate. Furthermore, the following indicators have shown correlation to school effectiveness: for Placement and Academic performance on the indicators entrance examination rating, high school grade point average and professional education grade performance, for NCBTS indicators community linkages and personal growth and professional development, and student support system indicators on support for transition and community outreach, involvement and support. The resulting models of this study are highly recommended as a strategy in improving school effectiveness on LET performance.

Keywords: Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET), placement and academic performance, National Competency Based Teacher Standard (NCBTS), student learning support system, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), Philippines

Computer Aided Shape Tutorial Using Feature Extraction and Neural Network



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This study focused on the development of a system that could teach kids ages 4-6 years old to draw five shapes namely circle, oblong, triangle, square and rectangle. It is a computer aided tutorial using feature extraction and feed forward multi-layered neural network using back propagation. The system has the ability to recognize freehand drawing into its shape category. Input is captured using digitizing tablet and pen or any computer pointing device and stored as bitmap in the computer. Some image processing algorithms like binarization, corner and edge detection helps extract features like circularity, corners, sides, lengths, radius and elongation. The extracted features are fed to a neural network with 8-input, 5-hidden and 3-output layers for training. A prerecorded instruction to draw shapes is given to the user randomly. During the execution of the program, the user draws a freehand shape drawing using the pen and the neural network will evaluate its correctness. Experimentation shows that it is 95% accurate. Setting the most appropriate learning rates will make it more effective. For future work of this study, one must consider more features, complex shapes, identification of the specific triangle types, 4-sided polygon types like rhombus, trapezoid and create a mobile version.

Keywords: Education, computer aided shape tutorial, back propagation, neural network, Philippines

