

Philippine *Conference* **on Interdisciplinary** *Research*



N Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines

November 4-7, 2015

**Theme: “Role and Contribution
of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education”**



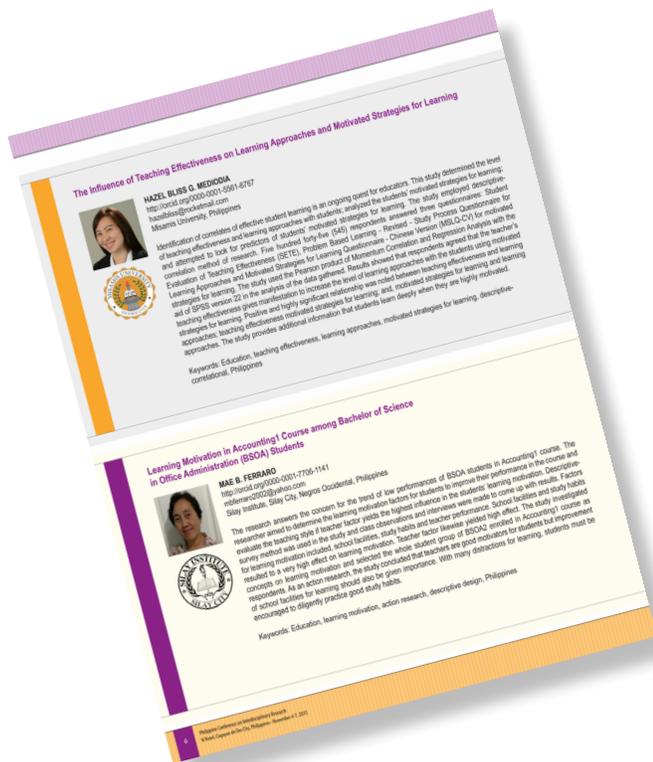
VISION

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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MESSAGE



Dear Distinguished Guests and Participants

First of all, I would like to welcome you for joining this great event held in Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, November 4-7, 2015. The International Association of Scholarly Publishers, Editors, and Reviewers (IASPER) has been one of the best arenas for intellectuals and researchers, and very specially for those who have been preoccupied with the duties of writing, editing, reviewing, and publishing research articles in international academic journals.

Secondly, IASPER and the staff would also like to express our gratitude and appreciation to you all for your enthusiasm to get involved in this academic activity. The theme as selected for the present agenda is “The Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education.” There are some key points that must be highlighted based on the theme and its meaning behind it.

Interdisciplinary research can lead us into having broad mindedness and full consideration in overcoming any problems that are surrounding our lives. Without having broad mindedness, we may not get comprehensive approach to solving the problems we have been encountered so far. There is no single tactic. There is no single strategy. And, there is no single approach to handling any problem comprehensively. Any problem must be affected by many factors and these factors may take several approaches derived from different perspectives. That is why we have IASPER today with the theme above.

In higher education level with its complex and turbulent problems, it is impossible for us as the academicians, intellectuals, and the policy makers, to be able to tackle any problems without considering other disciplines for making the best result. By multidisciplinary research, we mean that we cannot stand alone in solving the problems we have in our lives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There have been some academicians and consultants in education innovation and strategy so far. They have found that in the level of Higher Education institutions, most universities or colleges have been trying to widen their horizon. They do not only have their students in their own countries, but also try to have their students in other countries. They want to expand their student body by grabbing the students internationally. I believe that this is the era of Higher Education Institution Level to be aware of their potentiality.

Recently, it was found (Dr. Piere Patie, Educon, Singapore 2015) that in terms of students of international universities or colleges, they have even mapped the “markets.” What surprised me is that in Asean level, the Philippines and Indonesia are considered to be the biggest market. They can—in about 30 years ahead— try to have their market base in the Philippines and Indonesia, as suggested in that mapping. It is really wonderful for the intellectuals and policy makers in these two countries. We must take this opportunity.

In the level of Asia, there will be India, China, Africa, and still Indonesia and the Philippines having been marked as the potential market (in terms of students as their student intake). This means that, both in Asean and Asian levels, our countries—the Philippines and Indonesia—are still the best area for penetration.

In the case above, I am very glad to hear that IASPER—with its staff—have been involved in Oro Chamber, and even it has been certified with Chamber President's Signature in the certificate. This is the first step for this organization to get involved in its role for expanding the activities to be not only as the event organizer and training center but also as the mediator for all HEIs to make brighter prospects in the future. Producing more research and publishing the results can be the best strategy to document our findings, and therefore, for our steps as based on the results, to go ahead to define what needs to be addressed after this.

In that situation, the multidisciplinary research and the researchers, writers, editors, reviewers, and also scholarly publishers should struggle to get not only acquainted one another but involved in searching for the best strategy and approach for innovation. By doing so, we can enhance our potential or expertise to deepen our knowledge and widen our horizon.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Finally, I would also like to thank Dr. Genaro V. Japos, the President of IAMURE and the Board of Directors of IASPER, for his endless advocacy and supports given to us. Also, for the IASPER staff in the Philippines who have been so enthusiastically to make this event well-organized. Without their supports, it is impossible for us to have gathered in this beneficial forum. The best of all and good luck.





Dr. DJUWARI

President of IASPER,
Country Representative of IAMURE for Indonesia,
Advisor of Indonesia Association of Press and Media Publication
and Journalists (HIPSI) East Java, Indonesia,
Director of Language Laboratory, STIE Perbanas, Surabaya, Indonesia.



MESSAGE



Welcome to Cagayan de Oro, Philippines!

Welcome to the International Association of Scholarly Publishers, Editors and Reviewers, Inc first scientific conference which bears the theme “The Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research in Higher Education”. The promotion of interdisciplinary research is a step higher than multidisciplinary research because disciplines will synergy and blend with others to create new solutions to research problems.

I congratulate Dr. Djuwari of STIE Perbanas, Surabaya, Indonesia who is the President of IASPER and Emmylou Virtudazo, the Executive Director, for organizing this conference and for putting up training activities for the remaining part of the year. I also commend the presenters and their institutions for supporting them, and the judges as well. I also commend Dr Bernard Lunar for being the keynote speaker.

IASPER is a great forum for discussion of new research findings, and issues and concerns involving academic publishing, peer review and the editorial boards. I am happy of the excitement it generates from these three sectors in the academic community.

I urge researchers and scientists to support fully the activities of IASPER and I pray for its sustainability and relevance.

True to its image, Cagayan de Oro is a City of Golden Friendship. Explore the sights, sounds and scents of the local people, culture, and ecotourism!



Genaro V. JaPOS

GENARO V. JAPOS, PhD

President

Philippine Association of Institutions for Research



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research

Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines · November 4-7, 2015

Theme: "Role and Contribution of Interdisciplinary Research to Higher Education"

DAY 1 • Nov. 4, 2015 Arrival of the Participants

DAY 2 • Nov. 5, 2015

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Registration

9:01 - 9:05 a.m. Invocation

9:06 - 9:15 a.m. National Anthem of the Philippines
National Anthem of Indonesia

9:16 - 9:23 a.m. Welcome Address and Declaration
of the Opening of the Conference
PROF. DR. DJUWARI
President
International Association of Scholarly
Publishers, Editors & Reviewers
Director of Language Laboratory
STIE Perbanas Surabaya, Indonesia

9:24 - 9:31 a.m. Declaration: Synthesis of Abstracts
MS. EMMYLOU A. VIRTUDAZO
Executive Director
International Association of Scholarly
Publishers, Editors & Reviewers

9:32 - 9:40 a.m. Presentation of Delegates

9:41 - 9:45 a.m. Introduction of the Keynote Speaker

9:46 - 10:15 a.m. Keynote Address
DR. BERNARDO C. LUNAR
De La Salle Lipa

10:16 - 10:30 a.m. Pictorials - Participants by Institution

10:31 - 12:00 n.n. Paper Presentations

12:01 - 1:30 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

1:31 - 5:00 p.m. Paper Presentations

DAY 3 • Nov. 6, 2015

8:00 - 8:30 a.m. Registration

8:30 - 8:35 a.m. Invocation

8:36 - 8:42 a.m. Message
DR. FLORCELITA G. ZAMORA
School Director
Silay Institute

8:43-9:20 a.m. Keynote Address
NEIL ANGELO S. ABREO
Davao Medical School Foundation

9:21-9:50 a.m. Plenary
GENARO V. JAPOS
President. IAMURE Multidisciplinary Research

9:51 - 12:00 n.n. Paper Presentations

12:01 - 1:30 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

1:31 - 4:50 p.m. Paper Presentations

4:51 - 5:20 p.m. Awarding of Certificates to the Participants
Awarding of Winners
Best Abstract Award
IASPER Best Publishable Paper for 2015

5:21 - 5:30 p.m. Photo Session

DAY 4 • Nov. 7, 2015 Individual Exploration of Cagayan de Oro City

Philippine Conference on Interdisciplinary Research
Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines · November 4-7, 2015

BEST PUBLISHABLE PAPER



GARRY D. LASAGA

University of Southern Mindanao

Title of Study: **In Vitro Anthelmintic Efficacy of Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) and Tuba-Tuba (*Jatropha curcas*) Extracts against Large Stomach Worm (*Haemonchus contortus*)**

BEST ABSTRACT AWARD

BEST ABSTRACT FOR EDUCATION

JUNALYN A. OLLANAS-MUÑOZ

Misamis University

Title of Study: **Measures of Effective Instructional Supervision: An Exploratory Factor Analysis**



BEST ABSTRACT
FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

MA. LOURDES P. APEGO

Saint Joseph Institute of Technology

Title of Study: **Adherence to the Code of Ethics of the Mass Media Practitioners of Butuan City and their Performance**



The Influence of Teaching Effectiveness on Learning Approaches and Motivated Strategies for Learning



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Identification of correlates of effective student learning is an ongoing quest for educators. This study determined the level of teaching effectiveness and learning approaches with students; analyzed the students' motivated strategies for learning; and attempted to look for predictors of students' motivated strategies for learning. The study employed descriptive-correlation method of research. Five hundred forty-five (545) respondents answered three questionnaires: Student Evaluation of Teaching Effectiveness (SETE), Problem Based Learning - Revised - Study Process Questionnaire for Learning Approaches and Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire - Chinese Version (MSLQ-CV) for motivated strategies for learning. The study used the Pearson product of Momentum Correlation and Regression Analysis with the aid of SPSS version 22 in the analysis of the data gathered. Results showed that respondents agreed that the teacher's teaching effectiveness gives manifestation to increase the level of learning approaches with the students using motivated strategies for learning. Positive and highly significant relationship was noted between teaching effectiveness and learning approaches; teaching effectiveness motivated strategies for learning; and, motivated strategies for learning and learning approaches. The study provides additional information that students learn deeply when they are highly motivated.

Keywords: Education, teaching effectiveness, learning approaches, motivated strategies for learning, descriptive-correlational, Philippines

Learning Motivation in Accounting1 Course among Bachelor of Science in Office Administration (BSOA) Students



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The research answers the concern for the trend of low performances of BSOA students in Accounting1 course. The researcher aimed to determine the learning motivation factors for students to improve their performance in the course and evaluate the teaching style if teacher factor yields the highest influence in the students' learning motivation. Descriptive-survey method was used in the study and class observations and interviews were made to come up with results. Factors for learning motivation included, school facilities, study habits and teacher performance. School facilities and study habits resulted to a very high effect on learning motivation. Teacher factor likewise yielded high effect. The study investigated concepts on learning motivation and selected the whole student group of BSOA2 enrolled in Accounting1 course as respondents. As an action research, the study concluded that teachers are good motivators for students but improvement of school facilities for learning should also be given importance. With many distractions for learning, students must be encouraged to diligently practice good study habits.

Keywords: Education, learning motivation, action research, descriptive design, Philippines

Perceptions of Students in the Use of Social Media Networking Platforms in the Teaching-Learning Process



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The purpose of this study was to investigate students' perceptions on the available e-learning system and adopting social media networking platforms as university main platform or college e-learning. It also explored the effective use of social networking tools. The study and its respondents was conducted in five (5) State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) including its satellite campuses in CARAGA Region. It employs Simple Random Sampling for student-respondents since each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance. Frequency, Percentage and Average was used to determine the descriptive interpretation of some socio-demographic data of student respondents. Result reveals that the respondents agree in all the enumerated guiding principles in education and it has no effect on students' perception both towards current e-learning system and in the required skills in effective social networking. Findings of this study indicate that students' satisfaction was in a moderately positive level of the available social media networking tools as an educational platform. It also shows that female students are more skillful than males and ready for using social networking tools. This research finding concludes that students preferred social networking as an educational platform compared to other e-learning system.

Keywords: Social media networking tools and platforms, e-learning system, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), guiding principles in education, descriptive, Philippines

Andragogical Competence of Implementers, Learners' Learning Experience and Alternative Learning System (ALS) Outcomes



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Adult learning is given premium due to global competitiveness in world economy that requires different skills to compete. This study investigated the relationship of the andragogical competence of Alternative Learning System (ALS) implementers, learners' learning experience and ALS learning outcome and the factors that can predict ALS learning outcomes in the Division of Iligan City during Calendar Year 2013. There were 80 ALS implementers and 337 ALS learners who responded to the research instruments. Data were collected, encoded and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 18.0), Minitab (Version 16), and Microsoft Excel Data Analysis Tool-Pack. Statistical test was performed using cronbach alpha pegged at 0.07 level of significance. Results showed that andragogical competence of Alternative Learning System implementers as to occupational competence, professional and personal characteristics and punctuality and attendance was outstanding. ALS learners have very good andragogical learning experience as to motivation, experience, need to know, readiness and self-directiveness. Essay performance of the students was fair. ALS learning outcome was significantly correlated with students essay performance. Furthermore, the ALS implementers' performance and the students' andragogical experience are not good correlates of ALS outcomes of the study. It is recommended that the outstanding level of andragogical competence of the ALS implementers and the provision of very good level of learning experience to students be sustained and their learning outcomes and essay performance be enhanced.

Keywords: Andragogy, competence, ALS implementer, adult learners, learning experience, learning outcomes, descriptive design, Philippines

Promoting Blended Learning for Faculty Development at Cebu Technological University



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This study assessed the pedagogical dimensions towards blended learning instruction in identified Cebu Technological University Campuses for SY 2014 – 2015 as basis for comprehensive faculty development initiative. This study employed a multisite, descriptive – survey. Participants were 41 faculty members (28 male, 13 female). Descriptive statistics and ranking method were employed. The overall level of perception of attitudes of faculty members towards blended learning was positive and highly favorable but had little involvement in blended instruction. In totality, the teachers utilize online pedagogy sometimes. The study also revealed faculty members' inability to use the relevant technology effectively as the reason why faculty members are reluctant to teach blended courses. All the participants expressed the need for a more hands-on training experience. The respondents also revealed that no existing institutional policy regarding additional compensation or incentives for faculty teaching online. Adequate technical support is important for implementing blended learning. Correspondingly, professional development initiatives are needed to support faculty competencies on current technologies. This initiative should benefit the faculty's willingness and ability to support blended learning. The research findings formed the basis of recommendations for the development of learning and teaching practices and approaches in order to implement blended learning successfully.

Keywords: Education, blended learning instruction, faculty attitude and development, descriptive, Philippines

School Heads' Performance Effectiveness as a Predictor of Organizational Culture Archetype



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Organizational culture is a collection of values and norms shared by members of an organization. It begins with leadership and passes on to the organizational members. Educators believe that school heads play key role in defining culture of a school division. This study explored relationships between the school heads' performance effectiveness and the current and preferred organizational culture of Iligan City Division. This descriptive correlational study employed 338 teacher-respondents from the randomly selected 83 public elementary schools in the division. Data were collected using Performance Appraisal System for School Administrators and Organizational Culture Assessment Inventory. In the data analysis, descriptive statistics and Pearson's r were computed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences 18. Findings show that school administrators were very effective as to professional and personal characteristics and punctuality and attendance. Clan culture dominated the current and preferred organizational culture of the division. Further, school heads' occupational competence; professional and personal characteristics and punctuality and attendance predict current clan and market culture archetypes. On the other hand, occupational competence influences current clan and hierarchy culture archetypes; professional and personal characteristics; and attendance and punctuality also predict preferred clan, market and hierarchy culture archetypes. The study provides further evidence that the organizational culture is developed in part by the school heads' performance effectiveness. The study recommends that the research of similar nature be conducted again in the division to include both the teaching and non-teaching personnel and in both levels, elementary and high school to further establish generalizability of the findings of the study.

Keywords : organizational culture, performance , archetypes, clan, adhocracy, hierarchy, market, descriptive-correlational, Iligan City, Philippines

Computer-Aided Design (CAD) Integration in Pattern Making Guide for Garment Technology Instruction



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The study investigated the integration of computer-aided design in pattern making at Industrial Technology Department Major in Garment Technology of Cebu Technological University Argao, Cebu, for the academic year 2011-2012. The respondents were 27 students from the College of Industrial Technology major in Garments technology. This study employed the quasi-experimental method of research. The findings of the study revealed that the level of the students' skills in manual pattern making showed positive difference to computer aided garment patterns. Almost all factors under the level of students' skills in pattern making using Auto Cad showed high performance compared to the level of performance using Manual Pattern showed moderately high. Students were not able to get the perfect curve and shaped as desired in performing paper-pencil manual pattern making compared to the high performance using Auto Cad pattern making. Hence, in the actual output using two factors (fitting and accuracy of measurement) showed that there is a significant difference between the using of manual and auto cad integrated patterns. In the view of the students' capability to learn the application, this study shows that in the presence of the technology and accessibility of resources this can be integrated to the lesson regardless of the intellectual capacity of the student, since in learning technical know-how it is not a matter of how fast is the transfer of learning instead, how is the depth of learning of the student. This made an improvement to the student's skills in pattern making of garment technology of the Industrial Technology Department major in garment technology of Cebu Technological University Argao. The research findings formed the basis of recommendations for the development of learning and teaching practices using the proposed instructional laboratory guide.

Keywords: Garment technology instruction, pattern making, computer-aided design, quasi-experimental design, Philippines

The Influence of ICT System in the Performance in Science among Grade Three Pupils of Butuan Central Elementary School



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ICT is becoming increasingly important in our daily lives as well as in educational systems. Realizing the effect of ICT on the workplace and everyday life, today's educational institutions try to restructure their educational curricula and classroom facilities in order to bridge the existing technology gap in teaching and learning processes. This restructuring requires effective adoption of technologies into existing learning environments in order to provide learners with knowledge of specific subject areas, to promote meaningful learning and to enhance professional productivity. This study investigated the influence ICT system in the performance in Science as perceived by selected grade three pupils of Butuan Central Elementary School. A total of 123 pupils were tested in this study. Each pupil was a given questionnaire to answer. The finding indicated that the three variables namely the availability of software and hardware, facilitation skills of the teacher and hardware support had no significant influence on the performance in Science among grade three pupils in BCES. Study revealed that pupils from STEC, crack and regular section were either poor or very poor in terms of utilization of the multimedia gadgets. In order to further increase the academic performance among grade three pupils, teachers should be made aware of the potential of ICT to contribute to the power of learning environments and to stimulate pupils' active and autonomous learning.

Keywords: ICT Education, ICT Integration, Descriptive design, Philippines

The Food Choices of Students in Nasipit National Vocational School



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Food is inseparable from the history of man. The study attempted to determine and evaluate the food choices of the students in the Nasipit National Vocational School. It employed the descriptive design. A validated research survey questionnaire was used. Descriptive statistics such as mean and percentage were employed to describe the variables of the study. The results revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of food intake of respondents as to profile, on their food choices in terms of Go, Grow, and Glow foods. Sex, parents' educational attainment and family income are influential factors in the choice of the students on go, grow and glow foods. Parents' educational attainment and family income are influential factors in the choice of the students on go foods, grow foods, and glow foods.

Keywords- Food choices, Go, Grow, Glow Foods, descriptive design, Philippines

Exploring the Elements of TV Advertisements and their Influence in the Buying Decisions of College Students



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Advertising is a very influential tool in sales promotion that will increase a company's market share. Traditional advertisement strategies are not very effective, and in some cases they are counterproductive. Marketers and advertising companies continue to look for newer communication media and evaluation methods to make advertisements effective. This study was conducted to determine whether elements of TV advertisements influence college students' buying decisions. Exploratory survey method was used in this study. Initial survey was conducted among 30 college students to determine TV advertisement elements that elicit attraction among college students' buying decisions. Initial result showed that college students consider light and sounds, animation, color and endorser or celebrity as the elements that capture their attraction to the products. Further survey was conducted to 299 college students to determine the level of influence of the identified elements to students' attraction on the advertised products. The study revealed that light and sounds, animation, color and endorser or celebrity have very high level of influence on students' buying decisions of the products. It is recommended that a study on a larger scale be conducted to extend the generalizability of the findings of the study.

Keywords: Advertising, buying decision, college students, advertisements, TV, exploratory survey, Philippines

Performance in Science of Sixth Graders



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The DepEd, through its Basic Education Curriculum (BEC) requires the introduction of the basic concepts about human body system in grade school science. The study attempted to determine the effect of learning factors on the performance in Science of Sixth graders of East District II, Division of Butuan City during the school year 2013-2014. The study used a descriptive research design. The research instruments use were the profile, and learning factor research questionnaires. The statistical treatments used were the frequency count, percent, weighted mean, and stepwise regression analysis. The sixth graders obtained satisfactory performance in Science. There is no significant difference in the performance in Science when grouped into sex, parent monthly income, and parent educational attainment. The study recommends the sixth graders should study Science lessons diligently to improve their performance.

Keywords: Performance in Science, pupil's performance, descriptive design, Philippines

Implementation of Guidance Services in East District II, Butuan City, Philippines



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The guidance program of the school is one of the most necessary objectives of education in coordination with teachers in developing the pupils. This study attempted to determine the relationship between the profile of teachers and the implementation of guidance services in the East District II of Butuan City Division. This study availed of the descriptive design type of research. There were 117 respondents of the study which were taken as complete enumeration. The data obtained from the profile of respondents and implementation of guidance services were also described, analyzed and treated with correlation statistical analysis to arrive at drawing conclusions. This study used the frequency count, percent, weighted mean, Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation, and t-test of relationship. On the profile of respondents, majority of them were females. Based on the findings, teaching profession is mostly chosen by female respondents. Male high school graduate are encouraged to take up teaching course with specialization in guidance.

Keywords: Guidance Services, education, descriptive design, Philippines

Impact of Bullying in the Lives of Male Homosexual College Students: A Case Study Analysis



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Bullying is a form of violence characterized as an aggressive behavior that is intended to cause harm. This case study analysis examined the impact of bullying in the lives of the homosexual male college students. There were seven (7) cases examined in this study in which all participants are students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City, Philippines. Semi-structured interview with guide questions was conducted to each participant. The findings revealed that bullying among male homosexual youth resulted in risk behaviors, depression, isolation, low school performance and even suicidal attempt. As impacts, male homosexual individuals see the experiences as challenges for self-recovery and self-improvement for community acceptance. The study reaffirms previous studies that homosexual bullying/victimization has various negative outcomes in the lives of the homosexual youth, and these homosexual youth possess the capability to overcome these setbacks.

Keywords: Education, bullying; male homosexual, risk behaviors, low school attainment, case analysis, Misamis University, Philippines

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Dimensions of Mobile Phone-Facilitated Classroom Cheating



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Cheating is a detrimental behavior expressed by individuals who are pressed up by certain circumstances like academics. Psychologists believed that a person's behavior like cheating is motivated by a desire to achieve success or superiority. This qualitative study explored dimensions of mobile phone-facilitated classroom cheating of college students. The researchers conducted interview to 12 student-participants, all college students from Misamis University. A snowball technique was employed in selecting participants. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the interview transcripts. The study revealed three possible dimensions of mobile-phone-facilitated classroom cheating of college students. These are Facility of Mobile Phones (Dimension 1); Students' Motives (Dimension 2; and Students' Attitude and Behavior (Dimension 3). The study advances the idea that students cheat in the classroom because of the facility of mobile phones, their motives and attitude and behaviors. The study recommends to other researchers to use the preliminary data in conducting an exploratory factor analysis to establish constructs of mobile phone-facilitated classroom cheating.

Keywords: Education and psychology, cheating, mobile phones, motives, thematic analysis, Philippines

*Co-author: Lloyd Ian N. Balagtas

The Use of Study Partner in the Manifestation of Science and Language Skills



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A study guide was tailored to the students of De La Salle and was used as study partner. This employs the inquiry-based instruction through the five E's of science lesson: Engage, Explore, Explain, Extend and Evaluate. The descriptive method of research was used in the study to determine the efficacy of the use of Study Partner in the manifestation of science and language skills among the respondents and its relationship to the grade of the students. Results showed that the use of the study partner in Human Anatomy and Physiology had been contributory to the enhancement of the language and science skills of the students. The use of the study partner had developed a process, reasoning and the critical thinking skills of the students as well as the reading and writing skills. A significant contribution is in the development of the critical thinking skills in science and the reading and writing skills in the language area. The process skills and the critical thinking skills developed were also found to have significant contribution to the final grade of the students in Human Anatomy and Physiology.

Keywords: Education, efficacy, science skills, language skills, study guide, study partner, descriptive design, De La Salle Lipa, Philippines

Revisiting the Duties and Responsibilities of Master Teachers: Towards Developing an Assessment Tool



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Master teachers are partners of the school administrators for the children's progress. The performance of master teachers is based on the duties and responsibilities in the field of teaching. This study developed a scale to measure the performance of master teachers in the Philippine schools. The scale was valid and reliable based on the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), Principal Component Analysis (PCA). A four-factor scale was developed namely: Professional Responsibilities Function (factor 1), Instructional Leadership Function (factor 2), Curriculum Planning Function (factor 3) and Technical Function (factor 4). The study provides evidence that the Master Teacher Performance Assessment Tool developed herein possessed good reliability level and construct validity. The instrument is a useful tool in assessing the performance of master teachers. The study also revealed that master teachers were more engaged in professional responsibilities and curriculum planning than instructional leadership and only few master teachers were engaged in technical. It is recommended that Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) be conducted to further validate the psychometric properties of the instrument.

Keywords: Master teachers, professional responsibilities, instructional leadership, technical, curriculum planning, exploratory factor analysis, descriptive design, Philippines

The Extent of Teacher Roles in Santiago, Agusan del Norte, Philippines



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Dedication and commitment of the teachers in responding their role count much in achieving the goals of education. This study aimed to find the extent the teachers actualized their roles. The researcher used descriptive statistics and pearson product-moment correlation analysis. The data on the personal attributes of the respondents show that all the respondents are mature and belong to the productive stage. Therefore, the respondents have much actualized as an expert, formal authority, socializing agent, facilitator, ego ideal, and as a person. Generally, teachers are truly agent in molding a good future of many children. The teacher's sphere of influence can be so encompassing across generations and permanent eternity.

Keywords: Education, teacher roles, descriptive design, Philippines

Measures of Effective Instructional Supervision: An Exploratory Factor Analysis



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Effective instructional supervision (EIS) is a key ingredient in facilitating of effective teaching and learning processes, yet access to assessment tools for the purpose is limited. This study developed an instrument to assess an effective instructional supervision in the public elementary schools. This scale development study interviewed 15 teachers and 15 master teachers to generate items on effective instructional supervision; tapped the expertise five (5) education program supervisors as item validators; and administered the proposed scale to 637 teachers. In analyzing the data and in developing the scale, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used. After a series of data analyses, a valid and reliable scale was developed – Effective Instructional Supervision Scale (EISS). The study claims that effective instructional supervision can be measured along Instructional Support (Factor 1), Assessment of Learning Outcomes (Factor 2), Professional Growth and Development (Factor 3), School, Home and Community Linkages (Factor 4), Curriculum Implementation (Factor 5), and Teacher Capability Building (Factor 6). Confirmatory factor analysis is highly suggested to further establish the psychometric properties of the newly developed scale.

Keywords: Instructional support, assessment, professional growth, linkages, curriculum, capability building, exploratory factor analysis, Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines

In Vitro Anthelmintic Efficacy of Makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*) and Tuba-Tuba (*Jatropha curcas*) Extracts against Large Stomach Worm (*Haemonchus contortus*)



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An *in vitro* study on the evaluation of the efficacy of Makabuhay (*T. rumphii*) and Tuba-tuba (*J. curcas*) extracts against the egg and adult *Haemonchus contortus* was conducted from April 2010 to July 2010 at College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Southern Mindanao, Kabacan, Cotabato. The adult motility assay showed that both plant extracts induced adulticidal activity against *H. contortus*. Results demonstrated that the anthelmintic efficacy of the plant extracts was dose and time dependent. The 60% and 70% Makabuhay concentrations required 15 hours to attain the ED₅₀. The 90% Tuba-tuba concentration was able to kill 50% of the adult worms (ED₅₀) on the 12th hour. The 70% Makabuhay and 90% Tuba-tuba concentrations were most effective among the plant concentrations tested based on the time observed to attain the ED₅₀ and kill all the adult *H. contortus*. Egg hatch assay revealed that both plant extracts induced a concentration-dependent egg hatching inhibition. For the Makabuhay extract, the 60% and 70% concentrations exhibited the highest mean percentages of egg hatching inhibition at 99.07% and 99.69%, respectively. Statistical analysis for Tuba-tuba extract revealed no significant difference between the effects of 90%, 80%, 70% and 60% concentrations on egg hatching inhibition.

Keywords: *Tinospora rumphii*, *Jatropha curcas*, Extracts, *Haemonchus contortus*, Philippines

Status of Mangrove Vegetation in Lemery, Batangas, Southern Luzon, Philippines



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In consonance with De La Salle Lipa's active participation in the reforestation efforts being done as it supports the One Million Trees and Beyond Project of De La Salle Philippines and Lasallian Institute for the Environment, this descriptive study determined diversity of mangrove species of Mataas na Bayan and Palanas Lemery, Batangas. A total of 8 quadrats measuring 10m x 10m were laid along the low intertidal zone and mid- intertidal zones of the mangroverforest blocks. Data on frequency and density parameters were gathered from these quadrats. A total of 153 mangrove trees belonging to 13 species were found in the two study sites. The 113 mangrove trees in Mataas na Bayan have average girth at breast height of 29.42 cm; average height of 4.07 m; average crown of 1.93 m; and average diameter at breast height of 9.36cm, while the 40 mangrove trees in Palanas have average girth at breast height of 43.89 cm; average height of 6.74m; average crown of 2.82m; and average diameter at breast height of 13.97cm. The Palanas mangrove forest is found to have a relatively higher species richness of 12 and diversity index of 2.276 than that of Mataas na Bayan's species richness of 9 and diversity index of 1.318. These diversity results indicate that Lemery is home to different mangrove species, which justifies the essentiality for mangrove management, protection and reforestation.

Keywords: Mangrove, diversity index, plant biodiversity, Lemery, Batangas, Philippines

Adherence to the Code of Ethics of the Mass Media Practitioners of Butuan City and their Performance



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The documentation of unethical conduct of mass media practitioners in the different parts of the world has emphasized more than ever the need to study the professional and ethical conduct of this segment of our society today. The study was conducted to determine the adherence to the Code of Ethics and the performance of the mass media practitioners of Butuan City. It employed the descriptive correlational survey research design undertaken in Butuan City. Using a survey questionnaire, it used as research subjects forty six (46) print and broadcast media practitioners. The statistical tools used in the analyses and interpretation of data include the Average Weighted Mean (AWM), the T-test and the Pearson R. The study revealed that the media practitioners adhere to the Code of Ethics and have a very satisfactory assessment of their performance. The study concludes that the better the adherence to the Code of Ethics, the more improved is the performance of the media practitioner. The study recommends that the mass media practitioners of Butuan City continue to undergo seminars and trainings on the Code of Ethics, urge media networks to alleviate their living standards and media organizations to monitor media outlets and investigate unethical media practitioners.

Keywords: Media, Ethics, adherence to ethical standards, descriptive correlational survey design, Philippines

The Level of Implementation of the Speedy Trial Act of 1998 (R.A. 8493) and the Litigants' and Counsels' Satisfaction in the Regional Trial Court, Branch 33, Butuan City



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The satisfaction of the litigant and counsels is influenced on how sincere the Speedy Trial Act of 1998 (R.A. 8493) is implemented. The study was conducted to determine the level of implementation of the Speedy Trial Act of 1998 and litigants' and counsel's satisfaction with the performance of the Regional Trial Court, Branch 33, Butuan City. The purposive sampling was used in the study. Data were gathered through questionnaires and interviews. The results revealed that there is a significant difference in the perception of litigants and counsels in the level of implementation of the Speedy Trial Act of 1998. There is no significant difference in the level of satisfaction on the performance of RTC-33 between litigants and counsels. The study concludes that respondents differ in their perception on the level of implementation of the Speedy Trial Act of 1998. Although the respondents played different roles in the court litigation, their level of satisfaction in, the performance of RTC-33, has no significant difference. Manifestation of impartiality of the judge, the orderly conduct of court proceedings and the courtesy of court personnel dictate satisfaction in the delivery of judicial services.

Keywords: Speedy Trial Act of 1998, level of implementation of the act and performance of RTC-33, purposive sampling, Philippines.

Civil Relations Program in Relation to Peace Process Maintenance of the Philippine National Police



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Civil Relation Program (CRP) is part of the Philippine National Police system that serves as basis for civic responsibility and involvement of the policemen in the community they are assigned to in relation to promoting progress and development as well as safety and security in the area. This paper examines the implementation of the CRP by PNP in Dipolog City in the first and second quarters of the calendar year 2011, and assesses the relationship of the programs to peace process maintenance of the city policemen, community security, and safety of citizens and investors. The descriptive method of research was used in the study with the aid of the questionnaire checklist with 210 respondents (105 barangay official and 105 police personnel). Data were analyzed using the frequency counting, percentage, weighted mean, single factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson r Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation, and the t – test. Results revealed that civil relations program was implemented much effectively by the barangay officials in Dipolog City while its peace process maintenance was well – maintained by the police law implementers. It was also revealed that there was a significant low level of relationship between civil relations program implementation and the peace process maintenance. Regular extensive performance evaluation must be conducted to the barangay officials and police law enforcers.

Keywords: Civil relations program, Philippine National Police, peace process, descriptive, Philippines

Fingerprint Profile of Inmates in San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm in Relation to Index and Non-Index Crimes Committed: Basis for Administrative Intervention



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Fingerprinting is one important method for forensic investigations. Through fingerprints, the identity of a person can be revealed. It is of great relevance to determine the relationship of the fingerprint patterns of criminals to their crimes committed. The study aimed to know if there is significant relation of the inmates to their crimes committed whether index or non-index crime in San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm. The Inked print of the inmate-respondents were scanned using Canoscan Lide 110 an ultra-compact 2400dpi scanner, stored at HP 2000 Notebook laptop with 4 GB memory windows 8 edition and printed using HP 704, and examined one by one employing the scientific means of examination, the ACE – A – analysis, C – comparison, E – evaluation. The data gathered were treated using frequency, weighted mean and percentage and that the hypothesis was determined by a Chi - square test. Results revealed that generally, the inmate-respondents in San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm, San Ramon Zamboanga City had prevalently of loop and whorl type of fingerprint patterns with homicide as the highest frequency of index crimes committed by the inmates, while violation of R.A. 9165 or Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 was the highest frequency posted for non-index crimes committed by the respondents. No significant relationship existed between fingerprint patterns of the inmates and the index and non- crimes they committed.

Keywords: Fingerprint, inmates, index and non-index crime, descriptive design, Philippines

Some Observation on the Shear Transfer Mechanism in Ferro cement push-off Panels



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The applicability of the Shear-Friction Theory to Ferro cement push-off test specimen panels based on the following theoretical models such as; the applicability of the proposed empirical equation of the author, The American Concrete Institute Building Code 318-83 of Section 11.7, Pre-stressed Concrete Institute Shear- Friction Theory, Bikerland and Bikerland Shear-Friction Hypothesis and the Modified Compression-Field Theory has been investigated. The Ferro cement push-off test specimen panels of different water-cement ratio and different wire mesh reinforcement content have been cured for fourteen (14) days and were tested at twenty eight (28) and fourteen (14) days under monolithic loading to failure using Universal testing machine. The failure of the Ferro cement shear plane is characterized by yielding of the wire mesh reinforcement crossing the shear plane and by slip along the parallel crack surface.

Keywords; Engineering, Shear – Friction theory, ferro cement, push-off panels, wire mesh, experimental design, Philippines

The Compressive Strength Of Bayang Claybricks Reinforced With Rice Husk Ash And Waste Abaca Fibres



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The effect of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) and Waste Abaca Fibres (WAF) at different formulations on the compressive strengths of twenty seven(27) unfired and twenty seven (27) fired Bayang clay bricks of dimension equal to 2" x 2" x 2" were experimentally investigated and determined using the Universal Compression testing machine having a capacity of 1300 KN. As the amount of Waste Abaca Fibres (WAF) is increased in the fired test specimens, voids and pores are formed in the specimen giving it a porous and lighter appearance or a higher porosity is achieved , hence, the higher the porosity, the lower the heat transfer and reduces the compressive strength. On the other hand, for the unfired Bayang Clay bricks, the higher the formulation of Waste Abaca Fibres (WAF) in the clay, the higher the compressive strengths.

Keywords: Composite materials, waste abaca fibres, clay, rice husk ash, compressive strength, specimen, two-factorial, experimental design, Philippines

Learning Reading Through the Journal of Senses



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The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of learning reading through Journal of Senses among the select Grade VI pupils of Tambo Central School during the School Year 2014-2015. Specifically, the study answered the following questions on the pretest scores of the respondents, posttest scores after learning reading through Journal of Senses approach and the significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores. The study utilized the descriptive research design. It employed the select 30 Grade VI pupils of Tambo Central School during the School Year 2014-2015. A researcher-made test was used as research instrument. Data drawn from the conduct of the study were treated using statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and paired T-test. Based on the findings of the study, it was evident in the results that Journal of Senses approach has significant outcome on the performance of the respondents. The acquired scores in the posttest showed a remarkable improvement of the select Grade VI pupils' performance in learning reading and comprehension. Therefore, it can be said that Journal of Senses approach in teaching learning reading and comprehension is an alternative teaching approach at the same time it is more enjoyable while learning.

Keywords : Social science, education, teaching, approach, quasi-experimental design, Iligan City, Philippines

Modifying Behavior of Children with Autism Through Storytelling



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Ten participants diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder, were included in the study. Descriptive research design was used. In gathering the data the teacher rated the pupils before and after storytelling. In analyzing and interpreting the data, the frequency was used using the Behavior Checklist of Scott Greenway, Ph.D. The participants of the study consisted of seven females and three males whose ages ranged from five(5) to 13 years old. In over two months of sessions of storytelling, the children's behavior with autism positively improved in terms of six indicators a.) attention, activity level and related behavior; b.) non-compliant and defiant behavior; c.) aggressive and anti-social behavior; d.) worry and anxiety; e.) sadness, irritability and mood swings and; f.) other areas such as tics, compulsion, staring and social skills. Based on the findings, storytelling positively affect the behaviors of children with autism. The results of this study indicated that the use of storytelling as a teaching and learning method modifies the behavior of children with autism.

Keywords: Behavioral Sciences, education, autism, storytelling, descriptive design, Philippines

Interactive Video Approach: Its Contribution to Learning Revolution of the Earth



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Proper instructional material should be used to fully appreciate and understand the concept of learning revolution of the Earth. This study aimed to investigate the contribution of the Interactive Video Approach to learning revolution of the Earth. This research utilizes experimental, correlation, and descriptive research designs, and employed validated researcher-made test and attitude questionnaire to 52 respondents. The t-test and Pearson r Correlation were used to analyze the data. The researcher administered the pretest, then conducted the instruction utilizing Interactive Video Approach and Traditional Approach. Posttests were then administered to measure the academic achievement and attitude of the respondents. The scores of the respondents taught using the interactive video approach were higher compared to traditional approach. The overall weighted mean value of 3.42, with variation of 0.62 indicates higher perceived value with consistency of perceived responses. Results revealed that there is a highly significant difference between the students' performance in the traditional and interactive video approach, with p-value <.001. This further indicates that, on the average, the interactive video approach is more effective compared to the traditional teaching approach. There was also no significant relationship between the respondents' attitude on the approach and their posttest scores with p-value 0.603.

Keywords: Social science, science education, interactive video teaching approach, experimental research design, correlation design, descriptive design, Philippines

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