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GLOBAL RESEARCH JOURNAL: OFFICIAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF FCAT

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Erwin Rommel Y. Fernandez

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I. Articles

Research as Integral

ERWIN ROMMEL Y. FERNANDEZ, ED.D.

Batchoy is a famous Philippine noodle soup which was popularized in La Paz, Iloilo hence it was commonly referred to as La Paz Batchoy. It is delicious on its own but sometimes some chefs would add egg to make it even more special – but egg is not considered an integral part of the batchoy recipe, just an add on. The same was true of research in the Philippines before. It was considered an additional thing that teachers could do to enhance their careers and be prioritized for promotion. It was previously not considered as an essential function of a teacher on a national level (although selected schools did practice it).

With the advent of the new Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers (PPST), as seen in Department of Education (DepEd) Order 42 Series of 2017, research is now considered as an integral part of a teacher’s competencies. Under domain 1 of the PPST (Content Knowledge and Pedagogy), a teacher should have competency in research-based knowledge and principles of teaching. This is further echoed in Commission of Higher Education (CHED) Memorandum Order 74 and 75 Series of 2017 which state that a Bachelor of Secondary and Elementary Education should be capable of contributing to the generation of new knowledge through research. It is thus imperative that those in the academe change the mindset that research is merely an add on or a paper requirement to be fulfilled.

As seen in the faculty development requirements as well for the teacher education programs, faculty shall undertake research related activities as well as publish their research outputs in refereed journals. Faculty members should also be required to give lectures and present papers in both national and international conferences, symposia and seminars. Thus, we see that research has indeed been institutionalized as an integral competency.

Many teachers, however, are bound to complain regarding the time and resources it takes to produce research. Even if the six-hour per day teaching load is adhered to, it still leaves a scant two hours a day where they could engage in research and this competes with other activities such as academic advising, lesson plan preparation, meetings and the like. It is imperative, therefore, that institutions make research an integral part of their institutional planning. A separate research plan, committee or department, and especially a budget is essential if faculty research is to be successful. This further puts pressure on institutions whose limited budgets are competing for equipment, infrastructure, utilities, and of course – salaries. It is of vital importance then, that the decision makers in each institution

understand that research is indeed integral and can no longer be relegated to “whatever budget is left after operations are paid for”.

Many teachers also feel they are ill prepared for research and shy away from it. Thus, teacher education in research procedures and attitudes is another vital step in making sure that teachers can and do produce new knowledge. Institutions should have both internal and external faculty development related to research competencies.

As stated by William J. Clinton, “In the new economy, information, education and motivation are everything” – thus, any educational institution that cannot or will not produce research and new knowledge is doomed. In my own dissertation, Fernandez (2016), one of the key areas of preparedness for ASEAN 2015 perceived by the respondents was the need for awareness of development of research capabilities.

It is only once we leave behind the mindset that research is an add on and is truly essential, that we can truly move towards being a significant factor in the global economy. As the revised Bloom’s taxonomy makes clear, it is creativity and not memory which is the highest level of the cognitive domain – and as such each teacher must also be a researcher, a creator not only a consumer.

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Fernandez, Erwin Rommel Y. (2016). *Preparedness for ASEAN 2015 of Selected Higher Education Institutions in Region 3: A Model for Higher Education Institutions’ Integration*. A Dissertation from Technological University of the Philippines, Manila.

II. Abstracts

Research Title: Preparedness for ASEAN 2015 for Selected Higher Education Institutions in Region III: A Model for Higher Education Institutions' Integration

Researcher: ERWIN ROMMEL Y. FERNANDEZ

Adviser: Helen D. Caparas, Ed. D.

Rationale and Methodology

This study was conducted for the purpose of measuring the perceptions of selected management personnel and faculty on levels of preparedness for ASEAN 2015 of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Region III (Central Luzon) in terms of awareness, strategic responses, and organizational responses. The objective was to develop a workable model of preparedness for the provisions of ASEAN 2015 towards integration among Higher Education Institutions in the Philippine setting. There were a total of 111 respondents from 3 public and 9 private HEIs. The data gathered from the respondents was the basis of the factor analysis and subsequent conclusions and recommendations. The study was conducted during the school year 2015-2016.

The data was gathered through the descriptive method of research (specifically the use of one-shot questionnaire). The HEIs involved in the study were randomly selected among the HEIs in Region 3. The questionnaire used was validated through a series of consultations with a panel of experts.

The treatment of the data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The research used the typical descriptive statistics and factor analysis for the inferential statistics.

Findings

The data gathered showed that:

1. The majority of the respondents were administrators or staff members;
2. The majority of the respondents were 31-40 years old;

3. The majority of the respondents served in their respective HEIs for 6-10 years;
4. The majority of the respondents were female;
5. In terms of awareness the factor with the highest overall mean was for instruction with a rating of satisfactory. The factor with the lowest overall mean was research with a rating of fair. The grand mean for perceived levels of awareness was satisfactory;
6. In terms of strategic responses the factors with the highest means were for ASEAN qualification framework and human resource requirements with both interpreted as satisfactory. The two lowest overall means were student and faculty mobility and research networks both with a rating of fair. The grand mean for perceived strategic responses was satisfactory;
7. In terms of organizational responses the two highest overall means were for approaches to teaching/research and mission and vision both interpreted as satisfactory. The two lowest overall means were accreditation and research networks both with a rating of fair. The grand mean for perceived strategic responses was satisfactory.

From the findings of the study it was concluded that:

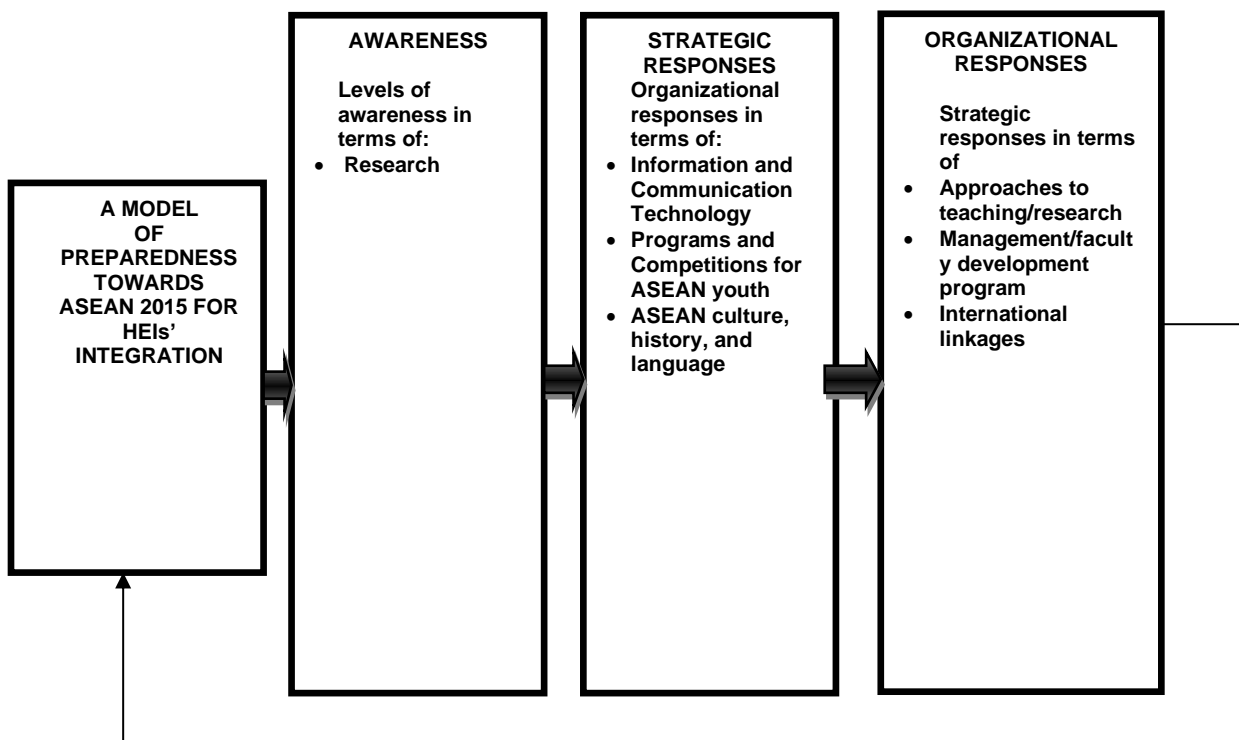
1. It was sustained that there were dominant factors in terms of awareness. The factors listed by their component matrix extraction from greatest to lowest are: Research; Instruction; and Community extension services. The factor with the highest component matrix extraction was research;
2. It was sustained that there were dominant factors in terms of strategic responses. The three factors with the highest component matrix extractions were information and communication technology, programs and competitions for ASEAN youth, and ASEAN culture, history, and sports;
3. It was sustained that there were dominant factors in terms of organizational responses. The three factors with the highest component matrix extractions were approaches to teaching/research, management/faculty development program, and international linkages.

Based on the conclusions, the major recommendations of the study were:

1. For policy makers: First, they may consider inclusion of enhancement of research capabilities of HEIs overall as a priority towards national economic development and readiness for ASEAN 2015 and other globalization initiatives. Second, they may wish to consider improvement of the information and communication technology capabilities of the country in terms of budget outlays and efficient spending. A supportive policy environment may also be considered in terms of encouraging inward and outward mobility of human resources particularly in terms of joining activities and competitions in the ASEAN region and development of competency in ASEAN culture, history, and language. Finally, they may wish to consider providing for additional programs and incentives for HEIs to build their capacity regarding approaches in teaching and research, management/faculty development programs, and international linkages.
2. For school administrators: First, they may consider review of their current research capabilities and improving awareness in terms of research and innovation especially in the ASEAN region. Capable schools may wish to focus on transformation to a research-intensive institution. Next, they may consider their current information and communication technology capabilities and strategic responses to increase competency in ASEAN culture, history, and language such as in joining activities and competitions in the ASEAN region. Schools may consider capability building in terms of providing alternate modes of education through ICT such as open learning, distance learning, and e-learning. Greater engagement with our ASEAN neighbours is recommended as is offering ASEAN culture, history, and language subjects as part of course offerings. Lastly, they may wish to re-evaluate their long term development plans in terms of strengthening of approaches in teaching and research, management/faculty development programs, and establishment of international linkages. Benchmarking teaching and research approaches with partner schools in the ASEAN as well as sharing of best practices is recommended.
3. For future researchers: First, they may wish to corroborate the findings through conduct of a similar study in other regions of the Philippines such as the National Capital Region (NCR) concentrating on research

capabilities. Second, they may wish to conduct in-depth studies concentrating on the implementation of alternate modes of education in the country using ICT or the best practices of schools offering ASEAN culture, history, and language courses. Finally, they may wish do in-depth studies concentrating on best practices in teaching and research throughout the ASEAN region and successful examples of faculty development programs and international linkages.

4. Overall, it is recommended that the resulting Model of Preparedness (see below) towards ASEAN 2015 for Higher Education Institutions' Integration may be used as a springboard for policy makers and HEIs to integrate into their own awareness as well as strategic and organizational responses towards meeting the challenges of ASEAN 2015.



Research Title: Factors Influencing the Likelihood of Enrolment Among Public and Private Fourth Year High School Students in Baliuag, Bulacan: Basis for an Enhanced Marketing Strategy

Researcher: JANICE C. FERNANDEZ

Adviser: Prof. Roselie F. Galiga

Rationale and Methodology

This study was conducted for the purpose of correlating the likelihood of recommendation and enrolment of fourth year students entering into the tertiary level. There were a total of 279 participants from 4 public and 2 private high schools. The data gathered from the participants was the basis for the correlation and the subsequent conclusions and recommendations. The study was conducted during the school year 2014 - 2015.

The data was gathered through a descriptive method of research (specifically the use of one-shot questionnaire). The participants were randomly selected from the fourth year students of the selected schools. The questionnaire was validated through a series of consultations with a panel.

The treatment of the data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics through the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The research used the typical descriptive statistics and Pearson Correlation for the inferential statistics.

Findings

The data gathered showed that:

1. the most frequently occurring age was 16 years old;
2. the majority of the respondents were female;

3. the majority of the respondents came from Mariano Ponce National High School;
4. the majority of the respondents came from families whose monthly family income was P5,001 - 10,100;
5. that there was a positive correlation between the factors influencing recommendation and the likelihood of enrolment;

From the findings of the study it was concluded that:

1. the research hypothesis was accepted as there was a positive correlation between factors influencing recommendation and the likelihood of enrolment;
2. The factors with the most significant correlations were: Location (0.554**); Choice of Courses (0.554**) and Financial Assistance (0.553**);
3. The three factors which had the highest overall means for influencing Recommendation were: Academic Reputation (4.12); Financial Assistance (4.11); and Wide Choice of Courses (4.04). The three factors which had the highest overall means of influencing Likelihood of Enrolment were: Financial Assistance (4.12); Academic Reputation (4.11); and Facilities (4.05).

Based on the conclusions, the major recommendations of the study were:

1. For marketing officers of schools, the significant factors in recommendation enrolment and with emphasis on the indicators of quality education, performance of the school in board examinations, availability of education, performance of the school in board examinations, availability of instalment payments, accessibility of the school, PE and extra-curricular facilities, wide variety of courses, availability of scholarships, and the school being recommended by family and friends are recommended to be incorporated into their marketing campaign. Marketing officers are also encouraged to include recommendations from existing students into their campaign;

2. School administrators are recommended to review their school policies on financial assistance, tuition fees, and quality assurance as part of their brand building. Schools are also recommended to initiate or sustain a functional recommendation program involving existing students and alumni;
3. Futures researchers are recommended to corroborate the finding of this study in cross-city or province situations or in other countries. Researchers may also wish to track the recommendation behavior of alumni of schools both in face to face and online situations.

Research Title: Variables Related to Students' Proficiency in Algebra in Selected Private Higher Education Institutions in Baliwag, Bulacan

Researcher: MARIA WILMA V. UBALDO

Adviser: Ronaldo A. Juanatas, Ph. D.

Rationale and Methodology

The primary objective of the study is to determine the variables related to students' proficiency in Algebra in selected private higher education institutions in Baliwag, Bulacan during the school year 2013 - 2014.

The study employed the descriptive method of research and used a pre-constructed survey questionnaire to gather the needed data.

In testing the null hypothesis of the study, the Pearson Correlation Analysis was employed to determine the degree of relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Among the findings of the study are the following:

The study involved ten (10) college faculty members teaching algebra subjects and one hundred twenty (120) students of college algebra from four private higher educational institutions covered in the study.

Accordingly, the study determined the significance of the relationships of the profile of the teacher-respondents and the students' proficiency-related variables to the students' proficiency in algebra in terms of linear and non-linear equation.

Findings

The study reveals the following salient findings:

The students' proficiency in Algebra in terms of Linear Equation showed that no one among 120 students passed the 5 – item test administered on linear

equation as indicated by the overall equivalent grade of 64 percent. For students' proficiency in Algebra in terms of non-linear equation revealed that only problem 2 manifested a passing mark of 60 or 75 percent.

The relationship of the Algebra teachers' profile to students' proficiency in terms of linear equation revealed that only civil status strong positive relationships with an r value of; 0.977.

In terms of the relationship between the students' proficiency and the independent variables only the competencies of students in Algebra, students' readiness, and adequacy of instructional materials appear to be strong attributes or correlates of students' proficiency in terms of Linear Equation. For the Non-Linear Equation appeared to have strong positive relationships with students' proficiency in Algebra and adequacy of instructional materials. Statistically, this further implies that teacher's competence with adequate instructional materials can provide the necessary support to improve students' proficiency in Algebra particularly in non-linear equations.

Research Title: Status of HRM Program and Students Performance in Fernandez College of Arts and Technology Baliwag Bulacan

Researcher: ROSANNA S. CUIZON

Adviser: Apollo P. Portez, Ed. D.

Rationale and Methodology

The study was conducted to determine the variables which would relate to the students' performance of the HRM students in Fernandez College of Arts and Technology (FCAT) Baliwag, Bulacan.

There are one hundred twenty-one (121) respondents, one hundred fifteen (115) students and six (6) are HRM faculty in FCAT for the School year 2010 – 2011.

The students' performance was the dependent variable while, HRM teachers' age, sex, civil status, educational attainment and students age, sex and year level were included as independent variables. Moreover, the status of HRM housekeeping program such as facilities, curriculum, faculty competence and industry linkages was also included in the study.

The questionnaire was used as the major data gathering instrument in this study.

Frequency, Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation were used to treat the independent and dependent variables. Pearson r Correlation analysis was employed to test the hypothesis.

Findings

The significance finding of the study includes the following: Majority of the teacher respondents ages were in the range of 26-30, 31-35, and 36-40 respectively which are evenly distributed. The student respondents were in the age bracket of 19-21 with 58 counts which acquired more than half (51%) of the total respondents. The respondents' sex shows that there are more female than male with 4 (67%) and 2 (33%). Likewise, the civil status has the same percentage of 3

(50%). The educational attainment shows initiative on the masteral program with a frequency of 5 (83%) and 1 (17%): although all of them are accredited assessors in the TESDA program or an equivalent Training Methodology and National Certificate Level II (NC II) as a major requirement in teaching Technical courses.

As to year level, the majority of the respondents were from the fourth year HRM students which composed of 43% of the whole population.

On the status of the HRM Housekeeping Program the overall mean of the school facilities as perceived by the students in terms of rooms, tools, and equipment obtained ($\bar{x}=3.876$) with a qualitative rating of highly evident.

The average mean of the curriculum content is 4.2159 and a standard deviation of .79713 which is also highly evident. This reveals that curriculum content plays a vital role in the development of acceptable level of performance. The mean ratings of the faculty competence as perceived by the students in terms of teaching skills ($\bar{x}=4.0321$), guidance skills, ($\bar{x}=4.090909$) management skills, ($\bar{x}=4.013774$) and evaluation skills ($\bar{x}=4.013774$) the qualitative ratings were all found highly significant. The overall mean 3.995041 with a verbal interpretation of highly evident. This means that the industry linkage has a very good participation in the effectiveness of the program.

The dependent variable which is Student Performance has obtained an overall weighted mean 1.88, a standard deviation of .45912 and an equivalent descriptive interpretation of satisfactory.

The significant relationship between the respondent's profile and Student Performance ($r=0.159$, $p=0.045$) obtain a verbal interpretation of significant. In terms of physical facilities, has a significant relationship with student performance ($r=0.242$, $p=0.004$). On the other hand, the school industry linkages obtained an ($r=0.227$) with a significance level of ($p=0.006$) and a verbal interpretation of significant.

On the basis of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Female teachers tend to perform better and have the initiative to pursue units in the masteral program or higher National Certificate levels, Moreover, female student respondents appear to perform better and have higher chance of passing the NC II assessment and more likely to be more competent in housekeeping program than the males.

The students' performance was obtained descriptive verbal interpretation of satisfactory.

Conducive classrooms which needed to facilitate learnings instructions and modern equipment were used to sustain hands on activities.

Curriculum content shows greater relevance on the housekeeping which caters to the current needs of HRM students, housekeeping program itself and the hospitality industries.

The HRM instructors were found very competent in terms of teaching skills, guidance skills, management skills, and evaluation skills.

The (FCAT) institution and the HRM students have access with the selected hotel industries with binding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) where students are conducting their On the Job training (OJT).

The hypothesis stating that there are significant relationships between the respondent's profile, the status of housekeeping program, and the student's performance were partially sustained.

Research Title: The Effects of Smartphone Use on the Physical and Mental Health of FCAT Students

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Adviser: Mr. Marvic Ablaza

Rationale and Methodology

Smartphone play a very important role in our society. In the past years, smartphone use was not as rampant compared to current times; especially among students. Recently, smartphones which comes in different types/models each for specific tasks/functions are one of the basic essential gadgets possessed by an average Senior High School student which the study intended to study the influence on physical and mental health.

In this research, the researchers identified the effects of smartphone use on the physical and mental health of FCAT students. The specific objectives of this study were: to find out the behavior of SHS students towards smartphone, the effects in their physical and mental health, and to know what causes them to use it.

To satisfy the three objectives, the study used the descriptive research design. Data was gathered mainly through surveys and use of the internet and interviews with experts in this field.

Findings

The main findings of the research were:

1. The respondents strongly agreed that too much time with smartphones can cause poor eyesight and eye strain.
2. Most of the respondents agreed that too much smartphone use can lead to addiction.
3. Most of the respondents agreed that their mental health was affected by too much smartphone use.
4. Most of the respondents agreed that gaming is the main reason for using smartphones.

Research Title: The Study Habits of Fernandez College Junior High School Students and Effects on Their Performance

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Adviser: Mr. Thristan Ramos

Rationale and Methodology

The study entitled, “The study habits of Junior High School students and the effects to their grades” was conducted to the Junior High School of Fernandez Technical High School during the 4th grading period of School Year 2017 - 2018. Study habits play a very significant role in the student’s academic performance. Success or failure of each students depends on their own study habits. Everyone has their own ways of practicing their study habits at school.

As a Senior High School students, each of us must have a good study habits so that our academic performance will improve. Good study habit means a student who can study effectively, keep everything well and organized. Many students fear in studying with several reasons and one obvious reason is that they think that they are not doing it right. Learning how to study correctly takes a lot of practice; it’s not something that can be accomplished in one day. The most important thing you need to improve on your studying skills is desire to study correctly.

There is a big difference between knowing what should be done and actually doing it. Some students study more but they fail to achieve more. Other study less but achieve more. Success of each student definitely depends on their ability, intelligence and skills. The descriptive method is used in this research, wherein, the objectives are as follows:

1. To name the study of habits of Junior High School students and the effects to their grades.
2. How study habits effect the academic performance of the said students, and investigate the factors to consider in having a good study habits.

In this research, the researchers designed a self-administered questionnaire for data gathering process to achieve the main objective of the study. The primary aim of the questionnaire is to determine the respondent's behavioral pattern which affects their grade in their subjects, their studying environment and the teacher's approach.

Findings

The results of the study imply that most of the respondents believe that their study habits are affecting their grades, including the subjects, studying environment and teacher's approach in discussing the subject matter. Another important finding show that a high percentage of respondents from the Junior High School Student answered that their academic performance is greatly influenced by the learning styles, which subsequently affect their grades. However, gender has no significantly impact on the study habits of respondents.

Research Title: The Impact of Effective Staff Management on Productivity in Selected Resorts in Bulacan

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HAIDEE ERICA O. VELOIRA
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Adviser: Mrs. Christine David Bulanadi

Rationale and Methodology

The study explored and described factors involved in the staff management done by selected resorts in Bulacan. The study's goal is to find the impact of effective staff management on the productivity in selected resorts.

Every organization, whether big or small has human source challenges to overcome. Every organization has different employee management needs; therefore we conducted this study make significant contributions in Hospitality Industry. This will help some business man, company and organization to have a clear and define staff management. This will determine how effective management can make a huge benefit on the productivity of the resorts, improve what they lack of, and determine which was effective and standard way of managing human resources that serve as the blood of every Hospitality Business.

The researcher used a descriptive method of research in assessing and determining the impact of staff management on the productivity of selected resorts in Bulacan. Data were collected from 10 resorts which was selected in terms of popularity to ensure the potential characteristic of stable income and the numbers of employee. We used a survey questionnaire as a tool to gather the information needed for this study. The respondent of this study was compromised of resort managers and employee.

This study obtained what they aspire to prove. It unveils that the staff of the resort requires a good treatment in able to encourage them to do their work with passion; therefore the management will gain good type of service and

prodigious income. This involves the incentives given to reward the employee for every reached target. It also entails that a good strategy of dissemination of information to employees is the best way to have a good relationship with the employee.

The study aims to determine and analyzed the impact of effective staff management on productivity in selected resort in Bulacan. The study used of the system analysis represented by independent variable and dependent variable. The first frame represents the data to be collected includes the profile of the staff in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest education attainment, years in service, present position, and numbers of seminars attended; how can the staff management of the resort be described in terms of attendance, division of labor, incentives, and information dissemination. The second frame consists of the dependent variable which includes the productivity of the resorts in terms of sales and guest counts.

Findings

Based on the result of this study, the researchers came up with the conclusions that there is a significant relationship between staff management in terms of incentives to employees and productivity in terms of sales. The result of the study also revealed and help the researchers to develop a conclusion that there is a significant relationship between staff management in terms of having a good strategy of dissemination of information to employees and productivity in terms of sales. The researchers also proved that the hypothesis of this study that the staff management has a significant effect on productivity in resort management is accepted only in terms of giving incentives and dissemination of information.

After the study has been proved and approved by the committee chairman, we made some recommendations based on the result of the study, moreover, maintain a good staff management through giving incentives to employees to reward them is highly recommended. Maintain the dissemination of information among employees to preserve the good staff management relationship. We also recommend the resort owners or the resort management to give an emphasis to the importance of giving incentives to employees for a much better sales output and to encourage the employees. And also the information dissemination needed an emphasis to provide the employees a chance to express their ideas and observations towards the management and function of the resort.

Research Title: Factors Related to Readiness of Students for Assessment
In Housekeeping National Certificate II at Fernandez
College of Arts and Technology

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Adviser: Mr. Edward Gernalin

Rationale and Methodology

This study attempts to determine the factors related to readiness of students for assessment in Housekeeping NC II

Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions.

1. Statement of the Problem

1. The profile of the respondent in terms of:

- 1.1. age
- 1.2. gender
- 1.3. course

2. What are the factors needed in readiness for assessment in terms of holistic:

- 2.1. physical
- 2.2. mental
- 2.3. emotional
- 2.4. social
- 2.5. self-efficacy

3. What are the factors needed in readiness for assessment in terms of competency preparation:
 - 3.1. demonstration
 - 3.2. written assessment
 - 3.3. oral assessment

4. How many actual assessment be described as perceived by students in terms of:
 - 4.1. demonstration
 - 4.2. written
 - 4.3. oral

5. Is there a relationship between those indicate factors and the result of actual assessment as perceived by the students?

A survey was chosen for its appropriateness to the research topic. One of the common methods of diagnosing and solving of social problems is that of undertaking surveys. Festinger and Kat of the opinion that, “Many research problems required systematic collection of data from population through the use of personal interviews or other data gathering devices”

Findings

Based on the findings, the researches generalized the following conclusions:

1. There is a significant relationship between the result of actual assessment and holistic factors as perceived by the students which are mental, social, emotional, and self-efficacy factors. In these four factors, the strongest one is social factors and under this the statement that may help were; practicing a kind communication and being ready to build a smooth relationship with others.

2. There is a significant relationship between the result of actual assessment and competency preparation as perceived by the students which are readiness demonstration, readiness written and readiness oral. All of the factors under competency preparation have correlation with actual assessment and the strongest one is readiness written/ written. Reading with comprehension about the exam, making a study plan or reviewer and giving their selves enough time to study may help the students to be more prepared.
3. The hypothesis that the students' profile, and the indicated factors needed in readiness for assessment in Housekeeping NC II, which significantly relate to the result of actual assessment as perceived by selected students was partially sustained.

After the cautious analysis of the findings and conclusions, the researcher attempts to suggest the recommendations for the students which are follows:

1. It is highly recommended to the students to have a proper grooming, comfortable sleep and practicing the actual demonstration for having a good result in actual assessment.
2. Reviewing the actual assessment is highly recommended.
3. Directing and managing emotional experiences may result in not having negative consequences is highly recommended for the students.
4. Having kind communication and building a smooth relationship with others is recommended to have good interpersonal relationship and perception.
5. It is highly recommended to the students to be physically and mentally health in an actual assessment.
6. It is highly recommended for the students to have comprehensive reading, making a study plan or reviewer and enough time to study.
7. It is highly recommended to the students and future researcher to be professional.
8. It is highly recommended to the future researcher to conduct another related study to improve the readiness of students in other competencies.

Research Title: Factors Affecting the Classroom Management in Grade 7 to 12 at Fernandez College of Arts and Technology Technical High School

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Rationale and Methodology

This study was conducted for the purpose of determining the factors affecting classroom management in Grade Level 7 to 12 at Fernandez College of Arts and Technology Technical High School. Classroom management, as defined by the study is the process by which teachers and schools created and maintain appropriate behavior of students in classroom settings, establish the settings that makes learning conductive, and thus it is the main subject of this study.

The respondents were selected based on the above criteria. The study involved the teachers, the profile and their practices in terms of environment, rules and regulations, and organization. It also studied the factors categorized according to Educational Attainment, Knowledge about Classroom Management and Seminars and or Trainings concerning Classroom Management. The descriptive method was used in this study; a questionnaire was the main tool for acquiring data.

Findings

The age of the respondents ranged from 20-60 with the highest percentage of 56.67 percent coming from the age bracket 20-29 and lowest came from the age bracket to 50-59 and 60-69 with 3.33 percent. The distribution of teacher respondents according to sex was dominated by females with 63.33 percent, males being only 36.67 percent. The majority of College Graduates with some units in Masteral while the remaining all attained their Master's degree. Years in Service shows that majority of the teacher respondents are new and in service in the range of 0-9 years with 73.33 percent in total.

Regarding the factors, respondents' perception on significant factors affecting classroom management in terms of educational attainment resulted in an overall mean rating of = 3.64, standard deviation of = 0.494 and verbal interpretation of = strongly agreed. The responses on significant factors affecting classroom management in terms of knowledge about classroom management resulted in the overall mean ratings of 3.71, standard deviation of 0.459 and verbal interpretation of strongly agreed. The respondents' perception on significant factors affecting classroom management in terms of seminar and/or trainings attended concerning classroom management resulted in an overall mean rating of = 3.69, standard deviation of = 0.471 and verbal interpretation of = strongly agreed. These results show the teachers strongly agreed upon the factors given.

The respondents' perception on teacher's effective classroom management practices in terms of environment resulted in an overall mean rating of = 3.62, standard deviation = 0.543, and verbal interpretation = to very great extent. The respondents' perception on teacher's effective classroom management practices in terms of rules and regulations resulted in overall mean rating = 3.51, standard deviation = 0.649 and verbal interpretation = to very great extent. In terms of organization, the respondents' perception of teacher's effective classroom management resulted with an overall mean rating of 3.49, standard deviation of 0.591 and verbal interpretation of to a very great extent.

Relationships of profile of the respondents and teachers' effective classroom management practices in Grade Levels 7 to 10 resulted to moderately small correlation between profile to the respondents and teachers' effective classroom management practices in terms of environment to years in service, given as; $R = 0.475$, significance = 0.012, relation = significant and verbal interpretation of moderately small correlation.

Predictors of the given practices related to educational attainment and seminars/trainings attended on environment, factors affecting classroom management on teacher's effective Classroom management in terms of environment; which results to educational attainment: Beta = 0.724, T-value = 5.47, sig = 0.000, Adjusted R Square = 0.507, F(ANOVA) = 30.769, significance = 0.000; and seminars/trainings: Beta = 0.766, T-value = 6.507, sig = 0.000, Adjusted R Square = 0.588, F(ANOVA) = 42.334, significance = 0.000.

The study's main recommendations to the Teachers, is to continuously go on Seminars/Trainings and pursue Higher Educational Degree as much as possible. Felipe (2013) quoted that these seminars and trainings prepare teachers most of all, for globalization as the government and the Department of Education desire the education system to be on par with those of the others and produce globally competitive students and employees that are ready for the world.

Research Title: Levels of Technology Integration and Its Relationship to Perceived Effectiveness of the Teaching and Learning Process at Fernandez College of Arts and Technology Technical High School

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Rationale and Methodology

The objective of the study is to determine the level of technology integration and relationship to perceived effectiveness of the teaching and learning process of Fernandez College of Arts and Technology Technical High School at Baliwag, Bulacan.

The independent variables used to determine the effectiveness of technology integration in the teaching process include audio visual materials, the use of traditional teaching materials, the use of softwares, and as assessment tool. On the other hand, the independent variables used for the learning problems include motivation, instructional material, assessment tool and better understanding of concept.

As hypothesis, the researchers hypothesized that there is no significant relationship between technology integration and the perceived effectiveness of teachers' teaching process and the students' learning process among Junior High School students at Fernandez College of Arts and Technology.

The study employed the descriptive method of research and used a pre-constructed survey questionnaire to gather the needed data. Statistical tools like percentage, weighted mean, and standard deviation were used to analyze and

interpret the perceptions of the respondents. It took the entire first semester of the Academic Year 2017 – 2018 for the researchers to conduct this study that started sometime in July 2017.

Findings

The F-test statistic was used to test the null hypothesis of the study. The computed F-value statistic at $\alpha = 0.05$ was 4.2474 while the tabular critical F-value is 3.4928; hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. The researchers therefore concluded that technology integration has significant relationship to the effectiveness of the teaching process and learning process in classroom activities.

Based on the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from it that both teacher-respondents and student respondents have perceived that technology integration in classroom activities is effective for teaching and learning processes, respectively, the researchers offer the following recommendations:

1. The Junior High School curriculum should be designed geared towards the integration of new educational technology in classroom activities to enhance effective teaching and learning process.
2. In line with the first recommendation, the school management must provide the necessary logistical support by making available new teaching technological devices and encouraged teachers to integrate technology in their classroom activities. Teachers, however, should undergo comprehensive technical training for the efficient and effective use of this new technology; and
3. The students must be afforded adequate hands-on time to use the new technology and event required them to perform or conduct classroom activities by the use of new technology whenever applicable and necessary. Also, the students should be encouraged to bring their own technological device to the classroom to enhance their learning capabilities.

Research Title: Influential Factors and Their Correlation to Classroom Behavior of Grade 5 and 6 Pupils at Sta. Barbara Elementary School

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Rationale and Methodology

The study was conducted for the purpose of determining the **INFLUENTIAL FACTORS AND THEIR CORRELATIONS TO CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR OF GRADE 5 AND 6 PUPILS AT STA. BARBARA, ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR**, is one of the trickiest issues teachers face today. Disruptive behavior results in lost curriculum time and creates a classroom environment that is not always conducive to learning. One key to nipping behavioral problems in the bud is to promote positive behavior before problem arise.

The respondents were selected based on the above criteria. The study involved the pupils of Sta. Barbara Elementary School, their profile and their behavior in the classroom. It also studied the factors categorized according to correlation study about classroom behavior. The descriptive method was used in the study; a questionnaire was the main tool for acquiring data.

Findings

The age of the respondents ranged from 10-17 with the highest percentage of 54.0 percent coming from the age bracket 12-13 and lowest came from age bracket of 16-17 with 1 percent. The distribution of pupil respondents according to grade level was dominated by grade 5 with 34 percent and grade 6 66 percent. The majority are grade 5 and 6 pupils in the lower section.

Students are recommended to be aware with the influential factors that may lead to the failed performance in study because they observe to be molded in a milieu which agents of change and learning could be acquired.

Teachers are recommended to use this for guidelines because this will lead to educate their students to contribute to enhancing teaching and learning in the classroom which intricately linked to social and behavioral factors of human development, including the cognition, motivation, social interaction and communication.

Future researcher, this study will provide significant data that future researchers will be able to use as knowledge based on their own researchers and further studies or exploration related to the said research problem.

The respondent's profile under grade 5-6 having the age bracket of 12-13 years with the frequency of 54 or (54.0%) had influential factors and correlates to the classroom behavior and most of them are male with frequency of 55 or (55.0%).

The respondent's profile in terms of grade level most of them are pupils from Grade VI with the frequency of 66 or (66.0%) who most influences the classroom behavior.

Research Title: Levels of Perception in Teaching Using Educational Technology and Its Effect on the Perceived Motivation of Learners

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Rationale and Methodology

The objective of the study is to determine the levels of perceptions in teaching using educational technology and its effect on the perceived motivation of learners. To attain this objective, two groups of respondents were considered by the researchers: the student (learner) group that comprise 100 respondents from Grade 5 and Grade 6 students and the teacher group that include 20 elementary teachers from Sta. Barbara Elementary School in Baliwag, Bulacan. The respondents were randomly selected.

A pre-constructed survey questionnaire was used as instrument to collect the needed data. The first part of the questionnaire is profile of both respondents and the second part are their (respondents) perceptions.

The profile of student respondents includes their age, gender, and grade level. Four variables were presented to the students for them to evaluate. These variables include their teachers' (1) use of appropriate tools in teaching (2) application of senses, memory and cognition (3) enhancing teaching practices and (4) improving learning outcomes.

On the other hand, the profile of teacher respondents include their age, gender, civil status, highest education attainment, number of years in service, and grade level they were teaching. Four variables were likewise presented to the teachers for them to assess. These variables include (1) adequacy of training (2)

knowledge in educational technology (3) teaching strategies and (4) student learning process.

The researchers used alternate hypothesis for the study which states that “there is a significant relationship between the levels of perception and the perceived motivation of learners”.

The study employed the descriptive method of research and it took the researchers the entire second semester during the Academic Year 2017 – 2018 to conduct the study.

Findings

The Chi-square was used to test the alternate hypothesis of the study. The results of the Chi-square test for the students’ responses indicated that the X^2 values of the observed data for all variables were less than the tabular critical values at $\alpha = 0.05$, thus indicating significant relationship exists between the levels of their (students) perceptions and the perceived motivation of learners. Similarly, the X^2 values of the observed data for all variables for teachers’ responses were less than the tabular critical values at $\alpha = 0.05$, thus indicating also that there is significant relationship that exist between the levels of their (teachers) perceptions and the perceived motivation of learners.

Considering therefore that the values of the observed data for both student and teacher respondents are less than the tabular critical values at $\alpha = 0.05$, the alternate hypothesis of this study is accepted. The researchers therefore concluded that there is a significant relationship between the levels of the respondents’ perception and the perceived motivation of learners. This conclusion however is not a new-found inference, as several related studies that the researchers have reviewed revealed that the use of educational technologies in modern classroom teaching activities did motivate the learners and help improved their learning process.

Based on the conclusions of the study, the researchers offer recommendations to further enhance the use of educational technologies for the benefit of both students and teachers at Sta. Barbara Elementary School in Baliwag, Bulacan.

FERNANDEZ COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Gil Carlos St., Baliwag, Bulacan

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TRACKS

Academic Tracks

ABM

- Accounting
- Business
- Management

STEM

- Computer Engineering
- Computer Science
- Secondary Education

HUMSS

- Criminology
- Elementary Education
- Hotel and Restaurant Management

Tech-Voc Tracks

Information and Communications Technology

- Computer Hardware Servicing NC II
- Computer Programming NC IV
- Contact Services NC II

Home Economics

- Bartending NC II
- Bread and Pastry Productions NC II
- Cookery NC II
- Food and Beverage Services NC II
- Front Office Services NC II
- Housekeeping NC II
- Tourism NC II
- Tour Guiding Services NC II

Industrial Arts

- Automotive Servicing NC II
- Carpentry NC II
- Electrical Installation & Maintenance NC II
- Gas Metal Arc Welding NC II
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding NC II
- Masonry NC II
- Plumbing NC II
- Shielded Metal Arc Welding NC II

4 - 5 DEGREE COURSES (with CHED Recognition)

- Bachelor of Science in Criminology
- Bachelor of Secondary Education Major in Biological Science
- Bachelor of Elementary Education
- Bachelor of Science in Physical Education Major in Professional Golf
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering
- Bachelor of Arts – Communication
 - Political Science
- Bachelor of Science in Computer Science
- BS Computer Science Ladderized Education Program
- Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management
- BSHRM Ladderized Education Program
- Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
- Bachelor of Science in Marine Transportation
- Associate in Midwifery (2 years)

1- 2 YEARS COURSES (with TESDA Registration)

- **Two-year Hotel and Restaurant Services w/ Bundled Competencies** (Food & Beverage Services NC II, Cookery NC II, Housekeeping NC II)
- **Two-year Tourism Management w/ Bundled Competencies** (Tour Guiding Services NC II, Front Office Services NC II, Travel Services NC II)
- **Automotive Servicing NC II (one-year)**

OTHER TESDA SHORT COURSES

- Automotive Servicing NC II
- Bartending NC II
- Bookkeeping NC III
- Bread/Pastry Production NC II
- Caregiving NC II
- Carpentry NC II
- Cookery NC II
- Electrical Installation and Maintenance NC II
- Food & Beverage Services NC II
- Front Office Services NC II
- Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) NC II
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW) NC II
- Health Care Services NC II
- Housekeeping NC II
- Masonry NC II
- Massage Therapy NC II
- Pipefitting NC II
- Plumbing NC II
- Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) NC II
- Tour Guiding Services NC II
- Travel Services NC II