



**International Research Forum
on the Philippines 2017**

**Interrogating Paradoxes
in the Philippines**



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Interrogating Paradoxes in the Philippines

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La Trobe University

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About the Forum

Philippine postcolonial realities reveal the limitations of understanding national territories, cultures, politics, institutions, and identities in either monolithic or dichotomous terms. The 21st century has at once constituted and been constituted by conditions whereby the Filipino people's ways of belonging to the nation, the region, and the world have become more fractal and less predictable than before. Recent developments in the Philippines show that political, geographic, socioeconomic, cultural, and ethical demarcations have not only become blurry but are also, and more importantly, constantly shifting or adjusting. This international research forum is interested in scholarship from the arts and humanities, the social sciences, the natural sciences, and engineering that explores ways to surmount totalistic perspectives about Philippine or Filipino life, and that grasps the tensions in reconfigured or newly emerging issues on contemporary Philippines. This forum addresses themes such as, but not limited to, the following:

- Globalisation and Localisation
- Nation and Diaspora
- Materiality and Intangibility
- Mobility and Stasis
- Innovation and Convention
- People and Environment
- Power and Susceptibility
- Progress and Poverty
- Secularity and Sacredness
- Sustainability and Loss

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Keynote Lecture 1

Hierarchies of Misery in Rodrigo Duterte's Philippines

Nicole C Curato, *University of Canberra*, Nicole.Curato@canberra.edu.au

Whose suffering counts in Rodrigo Duterte's Philippines?

In this keynote presentation, I enquire into the unequal distribution of compassion among 'communities of misery' in a nation that has been beset with a series of tragedies. I compare two case studies: disaster survivors from Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 and the families left behind by police and vigilante killings of Duterte's controversial war on drugs.

While the nation has witnessed overwhelming gestures of solidarity in the aftermath of a mega-disaster, the drug war has not resulted to telethons to support the war's orphans, Twitter hashtags to mourn the dead or mass graves that give visibility to victimhood. Why is this form of suffering treated any differently?

Drawing on three years of ethnographically inspired research in the Philippines, I offer three logics that underpin such moral judgment: the logic of denialism, complicity, and deservingness. I argue that these judgments are embedded in a moral economy that renders some lives disposable and therefore 'ungrieveable.' I will theorise the rationale behind the unequal distribution of compassion to different forms of suffering, and examine its practical implications for democratic practice in the Philippines.

Nicole Curato (@NicoleCurato) is an Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Research Fellow at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance, The University of Canberra. She is the Editor of the book *Duterte Reader: Critical Essays on Rodrigo Duterte's Early Presidency* (2017, Ateneo de Manila University Press/Cornell University Press). Her work on the Philippines has been published in scholarly journals including *Qualitative Inquiry*, *International Political Science Review*, and *Current Sociology*. She is a regular contributor at CNN Philippines and has written for media outlets including the Rappler.com and the New York Times.

Keynote Lecture 2

The Philippines at the 1964-65 New York World Fair: *Grabe*, or the Performance of Too-Muchness

William Peterson, Flinders University, william.peterson@flinders.edu.au

Seventeen years after its birth as an independent nation, the Philippines came to the 1964-65 New York World's Fair, presenting itself to its former colonial masters as a proud, confident nation, one with manifold material and human capacities. From the shape of the pavilion, designed to resemble a traditional wide-brimmed farmer's *sakalot* hat, to the many public performances in and around it, the pavilion experience offered participants a warm, human encounter with hand-made artefacts made by men and graceful Filipina bodies in motion. This paper will map out key performative exchanges marked by excess, focusing primarily on those that extended beyond the pavilion and fair ground during "Philippines Week" in June 1964, when Times Square was temporarily renamed "Philippine Square" and the Bayanihan Company opened up the glittering New York State Theatre at Lincoln Center. I will argue that the phenomenon of too-muchness, or *grabe* in Tagalog, marks the affective encounter between Filipinos and Americans during this era, and is present in the curated environment of the pavilion, in the diplomatic and public events associated with Philippines participation, and through the performances of dance and neo-ethnic fashion during "Philippines Week." I will be using *grabe* conceptually to express not merely excess, but to point to how the experience of *grabe* may involve a significant, repetitive, relentless assault on one or more of the senses that exceeds the capacity of the human organism to process the stimuli. The experience of *grabe* is thus an ambivalent one; it may be that it is precisely this quality of too-muchness that makes it 'good.'

William Peterson (PhD Texas, MA San Diego State, BSFS Georgetown University) is Senior Lecturer and Postgraduate Coordinator in Drama at Flinders University and former Director of the Centre for Theatre and Performance at Monash University. He was foundational academic staff in Theatre Studies at the National University of Singapore, Lecturer in Drama at the University of Waikato, and Associate Professor of Theatre at the California State University San Bernardino. Author of *Places for Happiness: Community, Self, and Performance in the Philippines* (Hawai'i 2016) and *Theatre and the Politics of Culture in Contemporary Singapore* (Wesleyan 2001), he has published widely on religious and cultural performance in the Philippines, Māori and Pākehā theatre in Aotearoa/New Zealand, intercultural theatre practice and international theatre festivals. In the first half of 2018, he will be on a fellowship at the International Institute for Asian Studies at the University of Leiden completing a monograph entitled, *Asian Self-Representation at World's Fairs*, forthcoming from Amsterdam University Press.

Panel 1

Post-truth era: Effects on Philippine studies scholarship and research

Angelito Calma, *The University of Melbourne*, calmaa@unimelb.edu.au

If we are to agree that post-truth is deriving conclusions that favour emotions rather than facts, and that deceit, lies, deception, and propaganda threaten rational discourse, then the academe is no exception. Examples are predatory publishers, exploitative open-access practices and business models, perceptions of university and course rankings, student evaluations and student perception biases, to name a few. Any translations could be lost in any of these areas and anyone can be a disinclined victim.

What effect has this post-truth on Philippine studies, research and scholarship? During my doctorate, I interviewed several university executives in the Philippines about their view of the status of research in the country. While results point to an overwhelming complaint about lack of funding, there was one other more fundamental problem: research capacity (individual and institutional). More importantly, the capacities to do research, attract funding, acquire capabilities and skills, and increase research intensity. I have also been working on citation analysis recently and I had the opportunity to look at top contributing countries, universities and scholars in business and higher education fields. Sadly, I had never seen the Philippines contributing significantly to the knowledge flows.

Given the post-truth dilemmas we face in higher education and the under-developed research profile of scholars and universities in the Philippines, I find that one of the ways in which Philippine universities can survive in the post-truth era is to actively participate in various research activities, immerse oneself in the field, and be an informed scholar.

Angelito Calma is a Senior Lecturer at the Williams Centre for Learning Advancement, Faculty of Business and Economics, The University of Melbourne. He holds a number of qualifications including a Doctor of Education from the University of Melbourne (2009) and a GradDip in Education Studies from the University of Queensland (2001). Since 1998, he has held a number of teaching positions overseas and in Australia, primarily teaching undergraduate and graduate management, economics and finance subjects. In his current role, he is responsible for quality assurance, teaching, research and in staff development programs. His interests overlap education and business. He worked previously as Project Manager and Researcher at the Centre for the Study of Higher Education (CSHE) at the University of Melbourne and as Content Manager, CPA Australia (Melbourne).

Mariette M Vega, *Deakin University*, m.vega@deakin.edu.au (to follow)

Angela Gracia B Cruz, *Monash University*, Angela.Cruz@monash.edu

Dr Cruz will discuss the evolving role of brands as ideological institutions in the 'post-truth era'. Postmodern re-evaluations and the uncertainties of liquid modernity have undermined the once-privileged roles of the state, religious bodies, and educational institutions as authoritative arbiters of sociocultural meaning. Parallel to this movement, commercial brands are now charged as key cultural sites for ideological reproduction and contestation (Holt 2006; Levy and Luedicke 2013; Schroeder 2009), increasingly expected to perform the ideological, moral, and social leadership work of traditional social institutions. What does this politicisation of

market entities and activities ‘do’? If the ‘post-truth era’ can be thought of as an erosion of the dialogical mode in public discourse (cf. Sennett 2012), how does the rise of the brand as a carrier of ideology shape the quality of contemporary public dialogue?

Angela Gracia B Cruz is a Lecturer in Marketing at Monash Business School, Melbourne. Her research is focused on theories of consumption, marketing communication, and branding at the boundaries of markets—referring to liminal market spaces where complexities, ambivalences, and transformations abound. Her research has appeared in the *European Journal of Marketing*, *International Marketing Review*, *Qualitative Market Research*, and *Journal of Business Research*, among others. She has also guest edited a special issue in the *Journal of Consumer Marketing*. Angela frequently draws on cross-disciplinary, critical, and poststructuralist modes of theorizing in line with the consumer culture theory (CCT) paradigm.

Panel 2

Circulating and disseminating research or creative work

Rebecca Valenzuela, *Monash University*, Rebecca.Valenzuela@monash.edu

Abstract – to follow

Rebecca Valenzuela is a prominent Monash University economist with research specialization in the area of consumer demand, welfare analysis, and the application of micro-econometric techniques on large unit-record data bases. As an academic, Dr Valenzuela has a solid record of publications in several international journals. She is also author of the widely-popular book “Economic Development in Asia” published by Cengage in 2009. Since 2010, Dr Valenzuela has been an Op-Ed Writer and Columnist for the Fairfax Media Network, providing articles that use economic tools of analysis to discuss current economic and social issues. Her articles regularly appear in *The Age* (for Victoria/Melbourne), *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW), *The Advocate* (SA), *The Brisbane Times* (Qld), and *The Examiner* (Tas).

Outside academia, Dr Valenzuela is recognized as a national expert in the measurement of the cost of raising children. She has published excellently on the subject, and her research on the living standards of Australian households has helped inform policy debate on several family welfare issues in the economy. Further, Dr Valenzuela is a resident expert of the Family Law Courts of Australia, providing policy advice and serving as expert witness to help settle costly family litigations or, if not, resolve family court cases. She is also a consultant to a number of government entities including the Australian Institute of Family Studies, Department of Human Services, the Ronald Henderson Foundation and Anglicare Victoria. Dr Valenzuela is currently affiliated with the Department of Economics, Monash University.

Claire Scoular, *The University of Melbourne*, c.scoular@unimelb.edu.au

Partnering with the Assessment Curriculum and Technology Research Centre (ACTRC), the Bureau of Educational Assessment (within the Philippine Department of Education) took an innovative approach to activating the promise of the "holistically developed Filipino" through developing a framework for assessment of identified skills and capacities. From inception, this two year endeavour has followed a rigorous process of defining skills valued by DepEd for its students, describing them in a way that facilitates identification of developmental progressions, auditing the curriculum, and designing test items that rely on curricular knowledge but target the skills. The achievement rests solidly in the partnership model through which the two partners work both side by side, and independently when appropriate to complete the highly detailed work. The partnership relies on engaging in learning together, respecting the specificity of knowledge and experience of each of the partners, and being flexible in adapting to each others' timelines and imperatives.

DepEd's Bureau of Educational Assessment (BEA) is responsible for all large-scale assessment throughout the Philippines in its elementary schools (N > 38,000) and secondary schools (N > 8,000). BEA is also responsible for the Philippines' participation in international large-scale assessment programs. ACTRC, a joint centre of the University of the Philippines and the University of Melbourne, provides specialist assessment and research expertise in its partnerships with BEA and DepEd more generally. In particular, ACTRC through its higher-order centre based at the University of Melbourne has access to a strong history in innovations

in assessment of 21st century skills. These joint strengths of BEA and ACTRC have combined successfully such that the partnership output represents new learning for both sets of participants. Questions raised by the initiative include transition from a development project to implementation, and how this implementation might best answer the needs of teachers and students in the classroom.

Claire Scoular's work focuses on the improvement of measurement practices in education. Her expertise is embedded in the application and statistical analysis of psychological measurement. Recent investigations have centred around measurement methodology and application for 21st century skills, including traditional and automated test delivery systems. Her work at the Assessment, Curriculum and Technology Research Centre involves leading projects in capacity building in relation to psychometrics. As a member of the Global Educational Monitoring centre at ACER, Dr Scoular contributes to establishing a model of good practice in assessment, particularly in developing countries. At the University of Melbourne, her PhD identified a measurement methodology and test design systems for assessing collaboration in online automated environments. Her experience in psychometric assessment, intervention work and research spans across the UK, USA, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. She has undertaken consultancies for the Brookings Institute (USA), People for Education (Canada), World Bank (Vietnam), and UNESCO.

Vito Butardo Jr, *Swinburne University of Technology*, vbutardo@swin.edu.au

The Philippines is prominent as a net exporter of agricultural products and a leading provider of agricultural education in the Southeast Asian region during the 1960s and 1970s. In stark contrast, the country is now a net importer of agricultural products and has suffered diminished prominence in agriculture education. Although this can be attributed to decades of neglect from past government administrations, proactive grassroots solutions are necessary to increase the local, regional and global competitiveness of Philippine agriculture. In particular, farming technology and management practices, as well as the provision of high-quality education and training in agriculture are required to keep pace with global competition. In this presentation, the focus will be given on the role of small farmers and rural microenterprises. In particular, the role of family farms as a production model for organic farming as a case study will be explored. Lastly, the role of higher education in conducting teaching, research and extension programs geared towards enhancing the productivity and sustainability of family farms will be espoused. (co-author: Jose Rene C Gayo)

Vito Butardo Jr obtained his PhD degree in Agricultural Sciences at The University of Queensland in 2011 where he majored in plant molecular biology, biochemistry and biotechnology. He was then awarded postdoctoral research fellowships at the CSIRO Plant Industry (Canberra, Australia), International Rice Research Institute (Los Baños, Philippines) and Charles Sturt University (Wagga Wagga, NSW, Australia). He holds a bachelor's degree in Biology Major in Microbiology from the University of the Philippines (UP) Los Baños (Honours) and finished the coursework for MS Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in UP Diliman, where his major research focus is on marine microbiology. For his doctoral and postdoctoral research, he screened for low digestibility rice grain phenotypes from diverse wild, cultivated and mutant rice varieties. He then developed low digestibility rice grains by genetic engineering to alter the storage starch biosynthetic pathways in rice endosperm. He demonstrated that shifting the synthesis of starch to elevate the proportion not just of amylose but also of long chain amylopectin results in reduced starch hydrolysis and lowered glycemic impact. More recently, he employed nutritional biochemistry, grain quality genomics and

systems genetics approaches to understand grain quality phenotypes using diverse collections of world rice accessions. He recently joined Swinburne University of Technology, where his major research initiatives will focus on microbial and agricultural biotechnology. His primary research goal is mitigating the impact of malnutrition by enhancing food security and nutritional value of cereal grains. He is also interested in understanding the impact of climate change on grain quality, yield and nutritional properties of cereals.

Parallel Presentations

Social Empowerment

Gulayan sa Batasan: A Project Feasibility Study on an Urban Farming Project in Barangay Batasan Hills, Quezon City

Maria Pilar M. Lorenzo, Jenifer C. Camilon, Michelle C. Castillo, Dianne M. Gammad, Karla Sio, Rani Shannon Ulbata, Pauline Marie S. Villar, *University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP NCPAG)*, dean_up_ncpag@yahoo.com

This paper is about a possible urban farming project for the benefit of drug surrenderers from the youth sector of Barangay Batasan Hills, Quezon City. Through urban farming, the project introduces an innovative approach in giving former illegal drug users with a viable source of additional income for their families while providing them with a community that can help them avoid reverting to drug abuse. It aims to provide supplemental source of income, addressing the issue of financial problems in the family that leads to poor family relations and incidence of out-of-school youth. Aside from additional income, some of the benefits that can be derived from the project are 1) the establishment of a community for the drug surrenderers that can facilitate their reintegration to the society, 2) the creation of safe places and green scenery, 3) the improvement of air quality in the immediate environment, and 4) the acquisition of learning experience for beneficiaries. The research methods employed were Focus Group Discussions, interviews, and desk reviews. After which, different kinds of analyses were made, specifically market analysis, technical analysis, financial analysis, socio-economic analysis, risk and sensitivity analysis, and organization and management analysis. As the project is found to be feasible in all aspects, it is recommended for the authorities of the Brgy. Batasan Hills to consider the project proposal in their development plan. Furthermore, for its possible funding, it is recommended to submit the project proposal and this feasibility study to cognizant agencies such as: (1) the Local Government Unit of Quezon City (2) the Department of Agriculture, and (3) the Department of Social Work and Development.

Keywords: drug use and abuse, drug rehabilitation, out-of-school youth, urban farming, livelihood program

In the Middle of Progress: Interactions with Beggars and Consequent Attributions

Nico Paolo P Arguelles, *University of the Philippines Diliman*, nicoarguelles@gmail.com

In its most recent report, the Philippine Statistics Authority declared that poverty incidence in the Philippines was on a steady decline. However, despite this apparent progress, millions remain in poverty. Previous studies on perceptions of the poor have found that anti-poor attitudes affected the degree of support toward anti-poverty policies. In the past, individualistic attributions for poverty have led to policies that were hostile toward the poor. Therefore, the examination of beliefs about the poor and public enlightenment on the consequences of misperception are important in ensuring further progress as a nation. This study looked into how college students perceived a group of people under the poverty threshold. Interactions with beggars are everyday occurrences not only for the working class, but for the student population as well. Fifty undergraduate students from the University of the Philippines volunteered to participate in a survey and received partial credit from their instructors. A social cognitive approach was used to gather stereotypes, attributions, and attitudes toward beggars and the act of begging. Participants were found to be empathic towards beggars, which led them to consider the context and experience of poverty when interacting with them. At the

same time, stereotypes of beggars as drug addicts and syndicate members warranted caution. Individualistic attributions for the cause of begging included laziness and lack of willpower to find a job, while non-individualistic attributions included corruption in the government and lack of support from relatives. Implications and recommendations for future anti-poverty programs were also outlined and discussed.

Keywords: *Attribution, Communication, Begging, Poverty, Social Cognition*

A Family Support Program for Urban Poor Drug Surrenderees

Marie Grace A Gomez, *University of the Philippines Diliman*, mgagomez2005@gmail.com

The current Philippine administration is vigilant on its war on drugs. Dubbed as “Operation Tokhang” the massive summary executions of various drug addicts and drug pushers has been reported by media worldwide and has become a buzzword. To avoid this, thousands of drug users have surrendered themselves to local government officials and police authorities for them not to get executed. Various local government units have called on the support of fitness authorities to give calisthenics and rigorous exercise programs in the belief that the drug users need to sweat the toxins off. Further, they have called in the support of various religious authorities to give spiritual guidance among the surrenderees. To date, most local government units do not have a clear program for rehabilitation of the thousands of drug surrenderees. Given the lack of a scientific program to address the issue, the researcher, being a licensed counsellor, has developed a program to address the issue formally. This research is a collaboration between the local village council, health experts, and counsellors to address the issue. Research instruments include the Problems Experiences Checklist and the Sack’s Sentence Completion Test with Filipino translations. Findings include an elevated conflict with the families. Husbands are in constant conflict with their wives and children because of their drug use. Children of drug dependents become truants. Focus group discussions validate the results. Further, the drug dependents use drugs for them to gain productivity in their jobs as they can work longer hours. However, drug dependence has made them squander their incomes and this results in much conflict. The developed family support program identifies counselling intervention, career counselling, job coaching, and health psychoeducation for the drug users and their families.

Keywords: *Drug surrenderees, family counselling, Operation Tokhang in the Philippines, career counselling for recovering addicts, psychoeducation for drug surrenderees and their families*

Recording Igorot-ness Through Igorot-Made Music Videos

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Our research examined the way music videos produced in the Cordillera define Igorot-ness. We studied 102 songs from ten (10) albums produced over a period of eight (8) years. In analysing these music videos, we looked at the themes of the songs, the visuals that accompany the lyrics, and the artifacts that communicate Igorot-ness. Aside from providing a background on the Igorot music video industry, we also defined the concept of Igorot-ness from the perspective of the producers of the music videos. We used Homi K. Bhabha’s postcolonial concept of the three spaces to guide us in analysing the subject of our study. Theories of other scholars and researchers on postcolonialism and hybridity were likewise employed. Our findings show the American influences in music videos produced in the Cordillera. More

importantly, they also reveal how the Igorots have appropriated elements of the American culture in their negotiation of their own identity. The music videos we studied show the “hybrid” Igorots who combine American music and artifacts with their own traditions to tell their narrative. This combination leads to a new definition of Igorot-ness. The state of Igorot-ness, as reflected in the music videos, is confirmation that identities are fluid and always negotiated.

Keywords: *Igorot, hybridity, postcolonialism, music videos, local identity*

Education Policy and Assessment

Best Practices in School Guidance: Development, Challenges and Opportunities

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Information on best practices as well as current practices (the two actually overlap) in school guidance was collected from guidance counsellors, school administrators, and students using a qualitative survey questionnaire. Based on this and related ancillary information, a program logic model was developed. A program logic model is a monitoring and evaluation tool based on program theory that depicts the associations among inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes of a program. Following the process described by McLaughlin and Jordan (*Evaluation and Program Planning*, 22, 65-72), a program logic model was developed that aimed to improve the practice of school guidance. It is hoped that the program logic model would be helpful in bringing together the various stakeholders in ensuring student wellness by allowing them to buy into the vision of a school guidance program based on best practices and share their ideas about it, clarifying the target outcomes and what contributes to achieving them, identifying challenging areas during implementation which supported program modification or adaptation, and focusing data collection efforts for improved monitoring and evaluation. It is further hoped that the program logic model would improve all school guidance services, such as information, counselling, etc. that are provided by guidance offices. Lastly, it is hoped that the model would identify which existing practices are critical to achieving target outcomes, what modifications are needed to be made to existing programs, and what new interventions are critical to meet target outcomes.

Keywords: *student wellness, best practices and program logic model*

Development of a Tool to Assess Misconceptions in Biology within a Shadow School

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This paper developed a diagnostic tool to assess student understanding of cell reproduction and inheritance concepts in a tutorial setting (shadow school). Specifically, it intended to assess misconceptions or alternative conceptions and address them within the shadow school to improve student academic performance. There are three phases involved in the development of the diagnostic tool: defining the content boundaries of the test, collecting information on student alternative conceptions, and developing the instrument. These alternative conceptions were gathered through a free response test, interviews, and multiple-choice questions with open-ended responses. They were used to develop the twenty-five-item two-tier multiple-choice test termed Inventory of Alternative Conceptions in Genetics (IACG). It was administered to six Grade 10 students in the pilot phase and then to eight Grade 9 students who seek tutorials after school hours. Results of the IACG suggested that students have difficulty in understanding chromosome number and structure, concepts of mitosis and meiosis, gametes,

as well as dominant and recessive alleles. Their responses and the reasons for them were discussed in the analysis of the IACG items, which could inform biology instructors, tutors, and curriculum planners of appropriate resource materials to facilitate understanding of the previously mentioned difficulties. The overall outcome suggests that there are good reasons why a private supplementary tutoring sector (“shadow education”, Bray, 1999a) might emerge to complement the public and private schooling system.

Keywords: shadow education, alternative conception, concept inventory, diagnostic test, two-tier multiple-choice test

Leadership Styles and Outcomes of Administrators of Selected Chinese Filipino Educational Institutions in Metro Manila as Basis for Policy Directions

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The main objective of this research is to define the dominant leadership style of the school administrators, as basis for policy recommendations. According to Kurfi, leadership is an essential factor for the enhancement of the resources of an organization to attain its desired goals. School administrators are believed to have embodied the traits that would define the transformational leadership behaviour, one that would stimulate and inspire followers, both to achieve extraordinary outcomes, and in the process, develop their own leadership capacity. If schools are to change or reform, the leaders need to learn the new ways of leading and managing because the behaviours of its leaders and managers exert a measurable effect on the school efficiency and student achievement. The study examined a list of demographic factors that are significantly related to leadership styles. It followed a descriptive survey design, using comparative and correlative quantitative method of analysis. Data used in this study were derived from distribution of self-made Demographic Profile Questionnaire and the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire 5X (MLQ) of Avolio and Bass (2004) to the respondents. Data and information gathered were scaled, converted to quantitative scheme via code manual provided for the study, and encoded in excel for data analysis. The data were analysed and interpreted using frequency and percentages, mean, standard deviation, correlation and t-test. Findings indicated that school administrators tend to display transformational leadership and transactional style of leadership "fairly often" and with passive-avoidant behaviour in the lowest rank, which is used "only once in a while". Length of service and administrative experience were the only demographic factors that were significantly related to leadership, particularly to the school administrators' transformational style of leadership. Leadership outcome was also evaluated "fairly often" by both school administrators and their subordinates.

Keywords: School Administrators, Leadership styles, Policy directions, transformational leadership, transactional leadership

Arts and Culture Part 1

The Poetics of (Relational) Space: Displacements, Re-situations, and Transformations within the Social Sphere of the Works of Alfredo and Isabel Aquilizan

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The husband-and-wife Alfredo and Isabel Aquilizan, Filipino artists who are currently based in Brisbane, Australia, have engaged with issues of diaspora, migration, and settlement through their installation works—issues that predict, prompt, and promote how their works are read closely and contextually. In this research project, I wish to unpack these themes within the

larger space of the social while contemplating on their work, High Noon at Cagayan Garden, which is on view at Bellas Artes Projects in Manila, Philippines until November 14, 2017. Sourcing first-person account and framing my investigation within the mode of relational aesthetics by Nicolas Bourriard, this paper seeks to uncover the relational dimension of their works and how this mirrors the instant communities that Filipinos foster as soon as they find themselves in a foreign land. In looking into the participatory dynamics of their work, I shall examine the collaborative nature of their creative conception, process and execution. In addition, I wish to expose how the material and formal conditions of their installations provide another layer of interaction within the institutional context and ultimately circulate within an imagined social space—inflected with the different notions that constitute the Filipino as identity and idea—where the works generate energy and express their fullness and possibility.

Keywords: *relational aesthetics, participatory art, Alfredo and Isabel Aquilizan, migration, installation art*

Probing into the Inner World of the Graffitiist

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Graffiti is a form of art but it is now currently harming the local residents, organizations, businesses and property owners in the city. Is artistic merit enough of an excuse? Can society just let people run wild? A clash between the owner of the wall and the person who painted on it is evident. The paper aimed to divulge the inner sphere of the graffitiists – their life, work and writings on the wall. The researcher used the descriptive approach to inquiry involving the 27 graffitiists in Talisay City chosen through referrals. The interview method and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were employed to gather reliable data from the respondents. Frequency count and percentage were adopted to deal with the quantitative data; and thematic analysis utilizing the qualitative approach was used to present and analyse the qualitative data. The findings revealed that graffiti is prevalent in the city of Talisay. The respondents were mostly adults and came from troubled or unstable family. They convey their existence, strength, and pleasure in their work. Their engagement in graffiti is rooted from their family, peer, and environment. Stricter regulative measures need to be implemented to regulate illegal graffiti.

Keywords: *graffiti, art, vandalism, descriptive, regulation*

The Institutional and Semiotic: A Methodology to Filipino-ness in Diaspora Art

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This paper pursues a new methodology to the analysis of cultural identities in nation-framed international contemporary Asian art created in the diaspora. It proposes a shift from a spirit of “seeing difference,” a problematic orientalisng tendency in predominant contemporary Asian analytical frames and instead follows the “turn” suggested by Georgina Born (2010) from “art” to “cultural production,” conceptually placing art among the adjacent fields of culture and media studies, history, etc. In this method, institutional mediation becomes equally important to the qualities of art itself. This paper expands on this notion by looking at cultural production in the diaspora through the multifocal lenses of institutional and semiotic theories. It forwards a two-part methodology drawn from [1] institutional theories of art as a social construction, highlighting identity-specific practice as a collaboration between artists with institutions of contemporary Asian art. The second set of procedures engage with a [2] semiotic analysis of art created in the “third-space” (Bhabha 1994), or the overlapping external-internal semantic

spaces of Juri Lotman's (2005) "semiosphere." The method re-evaluates the complex states of diasporic identification and allows the extrapolation of the creative in strategic cultural marking expected in art institutions. In the context of Filipino diasporic art practice set in contemporary Asian art institutions in Australia, the approach accommodates innovations that result from renegotiations that diasporic artists have had to make with otherness and allows the reframing of nation-bearing contemporary Asian art as contributions to an emerging tradition.

Keywords: *cultural identity, diaspora, contemporary Filipino art, art institutions, Asian art*

Arts and Culture Part 2

How *Kristo* Democratized *Langit* and Framed Liberation

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This paper is an exploration of the contribution colonial Christian rationality has made to enrich the cosmology of the native culture. This enrichment provided the frame of imagination and discourse of *bayan*, which shaped the millenarian revolts, the Revolution of 1896, and even subsequent reform and liberation movements in the Philippines. Through an analysis of the *babaylan* cosmology and the evolution of the concept of *bayan* during the Spanish colonization, the author will show how the indigenous rationality was both imposed upon by the colonizing rationality and was able to creatively impose itself on the dominant rationality. The study will begin by articulating the native concept of a balanced cosmos where humans and spirits of nature are engaged in systems of mutual flourishing. It will then show how the imposition of the *Pasyon* cosmology enriched the *babaylan* cosmos by breaking heaven open for the *ducha* and showing how it was a realm of power into which the *ducha* could tap for empowerment. The paper will argue that this democratization of *Langit*, which made it accessible to the *ducha*, allowed them to imagine a better world than the *bayang sawi* that they suffered from the Spanish and allowed for the millenarian revolts and Katipunan revolution.

Keywords: *Discourse Theory, Philippine Revolution, Babaylan, Katipunan*

Transposing Agta: A Manifestation of a Dying Language through Architecture

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The way we see the world rests on the limits of our language. *Weltanschauung*, or our perception of the world, is greatly dependent on the depth of our understanding of our language. This idealism is further explained by the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism, and by the theory of linguistic relativism. Either theories viewed language structurally; or as a knowledge that adheres not to a single entity, but also to other bodies of knowledge such as anthropology, culture, psychology, etc. Employing these theories, the study aims to explore how design and architecture can be used as an embodiment of the dying language of Agta, through the literary deconstruction of "Mula de du hanggang dii" the only reminiscent of the native language of Aeta in Alabat Island. The principles of the Method of Loci, as well as Morris' theory of signification, will be used in translating the deconstructed elements of the song into tangible spaces. The study specifically used the case of the Agta language of the Aeta in Alabat Island, which in 2010 was declared "critically endangered" by the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger.

Keywords: *Dying language, language, Ferdinand Saussure, Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, Literary deconstruction*

The Body Performance and the Devotion to the Black Nazarene in Quiapo

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Evolved in the dynamics of the sacred and the secular, the devotion to the Black Nazarene in Quiapo is expressed in the different body performances directed towards the *poón* (image). These manifestations of devotion, of narratives, and of communal norms make possible the construction, the possibility, and the repetition of faith experiences constituted, constructed, and mediated by the body. The paper analyses the body performances that make possible one of the most attended religious performances in the Philippines in three parts. The first part analyses the body dynamics involved when participating in the *traslacion*. Understood as body positioning, the terms *agos* or “going with the flow,” *salang* or “making way for others” who are joining the procession, *indayog* or “walking and swaying in a coordinate manner,” or *otso* or “raising the rope” when forming the figure eight and risks being a fatal knot to fellow devotees, facilitate the procession’s flow despite the pandemonium. The second part situates these body performances in relation to the materiality of the devotion to the Black Nazarene, and to notions of everyday authenticity, regional identity, tradition and heritage, especially in the context where any form of authority could be challenged (even subverted) by the devotees. The third part discusses the dynamics of the different body performances and its materiality in terms of conveying and sustaining a very religious and a very cultural national identity.

Keywords: *Black Nazarene, Body Performances, Philippine Catholicism, National Identity*

***Palihi* and the Constitution of Things: A Visayan Natural-Magical Law of Causality**

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Exploring the ubiquitous Visayan concept of *palihi*—a folk theory of causality that is sometimes described as “magical”—this paper blurs the boundaries between the realms of religion and nature. *Palihi* denotes a law of nature according to which qualities may be transferred between entities (material and immaterial), such as between objects and persons. In the process, the physical makeup or emotional disposition of the subject is reconstituted. *Palihi* is not orchestrated by God or the spirits, but is regularly ritually manipulated for agriculture, reproduction, business, romance and more. Despite the concept’s importance in Visayan culture and beyond, scholarly attention to it has been scant. In this paper, we explain the place of *palihi* in the Visayan cosmos and its roles in Visayan life. We then ask what *palihi* reveals about Visayan notions of personhood.

Keywords: *palihi, ritual, personhood, causality, Visayas*

Human Rights

Extreme Poverty and Human Rights in the Philippines: The Paradox of Duterte's War on Drugs

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During his presidential campaign, Duterte vowed to end corruption, reduce poverty, and eliminate illegal drug trade in the Philippines. However, it is apparent that the priority of the current administration is its war on drugs. Since its inception, human rights organizations have called the attention of the Philippine government to investigate on extrajudicial killings linked

to the drug war. There are abuses of authority and violations of human rights. But a deeper issue and perhaps the most neglected discourse is why, despite the strong campaign to eradicate illegal drugs in the Philippines, do a significant number of Filipinos remain drawn into peddling drugs? Extreme poverty and its implied structural violence have been overlooked in this issue. Drawing on Amartya Sen's capability approach and Johann Galtung's structural violence, this paper analyses the tension between the Philippine government's duty to protect the right to subsistence of its citizens and its staunch campaign against illegal drugs.

Keywords: *human rights, poverty, war on drugs, capability, structural violence*

The Human Rights Impact of Declaring a War on Drugs: The Case of the Philippines

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Of the over 7000 drug users and pushers that have been killed in the Philippines after Duterte took office in July 2016, a significant proportion (if not the vast majority) of these killings constitute a gross violation of the right to life under domestic and international law. These killings have occurred at the hands of police, law enforcement agencies, and paid killers in their employ, all whom the state has failed to hold accountable for their crimes, thus failing to provide the right to remedy for victims' families and communities. Further, the conduct of Duterte's so-called "war on drugs" has manifestly violated the discrimination principle in international human rights law, through its significantly disproportionate impact on poor Filipinos, and the exacerbation of existing public health problems amongst drug users and their dependents. The Philippine executive has been complicit in these mass human rights abuses through inciting violence against drug-users, under-resourcing investigative bodies, pressuring and rewarding police officers for results, and pardoning law enforcement agencies. Together, these policies have resulted in a manifest failure to discharge state obligations to protect the rights of vulnerable citizens, while encouraging egregious excesses in operations against drug offenders, the systematic nature of which may yet see Duterte held liable for crimes against humanity under international criminal law. Finally, these so-called "drug war" policies are unlikely to significantly impact the demand or supply of methamphetamine ("shabu") in the Philippines, while damaging the social arrangements and hard-won democratic institutions of the nation for decades to come.

Keywords: *Investigation, Evidence Analysis, Human Rights and International Criminal Law, Sources: Human Rights NGOs, Documentaries and Media Sources*

Minority Rights vs. Minority Rights

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The 1987 Philippine Constitution recognizes the rights of minorities. It has recognized their rights to self-determination and has mandated the Philippine legislature to draft statutes that would protect those rights. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) for example has been a landmark statute that provides wide-ranging protection to indigenous peoples in the Philippines. It is hoped that indigenous peoples in the Philippines would be able to maximize their potentials with the IPRA. This however is being threatened by another legislation that seeks to recognize the Muslim Filipinos also called Moros. The Moros are also minorities in the Philippines. The Philippine Constitution requires an enabling law that would give flesh to the autonomous region for the Moros. The current Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is a product of Republic Act RA 9054. However, according to studies, the ARMM

has many limitations. As a result, an armed group has been negotiating with the Philippine government to strengthen the autonomous region. The proposed law called the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) does not recognize the IPRA. This is important since there are indigenous groups within the territory defined for the Moros. Is this a case of minority rights vs. minority rights? This paper will be analysing the implications of the BBL to the implementation of the IPRA. It will also look at the dynamics of the ongoing debates regarding the BBL focusing on the rights of the indigenous peoples in the proposed territory of the BBL. It will conclude that a system approach is necessary in proposals regarding the recognition of minority rights since it would affect other groups, majority populations and minority populations alike.

Keywords: *minority rights, Bangsamoro, indigenous peoples, contentious politics, peace process*

Legitimizing State Violence: Text Mining Government and Citizen Discourses

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We argue that typical conceptualizations of legitimacy in traditional and discursive fields focus on static and/or one-sided approaches. In response to this, we expand the phenomena by theorizing a distinction between legitimation enacted by the state and legitimation enacted by citizens. We anchor this proposal upon a positioning framework. Furthermore, we show our proposal through an exemplar case of a violent and contested anti-drug campaign within the Philippines. We use a mixed methods approach that combines novel methods of text mining big data with qualitative analysis. Through machine learning algorithms, RapidMiner classified 103 out of 121 utterances (85.83%) from the citizen sources, and 83 out of 137 utterances (63.97%) sourced from presidential sources. We then applied Principal Components Analysis for each data set to cluster utterances for the creation of themes. Each set of data yielded four components. Performing qualitative analysis through a positioning framework, we discover similar strategies of delegitimizing state opposition and legitimizing state goals. We also discover differences in the targets and the content of the strategies.

Keywords: *drug war, legitimation, state violence, positioning theory, text mining*

Migration and Diaspora Part 1

Heartless Journeys: Domestic Violence in Colours – The Pinay Experience

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This exploratory paper aims to unravel the myriad of ways that CALD (Culturally and Linguistically Diverse) women employ in navigating the Australian system in their quest for a life free from family violence. The stories that I will utilise in this paper are of my former “clients” while working in the family violence sector in different capacities (case manager, team leader, coordinator, court support worker, and quality officer). For the majority of them, I am both their family violence specialist worker and a sister or *kabaro* in the Filipino women’s organization known as Gabriela Australia. The Pinay lived experience of domestic violence here in Australia will be the focus of this paper. It is hoped that the paper will be able to highlight the different types of resiliency that female victim-survivors of family violence could show and practice while traversing the Australian welfare system. In the same manner, in discussing their stories it is also aimed that the alternative ways utilised by support agencies and the community/community organizations will be showcased. In this way, these strategies will be part of our daily practice in how to better support this particularly vulnerable and

marginalised sector. The paper will be touching on issues of agency, culture, racism, cultural support, and how these impact on accessing other supports available in the family violence sector including the legal system.

Keywords: *domestic violence, resiliency, culture, racism, cultural support*

Bastards of the Diaspora: Marginalization of the Rationalities of Third Culture Kids

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This paper is an exploration of the experience of Third Culture Kids or TCKs. The phenomenon of children growing up away from their passport culture is becoming more common. There is a rapid increase in the foreign labour workforce due to globalization. This phenomenon is evident in the Philippine society especially with its sheer number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). The result is TCKs or people who had to grow up away from their parent's culture. Using a discourse theory of the marginalization of rationalities, it will explore the challenges that TCKs face to their human flourishing. Some of these challenges include the following: loss of a world, lifestyle, possessions, relationships, systems of identity, one's past, restlessness, and rootlessness. It will argue that the experiences of TCKs are the result of the marginalization of their rationalities in the dominant host rationality, and that their very existence is the manifestation of the invisible other in the totality of global society. Using the author's own experiences as a TCK, as well as that of other Filipino TCKs, this paper will seek to show how the challenges that TCKs face is a result of the marginalization of their rationalities.

Keywords: *discourse theory, third culture kids, diaspora, rationalities*

Overseas Remittances, Hometown Investment and Financial Inclusion: A Remittance Investment Climate (ReIC) Study in A Rural Hometown

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Overseas remittances are a development resource for countries where overseas migrants come from—but so are the rural communities where they were born. Is the rural community's socio-economic and investment conditions conducive for overseas town mates and their households to invest in? However, do these rural folk, with or without overseas remittances, have financial aptitude levels that can empower them to save and invest their surplus earnings in the place that they are familiar with? Are banks, cooperatives and microfinance institutions capturing this rural hometown's migrant market? The above questions will be answered by a mixed methods action research from the Philippines that sought to determine if financial inclusion is a factor for remitters' and remittance recipients' investing in the rural hometown. Authors here researchers utilized a research tool tested previously, called the Remittance Investment Climate Analysis in Rural Hometowns. RICART is a tool that rural birthplaces, migrant organizations, civil society groups, financial institutions and local governments can use to determine ways of luring overseas town mates' remittances for savings and investments.

Keywords: *remittances, rural hometown development, migration and development, financial inclusion, investment*

Education Policy and Pedagogy

Focussing Teacher Attention and Learning through a Culturally Embedded Lesson Study in the Philippines

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Lesson Study has captured the attention of many international educators with its promise of improved student learning and sustained teacher learning. Lesson Study, however, has cultural underpinnings that a simple transference model overlooks. A culturally embedded approach attends to the existing cultural orientations and teacher values of host schools. Factoring in the school's cultural orientations (i.e., hierarchy, collectivism, long-term orientation, etc.) and teacher's concerns in designing a good mathematics lesson (researching curriculum materials, anticipating student responses, etc.), this culturally embedded approach allowed the researcher to build on the teachers' existing cultural and values orientations and to focus their learning on aspects of teaching and/or lesson planning that would help build up their capacity to engage in Lesson Study more meaningfully. This paper reports on the author's implementation of Lesson Study in two Philippine public secondary schools and the learning teachers experienced as a result of their participation.

Keywords: *education, teacher professional development, lesson study, culture, sustainability*

Defining a Relevant, Appropriate, and Responsive Public School Madrasah from Muslim Filipino Parents' View

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This paper presents the findings of a grounded theory research into Muslim parents' defining a relevant, appropriate, and responsive Muslim education for the needs and aspirations of Muslim Filipino children in the public schools. Grounded theory was employed to generate an emergent theory on relevant, appropriate and responsive *madrasah*. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with Muslim Filipino parents from eleven (11) schools: Region VII - Division of Cebu City (3), Region IX - Division of Zamboanga City (5), and Region XII - Division of South Cotabato (3). All schools implemented the Muslim Education Program ALIVE for public schools. There were eighty-four (84) participants in the FGDs with parents. All of the Muslim Filipino parents expressed their desire to see their children grow up in the ways of Islam. They were appreciative of the Muslim Education Program delivered through the ALIVE (Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education) program of the Department of Education. Moreover, parents expect a responsive Muslim Education Program that provides an accessible and cost-effective secular as well as Islamic education methodically executed by dedicated, qualified, and competent teachers and school heads. Parents must be oriented on madrasah education to gain understanding on Islamic values and the Muslim Filipino identity.

Keywords: *Muslim Filipino, Muslim Filipino Parents, Relevant Madrasah, Appropriate Madrasah, Responsive Madrasah*

A Quantitative Analysis on the Responsiveness and Impartiality of National Competency Based-Standards for School Heads (NCBS-SH) in the Philippines

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The purpose of this study was to examine the extent of implementation of the National Competency-Based Standards for School Heads (NCBS-SH) as perceived by public and private school teachers from Antipolo City and Rizal Province in the Philippines. This study used the NCBS-SH as a tool to survey the teacher perceptions on the work performance of their school principals. The essential of this specific research is to validate the responsiveness and impartiality of this framework in spite of diverse contexts and circumstances of educational systems. Specifically, this study sought to provide perspectives on the difference between public and private school principals' work performance, and the relationship between school heads' work performance and years of service, school type, and educational qualifications. The researcher gathered data through a two-part survey instrument from schools in the City of Antipolo and its neighbouring towns in the Province of Rizal. Data for this research was then analysed using statistical tests. Employing the NCBS-SH Framework, the data analysis determined that there is quite a difference between the focus of practices between public and private schools. The study also revealed that there is no significant relationship between the school heads' work performance as perceived by the teachers, regardless of their contexts and circumstances. The knowledge gained in this study will add to the existing effort to further develop the national competencies needed for Filipino principals and school heads. It also provides information on how to improve practices in the different areas of school management.

Keywords: *Filipino, competencies, principals, school management, work performance*

Effects of Eliminating Differentially Functioning Items on Test' Validity and Reliability: A Comparison of Four DIF Approaches

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This study looked into differentially functioning items in a Chemistry Achievement Test. It also examined the effects of eliminating differentially functioning items in the content and concurrent validity, and internal consistency reliability of the test. Test scores of two hundred (200) junior high school students matched on school type were subjected to differential item functioning (DIF) analysis. One hundred students came from a public school, while the other 100 were private school examinees. Differential item functioning and validity and reliability analyses were employed. The Chi-Square, Distractor Response Analysis, Logistic Regression and the Mantel-Haenszel Statistic were the methods used in the DIF analysis. A six-point scale ranging from inadequate to adequate was used to assess the content validity of the test. Pearson r was used in the concurrent validity analysis. The $KR-20$ formula was used to estimate the internal consistency reliability of the test. The findings revealed the presence of differentially functioning items between the public and private school examinees. There was a high degree of correspondence between the Logistic Regression and Mantel-Haenszel Statistic in the number and identity of DIF items identified. After eliminating the differentially functioning items, the content and the concurrent validity, and the internal consistency reliability of the test versions were calculated. The content validity of the test was slightly adequate in terms of number of items retained. The concurrent validity of the test also decreased but remained positive and exhibited same moderate relationship between the examinees' test scores and their GPA in Science III as in the original test. Likewise, the internal consistency reliability of the test also decreased. The more differentially functioning items were eliminated, the lesser the content and concurrent validity as well as internal consistency reliability of the test were.

Revising or replacing these DIF items could maintain or even enhanced the content, concurrent as well as internal consistency reliability of the test versions.

Keywords: *concurrent validity, content validity, differential item functioning, differential item functioning analysis, internal consistency reliability*

Nutrition and Environment

Climate Change Impacts on Value Chain of Tilapia in Batangas, Philippines

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This study was designed to estimate the value added by key players along each stage of the chain for tilapia and evaluate the impact of climate change hazards to them. With the use of focus group discussion and key informant interviews, the information on key actors, flow of products and information, costs and margins, and relationship among actors were gathered. The value chain of tilapia in Batangas consisted of hatchery and nursery operators, cage operators, harvesters and traders. The results showed that among the key players in the chain, the tilapia cage operators have the highest percentage cost contribution at 87.13% but the share in margin is disproportionate at only 31.58%. This share in margin was reduced to 23.53% when Typhoon Glenda occurred in Batangas and damaged about 36% of the tilapia cages in Taal Lake. According to the results, all chain players were affected by climate change either in direct or indirect ways but the cage operators are the most vulnerable to climate change hazards. Interventions can be done to abate the impact of climate change to value chain actors such as the following: mapping of vulnerable areas in Taal Lake, improvement of fish advisory services, improvement of fish cage design and strategic arrangement of fish cages.

Keywords: *Value Chain Analysis, Tilapia, Climate Change, Taal Lake, Aquaculture*

Performance in the Delivery of Environmental Management Programs of the Local Government Unit of Malay, Aklan, Philippines

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A study was conducted to evaluate the performance in the delivery of environmental management programs of the local government of Malay, Aklan, Philippines. The samples were determined adopting the Multi-Stage Random Probability Sampling technique. The 150 respondents were drawn from barangays with larger shares of the population based on the Philippine Statistical Authority's Data on Census Population and Housing for the year 2015. The qualified sample respondents were selected using the Kish Grid. Female respondents were targeted for even numbered questionnaires while male respondents were targeted for odd numbers. The four major core concepts, namely awareness, availment, satisfaction, and need for action, were used in measuring the rating of the respondents and presented in frequency and percentage distributions. The reasons for their response were likewise gathered. The study inferred that a large portion of the respondents were profoundly aware of the environmental management programs implemented by their local government unit especially the solid waste management and the clean-up programs/projects. Programs to control air pollution and wastewater management obtained the least awareness ratings from the respondents. A high percentage of respondents have availed of environmental management programs particularly solid waste management. Overall, majority of the respondents were satisfied with the environmental management programs rendered by the local government unit and therefore

required less action. However, it is recommended that the local government unit must strengthen air pollution control program. Moreover, appropriate action must be taken to support the people's interest in this program most particularly to the individuals who burn their garbage. Seminars and training-workshops about appropriate waste disposal will most likely help address this issue.

Keywords: *availment, awareness, environmental management, need for action, satisfaction*

Constructed Wetlands for Poultry and Swine Wastewater Management System in the City of Malolos, Philippines

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This study was undertaken to explore the treatment of wastewater from swine and poultry industry with horizontal subsurface flow constructed wetlands. In this study, a pilot scale horizontal subsurface flow constructed wetland (HSSF-CW) was established in Pinagbakahan, Malolos, Bulacan. The data from the pilot scale HSSF-CW was used to conduct a performance evaluation with respect to physicochemical parameters (Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Ammonia, Nitrate and Inorganic Phosphate), and microbiological parameters (Total Coliform and Thermotolerant Coliform). This study revealed successful performance of Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed Wetland for the treatment of livestock wastewater with respect to physicochemical parameters (Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Ammonia) and Microbiological parameters (Total Coliform and Thermotolerant Coliform) removal at fairly short hydraulic retention time of 24 hours. However, there are certain limitations in the coverage of the study. There is an increase in nitrate-N and inorganic phosphate due to some uncontrollable factors. The presence of the *Typha latifolia* (common cattail) enhanced the ability of the wetland to withstand higher organic and suspended solids loading and provided a substrate for microorganisms, which are the most important processors of wastewater contaminants. Our pilot-scale results indicate that the constructed wetland system is feasible and cost-effective; thus, the constructed wetland scheme has the potential to be developed into an environmentally and economically acceptable wastewater treatment technology for developing countries.

Keywords: *constructed wetlands, wastewater, microbiological parameters, physiological parameters, Malolos*

Philippine Space Nutrition: A Paradox & Possibilities

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Nutrition in the Philippine context is confined in hospitals and community settings treating malnourished patients. Recent developments in the country that set nutrition into a platform of importance are in sports nutrition and wellness. While the Philippines has yet to have its own space agency, the recent APRSAF (Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum) held in Manila last November 2016 conveys much of the Philippine's potential in setting towards its goal of realizing it. Manned-space exploration for Filipinos is also promising. Most astronauts in orbit suffer physically during space flight. Risks are minor—short space missions, and risks are major for more lengthy space flights. It is vital that astronauts maintain health while in microgravity by maintaining positive energy balance. Space Nutrition is a new research frontier, veering away from the conventional and linking itself to globalized embarking. Space

Nutrition is as vital as Nutrition on Earth. Risks to human health has been identified, one among which is loss of bone mineral density among astronauts on long duration missions (Smith et al., 2009). This paper captures data on bone health and actual footages of how bone health is maintained through a case study of an Asian Astronaut. A call for dietary modification, not just supplementation is a key finding. Accordingly, the secret to promotion of astronaut's health is on proper nutrition and exercise, the same discipline for optimum health on earth. Studies such as these identify gaps in the knowledge base required to provide confidence that the risk of inadequate nutrition to support humans on expeditions to the moon and mars is as low as possible. We should remember that "Mission success depends on health."

Migration and Diaspora Part 2

From Wages to Windows: The Effectiveness of Social Movements in Addressing the Needs of Hong Kong-based Filipino Migrant Workers from the 1980s to the Present

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When the export of domestic labor to Hong Kong started picking up in the mid-eighties, the Marcos administration required Hong Kong-based domestic workers to remit at least 50 percent of their earnings to the Philippines through government channels. This laid the groundwork for the creation of the United Filipinos in Hong Kong (UNIFIL), a social movement, which since 1985 has been raising public consciousness on migrant issues and advocating for the rights of foreign domestic workers. Along with other Hong Kong-based social movements, their persistence has resulted in some successes (such as the recent policy of not making these workers clean windows above ground level). However, efforts to address issues such as wages, illegal agency fees, and sexual harassment requires more effective and prolonged negotiations with government institutions as well as the engagement with the local community. While certain sectors of the Hong Kong public are sensitive to these needs, actually convincing the host country to safeguard the rights of these workers is particularly challenging because exploitation begins right at the very country of origin. While illegal recruitment and trafficking are of course among the most violent forms of exploitation to which potential transnational workers in the Philippines could be subjected to, subtler mechanisms of exploitation are actually built into the formal system of processing the employment contracts of workers who wish to engage in domestic work overseas. Soon after the current administration took office in 2016, it was expected that issues such as exorbitant recruitment and training costs would be addressed to ease the burden of leaving for their country of employment. At a recent meeting of a coalition of migrant worker groups in Hong Kong, however, it is apparent that the thirty-year struggle is being subjected to broken promises from the Philippine government, thereby adding another front to the struggle of this very productive yet overburdened sector of Philippine society.

Keywords: *social movements, foreign domestic workers, Hong Kong, labor, gender*

Re-thinking Home and Nation in the Immigrant Fiction in English of Merlinda Bobis and Arlene Chai

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Through the short stories and novels of Bobis and Chai, this paper attempts to characterize Filipino immigrant writing in Australia, using the following frames: (1) the displacement through migration; (2) the current disembeddedness of the economy from the political, social and cultural spheres and; (3) an individual's symbolic and material relationship with the nation.

The paper interrogates how capital and migration inform the writing of identity, body, home and nation in their fiction; and how gender, race, class and other related categories inform the writing about the Philippines in Australia. It explores the potentials of these works as counter-memory, especially the works place women in a precarious situation in imagining the nation. It analyses the implications of writing about the Philippines for the Australian market at time when Australia postures as a big brother—after the US—in the region. This, while looking at the works of Filipino writers in Australia in terms of their potential in the continuing anti-colonial struggle in highly racially charged context.

Philippine Studies in Australia: Mapping an Archipelago in an Island-Continent

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This paper will suggest ways to sustain Philippine Studies in Australia, including some practical reasons and directions on how to imagine and realise this form of knowledge production and area studies approach in examining Australian culture and society. Philippine Studies, Filipino Studies, Araling Pilipino, and other nomenclatures have proliferated in the past decades due to a continuing postcolonial intellectual labour of Filipino or Philippine Studies scholars. Philippine Studies, as a scholarly synthesis of Filipino life, culture, and struggles, is a very large terrain based on the continuous diaspora and networked lives of Filipinos both in the archipelagic homeland and abroad. Philippine pre-colonial, colonial, and postcolonial histories and its strong neo-colonial relationship with the American empire enact structures of power and produce analytical frames useful in examining postcolonial and global modernities of developing and cosmopolitan societies. Other emerging frames, such as island or archipelagic studies and the study of flows and mobilities, are very much inherent in the study of the second biggest archipelago in the world or in place that is literally between Maritime Southeast-Asia and aquapelagos of the Pacific. Through these propositional mapping of both an intellectual tradition and investigative framing, I seek to situate Philippine Studies within an Australian multicultural reality; consequently, I invoke possible research frames that can be useful in examining lives and cultures in Australasia.

Keywords: *Philippine Studies, Archipelagic Studies, Island Studies, Australia, Area Studies*

Philippine Cultural Life

The Jollibee Experience: A Glocalization of Fast Food Culture in the Philippines

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This paper aims to analyse Filipino fast food giant, Jollibee, and how it affects the daily lives of Filipinos living in urban areas. It posits on Sociologist George Ritzer's idea that the fast food culture affects the ways of eating in societies around the world. While some researchers argue that the spread of fast food culture paved the way to more universalized ways of eating, Ritzer believes that instead of simply globalizing fast food culture, people localize such a culture to fit their own society's culture. This trend is what he coined as the glocalizing of fast food culture around the world. With this in mind, I focus my attention to the Philippines, choosing one of the leading Filipino fast food chains known for its menu options and viral advertisements. Jollibee has adapted various features of fast food culture such as the Speedee Service System, simulated interactions, and the continuous invention and reinvention of goods. At the same time, it is important to note how Jollibee has adapted these in light of the Filipinos' ways of eating, such as appealing to their sweeter taste buds and adapting the merienda and

karinderya culture. They also give prime importance to family, as eating at Jollibee becomes an experience rather than simply to satisfy hunger. In one way or another, such glocalization of fast food culture in the country does affect the everyday consumption of Filipinos. This, indeed, demonstrates the struggle between globalization and localization—the clash of cultural homogenization and cultural heterogenization.

Keywords: *Glocalization, Fast Food Culture, Consumer Culture, Cultural Homogenization, Cultural Heterogenization*

The Regionalization of Philippine Cinema

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In recent years, filmmaking in the country has been decentralized as illustrated by numerous film productions emerging from the regions. Annually, hundreds of short and feature films are shown in Cinema Rehiyon, a national festival of regional films, as well as in other regional film festivals. Many of these films have also been critically successful in local and international festivals. For instance, *Ang Damgo ni Eleuteria Kirchbaum* (The Dream of Eleuteria Kirchbaum, 2010) by Cebuano Remton Zuasola won the Special Jury Prize in Jeonju International Film Festival in 2011. It was also the first film outside Manila to win Best Film in Gawad Urian given by the country's film critics group. The emergence of regional films usher in an opportunity to rethink how we understand Philippine cinema, whose traditional production centre is Metro Manila. Scholarship in Philippine cinema is also mostly concentrated on film culture in the capital, leaving those in the regions unexplored. The paper looks into this highly unexplored subject of regional cinemas in the Philippines and examines case studies to arrive at an initial conceptual understanding of their presence in our country's contemporary cinematic culture. Using the concepts of "cinema of the periphery" by Dina Iardonova, David Martin-Jones and Belen Vidal and "cinema of transvergence" by Will Higbee, the paper argues that the peripheral position of regional cinemas allow them to articulate localized experiences of national and transnational flows that ultimately contest notions of "nation," "identity," and "Philippine cinema" itself.

Keywords: *regional cinema, cinema of the periphery, transvergence*

Content Framing of the *Tulong Na Tabang Na Tayo Na* Development Project of ABS-CBN'S *Lingkod Kapamilya Foundation, Inc.* and Its Influence on Viewer's Response

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Guided by Goffman's (1974) Framing Theory and Gerbner and Gross's Cultivation Theory (1976), this descriptive study explored how the framing of *Tulong Na Tabang Na Tayo Na* project of ABS-CBN *Lingkod Kapamilya Foundation Inc.* influenced the responses of 114 students from three higher education institutions in the Philippines. The project was a call to help the victims of Typhoon Yolanda in Tacloban, Leyte. Through a survey, data were obtained and analysed using frequency counts and percentages. Of the 114 (76%) student-respondents, 89 (78%) are female and 25 (22%) male. Most student-respondents (67 or 58.7%) belong to the 14-18 years old bracket. The study recorded 78 or 68% of student-respondents actively watched television and were assumed capable to decide whether to support or ignore the project's framed content. Twenty percent of student-respondents shared that the use of emotional appeal accompanied by emphatic messages had influenced them to support the project because of their experience. While personal experience did not form part of the communication frame as forwarded by Lakoff (2004), it surfaced that audiences' decision to

support a project is motivated by it. Most student-respondents have experienced floods and strong typhoons, making the situation familiar. Thus, empathizing with the victims would be easy to establish. Moreover, long exposure to television and continuous watching of the project led them, as espoused by the cultivation theory, to support the project. Suffice to say that in developing a communication material, inclusion of a related experience of intended audiences may be considered.

Keywords: *Content Framing, Tulong Na Tayo Na Tabang Na, ABS-CBN Lingkod Kapamilya, Yolanda, Empathy*

Law, Governance and Foreign Relations

Re-framing Philippine Law on Rape to Conform with the State's Obligations under the CEDAW

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Philippine law and jurisprudence on rape are filled with gender-based myths and stereotypes that place women and rape survivors at a legal disadvantage and contribute to their revictimization. In 2010, the UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women issued an Opinion finding that the Philippines was in breach of its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in connection with its rape law. It recommended that the State review its law and conduct training for its judges, with the end in view of removing discriminatory attitudes against women and rape survivors. Ten years after the Committee's Opinion, the Philippines still has not implemented the Committee's recommendations and continues to be in breach of its obligations. This paper will examine the state of Philippine rape law and jurisprudence since the issuance of the Opinion, and how, in some respects, case law has become even more discriminatory against sexual abuse survivors. It will also examine the doctrinal, political, and socio-cultural factors that underpin resistance in the domestic level to bring Philippine law in conformity with CEDAW standards. Finally, it will discuss several broad proposals to enable the State to comply with its obligations under international law.

Keywords: *Philippine law, rape, CEDAW, human rights, gender-based myths*

Paradox of Power: The Moro Revolutions, Rebel Governance and the New Vanguard

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President Rodrigo Duterte is spearheading efforts to finally bring long-lasting peace to Mindanao. His handling of the two largest Moro Revolutionary Fronts - the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) - has so far produced some positive results. However, five months ago, the "Battle of Marawi" launched a new era of the conflict in the Southern Philippines, putting up government security forces against a self-proclaimed and home-grown Islamic State (IS) brand of radical fighters from the Lanao region known as the "Maute Group" who have merged local grievances with the global appeal of IS. After hundreds of casualties, this conflict had become arguably the deadliest in Mindanao since the All-Out-Wars in 2000/2003. And despite the reported death of their leaders on October 16th, the armed conflict was not immediately over. The region features a very complex constellation of former rebels turned governors and mayors, and members of the revolutionary fronts actively participating in local governance and preparing for the autonomous region of

Bangsamoro—an entity which would follow the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL), an act formalizing the establishment of a meaningful form of self-governance which should finally address the historical injustices and grievances of the Muslims in the Philippines. For despite the progress of the last years, Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago are still periodically plagued with shocks of violence (such as the Marawi crisis), weak governance and shadow economies. Meanwhile, new armed groups try to fill the existing gaps of governance and local state failure whilst not being necessarily considered as new “vanguards” of the Moro struggle, though this could change in future. This paper will argue that the centuries-old contest of the inclusion of the Muslim minority in the larger Spanish, American and now Philippine state polity via different modes had been the constant determinant of conflict in the Southern Philippines, and that the emergence of new elites and counter-elites, who battled government but were also co-opted by it, had been another characteristic of the complex Mindanao condition. The article will highlight these factors through historical analysis and provide a closer look into the present perseverance of such a narrative and the accompanying empirical reality. It will argue that the harmonization of security governance by state and non-state actors will be ultimately a litmus test for the future Bangsamoro Region.

Keywords: Bangsamoro, Southern Philippines Peace Process, State-building, Political and Social Order, Post-Conflict

Buhay sa Dagat: Implications of the South China Sea Disputes on the Lives of Fishermen in Masinloc, Zambales

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South China Sea is a strategic location in terms of political, economic, and military aspects thus a stir of disputes on its waters causes ripples of negative effects on its surroundings. One of the contested areas of dispute between the Philippines and China is the Scarborough Shoal, which is also called as Panatag Shoal or Bajo de Masinloc by the Philippines and Huangyan Island by China. As states clamour for power and sovereignty over the South China Sea, one overlooked sector, the Filipino fishermen, who are all but powerless in a sea of international disputes among states, is directly suffering the negative consequences of the disputes and is given little attention. This study examined the implications of the South China Sea disputes in the individual lives of fishermen (micro) and analysed the responses of the local government units (meso) of Masinloc and the national government (macro) of the Philippines to the disputes. We found out that the South China Sea disputes are just one of the many problems being faced by the fishermen of Masinloc. Their current state is a result of a complex set of problems, which are effects of both national and local policies regarding fishing management as well as foreign relations.

Keywords: South China Sea, Disputes, Philippines, Masinloc, Fishermen

Australia’s Geopolitical Interests in the Philippines

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A large portion of Australia’s GDP comes from maritime trade in goods with Northeast Asia, and a large portion of that trade is shipped through waters controlled by, or adjacent to the Philippines. This makes maritime security in the Philippine archipelago an important component of Australia’s national interest. Australia’s 2016 Defence Whitepaper made it clear that maritime trade through Southeast Asia is a major priority for Australia, with commitments

to increase Australia's capability to project power into the region through the acquisition of new ships, submarines and aircraft. Using the military as a tool to protect free and open trade in this way can be regarded as a kind of neoliberal militarism. The ongoing Marawi Crisis and recent uptick in maritime piracy in the Sulu and Celebes seas have both been linked to the expansion of the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group in Muslim Mindanao. This has exacerbated existing threats to Australia's interests in the region. At present, Australia's neoliberal militarism is manifesting in the form of close defence and intelligence cooperation with the Philippine Government. This includes the deployment of two Australian P3 Orion aircraft to provide intelligence support to the Siege of Marawi. It remains to be seen how Australia would respond if the Philippines refused Australia's defence and intelligence support, and if threats to Australia's maritime trade through the region were to subsequently worsen. This presents an important case study into how the maritime geography of the Philippines can work to recombine local conflict and international political interests.

Keywords: *Philippines, Trade, Defence, Australia, Geopolitics*

Language and Pedagogy

The Use of Mother Tongue in Instruction: Pupils' Performance across the Years

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Language in education plays a vital role for the successful teaching learning process. It contributes to the meaningful and participative learning environment for children. Hence, the goal of this study is to determine the pupils' performance using the mother tongue as medium of instruction for the three consecutive academic years starting 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 in the Division of La Carlota City, Negros Occidental. Specifically, it determines the perceived effects of using mother tongue to the pupils' performance as assessed by their teachers and the challenges encountered by the teachers in using the mother tongue in delivering the instruction. This study used mixed methods in gathering the data. In the quantitative method, documents of 27 pupils were analysed using the mean percentage scores to determine their performance in various subjects with mother tongue as medium of instruction. For qualitative aspect, 10 teacher participants who are the implementers of the native language were involved in focus group discussion (FGD). The findings showed that improvement on pupils' cognitive, motor skills, and affective ability was observed for three consecutive years of the implementation of mother tongue. Teachers' general views of challenges were lack of instructional materials in teaching mother tongue, lack of translated terms, and programmed training. Nevertheless, these challenges did not hinder them from delivering quality instruction. It is recommended that the higher education must strengthen their curriculum in basic education to produce resourceful, innovative, and well-rounded teachers in teaching mother-tongue.

Keywords: *Use of Mother Tongue, Pupils' Academic Performance, Challenges of Mother Tongue, Philippines*

Mother Tongue Education for the Mangyan People of Mindoro Philippines

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This paper asserts that the indigenous Mangyan children of Mindoro province in the Philippines need a Mother Tongue Education (MTE) to have equal learning opportunities, maximise their learning potential, gain empowerment, and have a fulfilling educational experience. This paper

illustrates the challenges that young Mangyan learners face in a non-MTE classroom and provides reasons regarding the importance of MTE for the effective learning of this minority language group. On the latter part of the paper several MTE programs for the young Mangyan learners are proposed and explained, along with important benefits, issues, and factors that encompass effective MTE implementation and sustainability.

Keywords: *Indigenous People, Minority Language, Mother Tongue Education, Bilingualism*

Critical Pedagogy and Catholicism: A Combination of Radical and Conservative Philosophies and their Roles in the Education and Formation of School Children

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Critical pedagogy has always been viewed to possess a radical mindset that urges students, or people in general to debunk widely accepted claims and to question the status quo. On the other hand, Catholicism is tinted as a very conservative belief system, way of life and philosophy. Because of its universal rules and faith in the unproven, it may seem that Catholicism as a philosophy, simply directs student-believers to passively accept the way of thinking imposed upon them by earlier generations. Truly, on the surface, critical pedagogy and Catholicism may seem like fire and ice; oil and water. Although, looking deeper into these two philosophies, one might be surprised by uncovering multiple issues, trends and highlights wherein critical pedagogy and Catholicism stand alongside each other. As we dig deeper into these philosophies, it has been overwhelmingly obvious that Catholicism and critical pedagogy, especially in the line of education push for so many similar movements to better the society, empower the citizens, and prepare our students to become good, responsible, and critical agents of change. This study looks deeper into critical pedagogy and Catholicism as philosophies and cultures in schools. The paper aims to unveil the multiple points wherein critical pedagogy and Catholicism meet in the formation of students. Since critical pedagogy is fast becoming a widely-accepted philosophy for social transformation and Catholicism is the predominant philosophy in most private schools, it is vital to take a closer look at the place of critical pedagogy in Catholic schools. This paper highlights a number of very important connections of critical pedagogy and Catholicism in the training and education of school children.

Keywords: *Catholicism, Education, Philosophy, Religion, Community*

Posters

Education

The Role of Private School Heads in Developing Globally Competitive Students

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With global competitiveness among students as the new concept brought about by globalization, schools in the Philippines need to adjust to be at par with other schools in the world. This research aims to evaluate the role of the school heads in developing globally competitive students, to understand the academic and non-academic programs of their schools to graduate students with 21st-century skills in the future, professional development of the school heads to be able to lead the effective implementation of the programs and the attitude of the principals on the programs and strategies to engage students. In this study, multiple data collection methods were used to complement the CIPP (Context, Input, Process & Product)

evaluation model used as the framework for analysis. The data selection and gathering were based on the best practices of selected private schools. Results showed that strategies used by the schools were different but the presence of international linkages are the common ground. Also, the professional development of principals and teachers to be globally competitive were emphasized. The principals are ready to embrace the additional load of focusing to the programs, despite their already heavy workload and to engage their students to pursue the goals of global competitiveness. Finally, the Philippines, through the Department of Education, needs to come up with its own framework for the 21st-century skills as agreed and recommended by the respondents.

Keywords: Globalisation and localisation, globally competitive students, students 21st Century Skills, Role of School heads, Philippines K to12

Adversity Quotient and Perspectives of Peace Education Among Young People: Implication on Teacher Training

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The Adversity Quotient (AQ) scores, information on perspectives of young people on definition of peace education and the process of conflict resolution, were collected from college students using a qualitative survey questionnaire. Based on those pieces of information, a Values Education training program was developed for teachers. It is hoped that the program will help not only teachers but also other stakeholders to address the need to deepen the values formation in students while they are still young for them to become responsible citizens in the future. It is further hoped that the program would help identify new interventions critical to enhancing peace education in our country.

Keywords: adversity quotient and peace education

The Lived Experiences of Urban Poor Mothers with Children with Cerebral Palsy and their Implications to Counselling

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Parenting can be difficult. Parenting children with severe to profound disabilities can be more challenging and stressful as mothers of children with severe disability experience higher levels of chronic stress than mothers who have children without disability. Such is the case of mothers who have children with severe forms of cerebral palsy. This research identifies parenting practices, stressors/concerns, and coping mechanisms of mothers who have children with cerebral palsy and their implications to counselling at the community level. This research is qualitative in nature. The term “lived experience” is used to describe first-hand accounts and impressions of living as a member of a minority group, which in this case are urban poor mothers who have children with cerebral palsy. Such participants were chosen as the mothers undergo a lot of physical and emotional stress as they care for their child. The findings of the study include narratives on difficulties with caregiving, finances, stress levels, and marriage concerns. Oftentimes, the child with cerebral palsy becomes the cause of conflict between husband and wife. Further, they could not understand the nature of this disabling condition and there are cases wherein they resort to folk healers for solutions. Counselling intervention for community counsellors include psychoeducation, financial management, and conflict resolution. Exercises on stress reduction are also highly recommended to avoid burnout among mothers.

Keywords: *Parenting children with cerebral palsy, lived experiences of urban poor mothers, cerebral palsy, community counselling, psychoeducation*

Evaluating Admission Test Items' Fairness Using Differential Item Functioning and Logical Data Analyses

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This study aimed to determine differential item functioning (DIF) and bias in admission tests. It employed the Rasch Model in detecting the presence of DIF. Then a qualitative logical data analysis was done to determine the possible sources of DIF or bias. Gender-based DIF items were present in the admission tests. There were more DIF items against the male than against the female examinees across the three versions of the admission test. The gender-based DIF items were identified in the subtests *Cultura Generale*, *Italiano: Comprensione del Testo*, and *Logica*. DIF items between the examinees in the two field of study are also present in the admission tests. There were about similar number of DIF items between the Science and Technology in Cognitive Psychology (STCP) and Interfaces Communication Technology (ICT) examinees. The field of study-based DIF items were found in the subtests *Cultura Generale*, *Italiano:Comprensione del Testo*, and *Matematica*. Overall, the Rasch Model detected the same number of gender- and field of study-based DIF items across the admission tests. There were more DIF items disadvantaging the reference group than the focal group in the male-female comparison group. Whereas, there were approximately similar number of DIF items with regards to the field of study-based comparison group. Majority of the reviewers disagreed with the DIF outcomes. Two major categories of sources of potential bias in gender-based DIF items emerged, namely, (1) true ability/trait differences, and (2) alternatives/options. The reviewers decided that the gender-based DIF items were not biased. As to the alternatives/options, the reviewers, based on their personal views, also considered all the items to be fair in terms of options. Whereas, for the field of study-based DIF, only one category of source of potential bias emerged, that is, true ability/trait differences. "True ability/trait differences" refers to explanations that point to actual advantages that one gender or group of examinee for a field of study may have over the other gender or group of examinee for another field of study concerning the attribute being described by the item. The items were possibly flagged as gender or field of study-based DIF because of real differences between the compared group on trait or ability and not due to "true gender or field of study-based bias." Therefore, the gender-based and field of study-based DIF items cannot be considered as actually biased because the reason for potential bias stems from actual differences in ability rather than real bias. The study recommends that items exhibiting DIF be further reviewed by curriculum specialists and psychometricians before further use. The impact of the occurrence of DIF need further investigation and DIF analysis on all items may be added to the contract with the test developer.

Keywords: *admission test, bias, differential item functioning, differential item functioning analysis, Rasch Model*

Effects of Filipino Parent-Teachers on the Academic Performance of their Children

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The Philippines is known to have very close family ties. This has been a boon and a bane in our society, but it is undeniably part of our culture. In line with this, since the turn of the century, more and more studies about parenting styles, parental involvement, and even parental

profiles have been studied in relation to students' classroom performance. Another highlight of the Filipino culture is the premium we put on the education of the youth. The Department of Education is always among the top recipient of the national budget. Having these two in mind, this paper focuses on a distinctive family set-up and how it impacts the behaviour and academic performance of students. This paper has both quantitative and qualitative data on the effects of having a parent who works as a teacher in the school that his/her child studies in.

Environment

Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment of Bulacan State University – Main Campus: Inputs for Decision Makers

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This paper presents a comprehensive disaster risk analysis and assessment of academic buildings in Bulacan State University – Main Campus in the City of Malolos in terms of Flood and Typhoon. These were met by determining the risk indices of the subject school buildings and the corresponding weights of the indicators utilizing the Analytic Hierarchy Process. The components of Risk indices are (1) Hazard, (2) Exposure, (3) Vulnerability, (4) Soft Countermeasure, and (5) Hard Countermeasure. Results of these assessments were then analysed and computed using Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis and qualitative interpretation. After thorough investigation, it was found out that academic buildings in the city were at risk primarily to flood followed by typhoon. The major factors that contributed to the risk are the age of buildings, falling debris, information dissemination, damage criteria, and overcrowding. With these results, it is recommended that the university redraw and strengthen their Risk Reduction Management Plan. Early warning system and effective information campaign through awareness seminars and trainings can also reduce the levels of risks significantly.

Keywords: *Disaster Risk Reduction, Hazard and Vulnerability, MCDA, Philippines*

Catandungan Kagharong: Wind Resilient Batonhon House

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Catanduanes is a geographically isolated island in a typhoon prone area, with the prevalence of typhoons being concurrently altered due to climate change. This fact contributes both to its physiological strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and threats. The island has a richer floral and faunal sustenance that is a huge variable for the rise of its economy through agricultural and aquatic livelihoods. On the other hand, the natural phenomenon that causes total wreckage of the houses makes a huge impact to the people inhabiting the site. Thus, this research is implemented to produce an aid to the people of Catanduanes through an innovative house building system that protects them from the site's howling winds.

Keywords: *Wind Resilient House Roofing Innovation*

The Green Practice Index of Faculty of a State Educational Institution and Its Correlates

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The paper provides a clearer picture of the extent the teachers demonstrate tangible and inspiring examples of practices that work towards a system-based and sustainability-oriented paradigm, which is an embodiment of resource-efficient green campus, culture, curriculum,

research and community extension. It further identifies some factors that relate to these green practices. The study adopted a descriptive research design. It utilized 115 respondents from the total 162 faculty of Carlos Hilado Memorial State College using the systematic sampling method. The validated and reliability-tested Green Practice Index (GPI) was used as a tool for data gathering. The instrument demarcated five (5) measurable parameters reflecting the practices that promote green campus, culture, curriculum, research, and community extension. The study employed the average standard deviation, T-test, one-way ANOVA, Point Biserial, and PPM for the statistical treatment of data. Generally, the faculty demonstrated a moderately high level of green practice index. The green culture earned a very high index while green research garnered a very low index. Sex caused significant variation in the faculty green practice in the areas of culture, curriculum, and community extension. The educational attainment resulted in notable difference in the faculty green community extension practices. Accordingly, sex and educational attainment were found as correlates of the green practice index of the faculty. The findings challenge the College to formulate systematic stratagems to establish norms, institute training programs, fix allocation of funds and sources, and align priorities for its faculty to exemplify ideal environmental practices.

Keywords: Sustainability, State Educational Institution, Faculty, Green Practice Index, Correlates