

SOCIAL SCIENCES

121. CRITICAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AMONG MIDDLE AND LOWER MIDDLE INCOME MOTHERS IN METRO MANILA

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The Rapid Appraisal for Friendly Care Foundation Inc. (FCFI) provided information on critical aspects of family and reproductive health in the surrounding areas of the corporate clinic of FCFI located in Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong City. These information are vital in attaining a more effective planning and implementation of FCFI health projects aimed at providing high quality, easily accessible and affordable health care services to middle and lower income families nationwide. One of the methods of data collection used is a survey of 254 mothers 15-49 years old sampled by following a two-stage cluster sampling design in barangays contiguous to FCFI main location. In the survey, the questionnaire was structured in such a way that vital information on marketing opportunities, clinic operations, affiliation, family planning, adolescent health and other reproductive health problems and quality of health care could be obtained. The survey took place in June to July 2000. Results show that: (1) marketing prospects for FCFI are large, varied and encouraging; (2) most potential clients indicate ability to pay; (3) most common amount affordable for private consultations is P100; (4) distance is one though not the most major consideration for availing services; (5) medical person-to-client was perceived as the most effective way of advertising clinic services; (6) doctors and midwives emerged as the best sources of information of family planning; (7) doctors, parents and TV are the first three ranking important sources of information for adolescents about sexuality and reproductive health; (8) while contraceptive prevalence was higher in the study areas than the whole nation and the whole of Metro Manila, a higher level of unmet need (24%) especially for limiting the number of children existed; (9) pill, sterilization and calendar rhythm were the most popular methods currently used and preferred to

be used in the future; (10) early marriage and unwanted pregnancy where the most pressing problems for women as a whole and of adolescents in the study barangays; (11) adequate provision of services, technical competence, accessibility, affordability and interpersonal relations are qualities mothers are looking for in the health facility they usually go for health services.

122. TEACHER MOTIVATION, STUDENT MOTIVATION AND ACHIEVEMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

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Basic education in the Philippines is currently viewed as a system in crisis. Mathematics and Science education in particular have received much critical scrutiny of late in the wake of Filipino students' dismal performance on both local norms and international benchmarks such as the Third International Math and Science Study.

The present study is an attempt to take a closer look into the state of Math and Science education in the Philippines, and in particular, the motivation of teachers and students. Four main variables were the focus of this study, namely, teacher motivation, teacher perception of student motivation, student motivation, and student achievement. The study sought to establish the interrelationships among these four variables. In all, 2,666 high school students across the four year levels and 37 of their teachers were purposively sampled from 76 Science and Math classes in two public secondary schools in Metro Manila. The teachers responded to a research-constructed instrument, the Teacher Motivational Questionnaire (TMQ), which assessed their feelings and motivation attitudes towards teaching Math or Science, and their perception of their students' attitudes towards these subjects. The students answered the Student Motivational Questionnaire (SMQ) where they reported their own motivational attitudes towards Math or Science, and their motivation-related behaviors in these two subjects (e.g., engagement in the classroom, academic effort, study habits). Math and Science achievement was measured using Third Grading Period grades.

Results showed that teachers had moderately high levels of motivation, with no significant differences across subject (Math versus Science) and other demographic variables (e.g., educational background, years of teaching). In contrast, teacher perception of student motivation in Math and Science was not high – in general, teachers do not perceive their students as having very positive attitudes and academic behaviors was also found to be non-significant, implying that teacher perceptions are not congruent with actual behaviors reported by the

students. Students had more favorable attitudes towards Math than Science, claiming to enjoy the subject and seeing it as important, while they perceive Science as very challenging. But these positive attitudes did not predict behaviors: student-reported classroom behaviors and study habits in these two subjects were not efficacious. Lastly, highly motivated Science teachers were found to have highly motivated Science students, but this relationship was not found for Math. More importantly, in both Science and Math, highly motivated teachers did not produce students with better academic achievement. Overall, the findings suggest that other teacher and student factors in the public school system influence student achievement, and that sometimes, motivation is not enough....

Key words: Science and Math secondary education, student motivation, teacher motivation, student achievement

123. THE DOCTOR-PATIENT-BANTAY RELATIONSHIP

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In modern societies, patients depend on physicians on matters related to health. In the Philippines, a patient who is hospitalized also relies on a non-medical person, usually a relative who stays with him/her during confinement: the Bantay.

This paper investigated how the doctors, patients, and bantays relate to each other, the norms that they practice and the social implications they reveal in the process of their interactions.

The researcher did a participant observation of daily activities in all clinical settings at the Philippine General Hospital Medical Center. Interviews of key informants, review of secondary data and accomplishment of questionnaire were done.

The patterns of interaction among doctors, bantays and patient include the stages of helplessness, critical surrender, independence and resignation. Both patient and bantay are helpless when the former is critical. As the patient gets well, he/she and the bantay get more actively involved in the treatment until they are ready to go home and declare independence from physicians. In cases where the patient expires, resignation ensues. The whole pattern shows that having someone who continuously shows concern not only contributes to easy recovery but also to reduced dependence on doctors. The relationship also mirrors the condition of the poor and the unwell to depend on the rational authority of physicians and that the relationships make a totally unique social structure.

124. BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL TO FIGHT POVERTY

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The study focuses on the role of social capital in poverty reduction efforts. Social capital is defined as the norms and networks embedded in social relations that foster collaborative activities. Specially, the study examines how the mobilization of social capital affected the implementation of the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) program in the town of Kitaotao in Bukidnon province.

The research design integrates participatory qualitative methods with survey instruments to assess various dimensions of poverty and community-level social capital. The objective was to find out whether enhanced social capital improved CIDSS program performance. To generate data for the community profile, focus-group discussions with local residents were organized on various themes, including community assets identification, collective action, local solidarity, conflict resolution, institutional networks and organizational density.

The findings of the study indicate that the CIDSS strategy to build social capital through the formation of local associations was an effective mechanism in program implementation. The creation of self-employment associations, housing assistance beneficiaries associations, supplemental feeding parents associations, and other community-level groups facilitated the speedy flow of information and enhanced coordination among poor people. Efforts to strengthen the associative commitment and capacity of the villagers in the study sites proved to be crucial in improving social service delivery and provision.

Key words: social capital, poverty reduction, norms, networks, program implementation