



BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

**THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED
HUMSS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF
THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021**

A research paper presented to the faculty of Senior High School
Bestlink College of the Philippines in partial fulfillment
for the subject Practical Research 2

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APPROVAL SHEET

This undergraduate thesis entitled, **“THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED HUMSS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021”** Prepared and submitted by: **MICHAEL AARON D. ABOGADIE, CHRISTINE MAE D. ARUTA, MARK ANGELO E. BIASONG, KIMBERLY C. BUCCUAN and JOHN KYLE P. CASTROVERDE** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the subject Practical Research 2, has been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral examination.

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DEDICATION

To our parents

This work is dedicated to the researcher's parents who are always there to give guidance and support to them even in the difficult times of their lives and for being their number one inspirations in fulfilling this work. Without their concern and love, this project might not have been made possible.

To our friends

It is also dedicated for their friends and love ones who are always there when they need strength and support in regards to this study

To our research teacher

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To the school

Bestlink College of the Philippines, their second home; for helping them achieve their mission in life.



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ABSTRACT

**THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED
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THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021**

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SCHOOL YEAR 2020-2021

The study focused on the impact of Online Learning System on the selected HUMSS grade 12 students in Bestlink College of the Philippines during the school year 2020-2021. The researchers selected 80 random students and conducted a survey through distribution of online questionnaires to those students that were taking up the given strand.



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This research used a Qualitative Research which is a primarily descriptive research and also used to uncover trends in thoughts and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. The study is Descriptive research and was used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied.

This study showed that most of the working students at Bestlink College of the Philippines are able to manage their jobs and studies efficiently despite the challenges brought by the ongoing community quarantine. But it was also revealed that most of the students spend more time on work rather than their modules and activities. In addition, majority of the students answered that they are satisfied with the learning system provided by the school. Thus, the study recommends that the DepEd, administrators and teachers should be more understanding about the situation of the working students during this time of pandemic. They should be more considerate during this situation in order to help those students who are willing to learn.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



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CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

This chapter discusses the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, assumptions/hypothesis, scope and limitations and definition of terms.

Introduction

Online learning system are an alternative way of teaching for the education institution to render their duties despite the pandemic. This system is any learning that transpires across distance and not in a traditional classroom. It can be defined as an online learning as learning that takes place partially or entirely over the internet (US Department of Education, 2015). During the rise of pandemic, globally there are over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has changed dramatically with the distinctive rise of e-learning system, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely on digital platforms. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information and considered to be more flexible than your usual face to face classes (Cathy Li,2020). But, this situation is different to those students who has multiple responsibilities at home and work. Varied researches long demonstrated that studying while working is a common and important problem of students that needs to be addressed during the rise of online learning system.



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Over the years, the number of working has continuously grow and now became a global concern of most educational institutions (Rapacon,2016). In the same study, cited from Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce finds that, over the past 25 years, more than 70 percent of college and university students have worked while attending school. Evidently, the number of working students has grown as college enrollment and tuition have increased.

In the Philippines, most of the students who had works are those who don't have the capability to finance their tuition fee, bills in the school and their daily allowance. According to The Working Students (2016), to set down the jobs options of Filipino working student's namely online jobs, paid corporate internship, fast-food crew, and school jobs. Filipino students are struggling because they have to meet the standards in their work so that they will not lose their job and maintain academic performance so that they will not get a failing grade. Around 216,000 understudies in the Philippines are right now juggling school and work, the most recent information from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED, 2019). During this time of pandemic, as the education system shifts to distance learning, students in the Philippines struggle to adjust to virtual classrooms (Rappler,2020) While some enjoy the convenience of a stable internet connection and gadgets, there are students who aren't as lucky. There are those who need to work on the side just to survive online classes.



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This study aims to know the Impact of the implemented Online Learning System on the working students during this time of pandemic. It also aims to understand and address the current situation and address the problems they faced while pursuing their job and study. Most of working students during this pandemic are those individuals who can't afford to buy any gadgets for online class and also some of them can't subsist with the flow of learning because of their responsibilities not just at home but also in work. Due to this existing condition, the researcher conduct a study to address the impact of this new learning system to the working students of Bestlink College of the Philippines.

The researchers believe that this research will contribute to the administrators, teachers and students to ensure and develop better understanding on the impact to those students who are working while studying on the Online Learning System.



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Statement of the Problem

This study aims to know the effect of Blended learning among chosen Grade 12 working students of Bestlink College of the Philippines. It aims to expand our knowledge about the life of working student during the pandemic.

1. How may the profile of the respondent be describing in terms of:

1.1 Age

1.2 Gender

2. What are the problems that the working students faced during the implementation of Blended learning on the school in terms of:

2.1 Hours of sleep

2.2 Time of sleep

2.3 Blended Learning Satisfaction

2.4 Health Issues encountered

3. Did the implementation of online learning system affect their academic performance and work in terms of:

3.1 Hours of study

3.2 Hours of work

4. Are they able to do their job as a student and as part-time worker efficiently?



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Assumptions

Base on the gathered data the following assumptions are followed:

1. All data gathered is valid and reliable.
2. The study will know the impact of the online learning system to the working students
3. The students will be responsible. The teachers and administrators will develop better understanding of the working students.



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Significance of the Study

The study entitled “**THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED HUMSS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021**” The study is being conducted to benefit the following:

STUDENTS, for them to know how to cope with and adapt to the struggles that they are facing.

TEACHERS, for them to be aware of the situation of working students, and by knowing those struggles they will be able to understand the working student's situation.

TO THE ADMINISTRATORS, will be informed on what conflict that working students have to deal with.

TO OUR PARENTS, this will help parents to become more careful and provide more guidance to their son/daughter regarding of their jobs and academics.

TO THE FUTURE RESEARCHERS, for them to have any ideas about the struggles of working students and use as their basis and can get more information if they will be going to conduct this kind of study.



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Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the impact of Online Learning System to the working students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The primary subjects of this study will consist of the HUMSS Grade 12 working students that are enrolled in academic year 2020-2021. The respondents will be limited to 80 Grade 12 working students who are in the Humanities and Social Sciences Strand of Bestlink College of the Philippines. Moreover, the participants are purposely selected using convenience sampling.

This study will not cover other problems that are not considered as an impact of the Online Learning System to the working students. Each respondent is given the same questionnaires to answer, which is prepared by the researchers. The researcher focused on the results of the questionnaires given to each respondent which serves as the main source of data of this study.



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Definition of Terms

For better understanding of the study, the following terms were theoretically and operationally defined.

Accumulated- gathered, collected, or amassed over a period of time.

Alternative- offering or expressing a choice.

Convenience- fitness or suitability for performing an action or fulfilling a requirement.

Cushion - something resembling a cushion.

Disseminate- spread (something, especially information) widely.

Ease- relief from discomfort or obligation.

Exhausted- drained of one's physical or mental resources; very tired.

Indebtedness- the feeling of owing gratitude for a service or favor.

Online Learning- is education that takes place over the Internet. It is often referred to as “e- learning” among other terms. However, online learning is just one type of “distance learning” - the umbrella term for any learning that takes place across distance and not in a traditional classroom.

Promptness- the quality of doing something quickly and without delay, or at the arranged time.



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Study- the devotion of time and attention to acquiring knowledge on an academic subject, especially by means of books.

Survival- the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.

Time Management- the ability to use one's time effectively or productively, especially at work.

Tremendous- very great in amount, scale, or intensity.

Work- activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a purpose or result.



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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter presents the relevant literature and studies that the researcher considered in strengthening the importance of the present study. It also presents the synthesis of the art of fully understand the research for better comprehension of the study.

2.1 Local Literature

As stated in the article written by Sunstar Philippines (2021), for working students or for workers who have not finished college yet, the thought of balancing academics and a job may seem very challenging. The demands of schooling combined with personal responsibilities would probably make going back to college to get that dream degree a tough decision to make.

It is undeniable that earning a college degree will present a lot of opportunities in the future, but one cannot ignore the present realities that made him defer his studies. In order for one to get back to college, he will need a school that understands and supports a working student's needs.



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2.2 Local Literature

According to Walter (2020), the issue of education accessibility has been plaguing the Philippines for the longest time now. Most families struggle to meet the excruciating demand of sending their children to school – and actually have them finish it. With the Philippines as a developing country, this is not a rare sight.

Being a working student is a desperate response to this hunger for attainable education. Majority of the Filipinos from middle-class down to those on the poverty line have once struggled juggling a job and their academic responsibilities. All these, just to be able to fend for themselves and their studies. In most cases, they work to feed their families too.

2.3 Foreign Literature

According to St. Amour (2019), most college students are working as they study, but the amount and type of work varies widely. And the forces behind those variances aren't random. Low-income working students tend to work longer hours than their high-income counterparts. They also are more likely to be black or Latinx, older and female, according to a 2018 report from the Center on Education and the Workforce at Georgetown University. Still, low-income working students are more likely to work full-time than those who are high income (26 percent versus 22 percent). The majority of students across income brackets are working 15 to 35 hours per week.



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Previous research has shown that, while working can be beneficial for students, there is a threshold where it starts to do more harm than good. Students who work 15 hours or more per week are more likely to have a C average or lower, while those who work less than 15 hours are more likely to have a B average or higher. Students who work less also are more likely to be enrolled in bachelor's degree programs, versus associate degree and certificate programs. Working experiences also vary depending on students' incomes. For high-income students, their work is more likely to connect to longer-term professional and academic goals.

2.4 Foreign Literature

As stated in Elisabeth Hovdhaugen, (2017) Journal of Education and Work, there are many possible reasons why students leave university prior to degree completion, and one of the more commonly cited is being employed while studying. This paper analyses the impact of employment status on dropout rates using survival analysis. It finds that employment status does have an impact on dropout rates; students who work full time alongside studying full time are less likely to complete their programme than students working short part-time or not working at all. However, it seems as if there is a threshold to how much students can work, as working more than 20 h a week (long part-time work) increase the risk of dropout as much as full-time work. Integrating employment status into the analysis does not change the effect of



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variables known to have an influence on dropout, such as grades, gender and social background, but it contributes to further explain who are at risk of dropout. This implies that models for dropout and retention must also take such external factors into account, not just consider what happens at university, in the model of student departure.

2.5 Local Studies

According to Charmaine (2017), There are a lot of issues that have to be addressed by working students with little escape. There are three main tasks to be fulfilled:

A role as a student, a role as a worker and a role as a human being in the social problems of life. Focusing on class and budgeting time to review all accumulated lessons as a student is quite challenging. As stated by Charmaine (2017), "Working students inside the classroom may be too exhausted for the mind to just want a comfortable sleep and hope for the best in grades," she said. As a worker, the consistency and promptness of the work of a working student is never easy to sustain. Because of the salaries they needed for them to pursue their studies, they have no choice but to do so. Position as per person to socialized as well as being impacted due to lack of time to catch up with family and friends.



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2.6 Local Studies

It obviously takes a lot of commitment to work full time while still studying full-time. Typically, placing too much of one's mental and physical energy into this uncomfortable arrangement leaves a sense of tiredness, tension, or both. Students who work while studying are those who commonly belong to low-income households, where survival is a must. Tuttle (2016) identifies them as students with lower incomes and, to some degree, students with middle incomes, who have some financial pressures that are unmet and need to work while studying.

2.7 Foreign Studies

Optimism and Risk for Job Burnout (2016) Money is the main key in college in which students acquire tremendous amount of debt to pay off. Many college students work while attending school which in return has an effect. A recent article has shown that there is a psychological and physical toll that takes upon student who try to juggle both. From working and attending school, stress becomes the main setback in which affects their academic performances. Taking a survey of 225 participants of student, it showed that stress was a main cause for these student which caused emotional and physical exhaustion. Our survey tries to study how students deal with stress when they work or not work while attending school. Stress plays the main role in all factors for these students attending a university.



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2.8 Foreign Studies

Tumin and Faizuddin (2018) However, negatively stated that students who are working part-time tend to achieve poorer marks compared to their classmates who are studying full-time. Given that part-time working students is a common phenomenon, Jogaratnam and Buchanan suggested that universities have a moral requirement to more effectively understand and manage the stressors experienced by students studying full-time and working part-time. Perhaps providing suitable trainings for students would be an alternative.



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Synthesis

The related literatures and studies, both from local and foreign country, agreed that being a working student is not an easy task for any individual. It takes both guts and commitment in order to be a working student. In our local literature, Sunstar Philippines stated that balancing both academics and life is quite challenging for a student because of the loads of responsibility that are given to them. On the other hand, Walter (2020) stated that the issue of education accessibility is a long term problem in our country because most of the middle class families are struggling to support the education of their children.

In the foreign literature of our study, St. Amour (2019) stated that the amount and type of work of a student's varies widely because low-income working students tend to work longer hours than their high-income counterparts. While Elisabeth Hovdhaugen had state that students who work full time alongside studying full time are less likely to complete their programmed than students working short part-time or not working at all. It shows that most working students had a hard time juggling both their work and study.



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The local studies written by Charmaine (2017) and Tuttle (2016) both agree that a lot of commitment and responsibility which can affect both their physical and psychological well-being.

In the foreign studies of our research, Optimism and Risk for Job Burnout (2016) stated that money is one of the key factor in college that's why most students are engaged to work in order to earn an income. On the other hand, Tumin and Faizuddin (2018) stated that those students who are working part-time tend to achieve poorer marks compared to their classmates who are studying full-time.



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Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored from the Theoretical support of the given theories that exist regarding on the Impact of Online Learning on the working students.

Mahmood (2020) For universities, it is a challenging task to move all face-to-face courses to remote learning. In other words, transforming to remote learning in such a short period of time is difficult. Especially, in a country like Pakistan, remote learning is a massive shift. As in developing countries, technology advancements are not practiced much. Lesson plan, teaching materials (both audio and video), relevant software installation and technology support all are mandatory steps for running an online course. HEC is helping higher education institutes in running online teaching courses. HEC is providing capacity building programs and strategies (Academia, 2020). Still, faculty members and universities are facing serious challenges.

As discussed above various challenges are faced by faculty members. Previous research study proves that students are willing to accept the change. That change which refers to transformation of traditional face-to-face learning to new learning methods (Fageeh, 2016). Moreover, Pakistani students shows positive attitude toward eLearning at higher educational level (Rafiq, Hussain, & Abbas, 2020). But they do not have enough resources to get online education. Furthermore, literature proves that



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lack of IT infrastructure is major issue in remote learning (Rafiq et al., 2020). Other significant issues reported are insufficient IT knowledge of faculty members and deficiency of electronic devices (Rafiq et al., 2020).

Gillett-Swan, Jenna (2017) Higher education providers are becoming increasingly aware of the diversity of their current and potential learners and are moving to provide a range of options for their engagement. The increasingly flexible delivery modes available for university students provide multiple pathways and opportunities for those seeking further education. In changing between and across modes, a one-size-fits-all approach is often used. That is, internal content is converted into a form deemed suitable for an external delivery. However, there is a significant problem with the one-size-fits-all approach for external students who feel or experience isolation. When compared to their internal counterparts, these students often face a number of barriers to their full participation in coursework units. These barriers may not be experienced by those engaging in these same units via face-to-face or blended enrolment modes and therefore present another type of learner to consider in the planning and implementation of learning activities online. The barriers to participation appear particularly evident in group work activities. The online environment also presents challenges for many academic staff who increasingly require higher levels of technological competency and proficiency on top of their regular academic workload. Drawing on reflections of several years of facilitating student learning online, this



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paper provides one lecturer's perspective and critical commentary on some of the challenges faced by external students and the implications of an increasingly online delivery framework for practice.

Naveen K M (2020) Online education has gained immense popularity among working professionals and students pursuing higher education. These categories of online learners find immense benefit in the autonomy and flexibility that these courses offer. Online courses can be planned around their schedule which may include full-time employment, internships and caring for family. Online learning can also help them take out some quiet time to study.

Distance learning has been around for a long time, even before technology made it extremely accessible. Traditional schooling is now seeing an increased proliferation of virtual training materials and online courses. Even in a world of tried and tested schooling systems and curricula, the most successful schools are the ones who adapt to the changing times, as well as to the expectations of students, parents and the society. If online education is here to stay, then what are its implications for traditional learning? Instead of focusing on pros and cons, the conversation we should be having today is about leveraging online education to make our education systems more conducive to learning.



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Nonis,Hudson(2016) Today's college students are less prepared for college-level work than their predecessors. Once they get to college, they tend to spend fewer hours studying while spending more hours working, some even full time (D. T. Smart, C. A. Kelley, & J. S. Conant). In this study, the authors examined the effect of both time spent studying and time spent working on academic performance. The authors further evaluated the interaction of motivation and ability with study time and its effect on academic performance. The results suggested that inability variables like motivation and study time significantly interact with ability to influence academic performance. Contrary to popular belief, the amount of time spent studying or at work had no direct influence on academic performance. The authors also addressed implications and direction for future research.

Naveen (2020) Online learning can help them pursue highly individualized learning programs, possibly even college level courses. These, combined with hands-on exercises, real world exploration, and thorough assessments, can be highly beneficial to their learning progress. They can explore their options by trying out introductory topics from different fields, before committing to a specialization. Online learning platforms can help these students become more independent learners, before they make their way into college.



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The above mentioned theories have something to do with the study for it focused on the online learning and on the working students. These theories are relatively connected to the current study that focuses on the impact of online learning system to the working students.



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Conceptual Framework

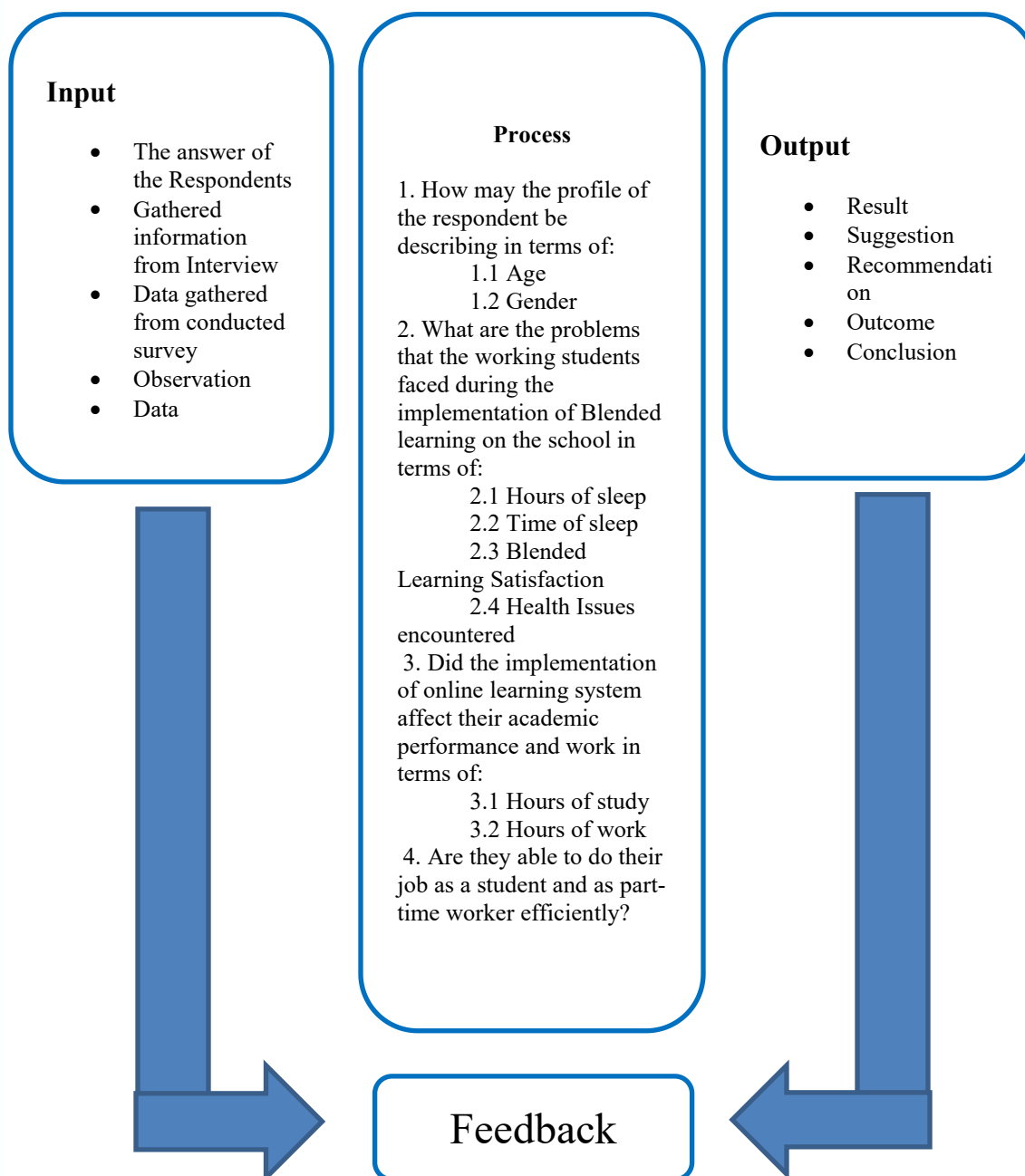


Figure 1 Conceptual Model



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The concept illustrated shows that the Grade 12 students of Bestlink College of the Philippines will serve as the input for the study. In the process, it shows to the respondents what they said to the given topic. The output will serve to the result based on what they respond it's either positive or negative.



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CHAPTER 3

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This chapter focused on the discussion of the research methods and procedures adhered to by the researcher in order to answer the specific problem posed in the investigation. Specifically, the research method, population and samples, research instrument, data gathering procedure and statistical treatment of the data used for the accurate analysis and interpretation of data were explained in this chapter.

Methodology

This research used qualitative methods were used to observe the relationship between the variables with the principal objective analyzed and associated mathematically through the use of statistical analysis. Descriptive research design is used to identify the impact of an online learning system on the selected HUMSS working students and to gather the needed data essential for the study. On the other hand, the researchers have used convenience sampling wherein students in Grade 12 HUMSS are chosen. The researchers conducted a survey through online questionnaires, which is the instrument being used consisted of (7) seven questions being disseminated to the chosen respondents.



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Research Design

This research will use Qualitative approach which is a primarily descriptive research. Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places (Crossman,2020). Qualitative Research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem.

In conducting this study, the researcher also used the descriptive research design which according to Shields and Rangarajan (2018), Descriptive research is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. It does not answer question about how, when, why the characteristics occurred. Rather it addresses the “what” question. Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. This can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables. Unlike in experimental research, the researcher does not control or manipulate any of the variables, but only observes and measures them. The study is conducted in order to identify and address the positive and negative impact of the newly implemented online learning system to the HUMSS working students of Bestlink College of the Philippines.



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Respondents of the Study

The respondents of this study will be selected from the 60 sections of the Humanities and Social Sciences Strand, who are a part-time worker during the implementation of the Online Learning System at the Bestlink College of the Philippines during the school year 2020-2021. The researchers purposively select 80 students to conduct a survey through distribution of online questionnaires to those students that were taking up the given strand.

Sampling of the Study

This research will employ the use of Convenience Sampling; it is a type of non-probability sampling that involves the sample being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand. Since this study is intended to comprehend the effect of the Online Learning System to the Grade 12 HUMSS working student, the researchers chose to conduct this research to the available participants since most of the respondents are not easy to reach due to their situation during this new normal.



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Research Instrument

In this study, the instrument used by the researchers is questionnaire. It is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. A research questionnaire is typically a mix of close-ended questions and open-ended questions. This instrument is a convenient way of collecting information from a large number of people within a period of time. Hence, the design of the questionnaire is of utmost importance to ensure accurate data is collected so that the results are interpretable and generalizable. A research questionnaire is also convenient for the researcher and the respondents because it can be answered anytime base on the availability of the participants.

Google form will be sent online with each individuals and generate data from the Grade 12 HUMSS working students. The survey forms are distributed by the researcher to gather response data from the respondents. The instrument constructed by the researcher is used in a manner that will bring all the needed information from the participants.



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Validation of Instrument

This questionnaire is designed to know the Impact of Online Learning System on the selected HUMSS Grade 12 working students in Bestlink College of the Philippines. The validation was done by an expert researcher.



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Statistical Treatment of Data

The following statistical procedures were used to interpret the gathered data from the respondents of the study.

1. Simple Percentage. The demographic profile variables of the respondents were analyzed using the simple percentage with the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} (100)$$

Where:

P=Percentage

F= Frequency for each category

N= Total number of respondents

100= Constant multiplier

2. Weighted Mean. This statistical tool was used to compute for the weight of responses in the questionnaire assigned by the respondents during the actual data gathering procedure. The formula for the weighted mean is as follows:

$$WM = \frac{\sum FW}{N}$$

Where:



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WM= Weighted mean

Σ = Summation symbol

F= Frequency for each option

W= Assigned weight

N= Total number of frequencies

The following are the verbal interpretation for the weighted mean.

VERBAL INTERPRETAION

Weighted Means/Equivalent	Corresponding Remarks
1-1.80	Very Unsatisfied
1.81- 2.60	Unsatisfied
2.61- 3.40	Neutral
3.41- 4.20	Satisfied
4.21- 5.00	Very Satisfied

3. Likert Scale. The following Likert Scale serves as the guide for interpreting the data gathered.

Corresponding Remarks	Equivalent
Strongly Agree	5
Agree	4
Neutral	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1



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CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered in order to draw out important information and significant points about the effect of blended learning to grade 12 HUMSS Working Students in Bestlink College of the Philippines. For clarity and consistency in the discussion, the data are presented by Likert scale.

TABLE 1. AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
13-15	0	0
16-18	51	63.75%
19-21	20	25%
22-25	9	11.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

As shown in the Table 1, the age of the respondents in our study range from 16 to 25 years old. There were 51 students that are in ages 16-18 years old, 20 are in ages 19-21 years old and 9 students that are in ages 22-25 years old.

As gathered from table 1, the 51 students have the percentage of 63.75%, 20 students which is the 25% and 9 students which represents the 11.25% of the total population.



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TABLE 2. GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	47	58.75%
FEMALE	33	41.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

The Table 2 shows the Gender of the Respondents. Out of the 80 respondents, there are 47 students that are male which is 58.75% of population while 33 of the respondents are female which is 41.25% of the total population of this research. This shows that majority of the working students are male.

TABLE 3. HOURS OF SLEEP

HOURS OF SLEEP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
3-5 HRS	11	13.75%
6-8 HRS	43	53.75%
9-11 HRS	21	26.25%
12-14 HRS	5	6.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

The Table 3 shows the Hours of Sleep per day of the respondents. There are 11 students that answered 3-5 total hours of sleep which is 13.75% of the total population. Then, there are 43 students who answered 6-8 hours which is 53.75% of the population. The next 21 students answered 9-11 hours of sleep which is 26.25% of the population.



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Then the other 5 students answered 12-14 hours of sleep which is 6.25% of the population. In conclusion, the respondents averaged sleep are 6-8 hours of sleep. Based on the data gathered above, most of the working students have a 6-8 hours of sleep, which based on studies is considered to be the minimum hour of sleep for a person.

TABLE 4. TIME OF SLEEP

TIME OF SLEEP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
6PM-9PM	23	28.75%
10PM-1AM	42	52.5%
2AM-5AM	11	13.75%
6AM-9AM	4	5%
TOTAL	80	100%

The Table 4 shows the Time of Sleep of the students. There are 23 students which is 28.75% of the population sleep between 6pm-9pm while 42 students which is 52.5% of the population sleep between 10pm-1am. There are also 11 students sleep between 2am-5am which is 13.75% of the population and 4 students which is 5% of the population sleep 6am-9am. So based on the data gathered, majority of the students sleep between 10pm-1am.



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TABLE 5. BLENDED LEARNING SATISFACTION

FREQUENCY							
Statement	STRONGLY AGREE (5)	AGREE (4)	NEUTRAL (3)	DISAGREE (2)	STRONGLY DISAGREE (1)	MEAN AVERA GE	VERBAL INTERPR ETATION
1.	0	47	16	17	0	3.38	Satisfied
2.	16	49	15	0	0	4.01	Satisfied
3.	0	0	17	48	15	2.02	Unsatisfie d
4.	12	52	0	9	7	3.66	Satisfied
5.	49	17	10	4	0	4.39	Very Satisfied
WEIGHTED AVERAGE						3.49	Satisf ied

In this table, the researchers used the following statement in our Likert Scale to know the learning satisfaction of the working students:

1. I am able to finish my module in time.
2. I can manage my school time and work time.
3. There is no Malfunction encountered in the site.
4. I am able to have enough time of sleep and rest.
5. I am able to perform other activities rather than my school works and job.

The Table 5 shows the Blended Learning Satisfaction. The Statement 1 got the average of 3.38 which means Satisfied. The Statement 2 got the average of 4.01 which means Satisfied. The Statement 3 got the average of 2.02 which means Unsatisfied, which proves that there are some malfunctions encountered by the students. The



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Statement 4 got the average of 3.66 which means Satisfied and for the last, Statement 5 got the average of 4.39 which means Very Satisfied. In conclusion, the weighted average of the data above-mentioned is 3.49 which means Satisfied based on the verbal interpretation that we have used.

TABLE 6. HEALTH ISSUES ENCOUNTERED BY THE RECONDENTS

HEALTH ISSUE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
STRESS	17	21.25%
ANXIETY	16	20%
LACK OF SLEEP	17	21.25%
HEADACHE	9	11.25%
NONE	21	26.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

Presented in Table 6 was the health issues that our respondents had encountered during the implementation of online learning system. Based on the data gathered above, 17 respondents have experience stress, 16 of them experience anxiety, then another 17 students have encountered a lack of sleep and 9 respondents experience some headache while taking up the new learning system. On the other hand, the majority of them which is composed of 21 respondents doesn't encounter any health issues while taking up the given system. In conclusion to the data gathered above, 59 students had encountered different health issues which represent the 73.75% of the



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total population had encountered different health issues during the implementation of Online Learning System at the Bestlink College of the Philippines.

TABLE 7. HOURS OF STUDY

HOURS OF STUDY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1-3 HRS	27	33.75%
4-6 HRS	42	52.5%
7-9 HRS	11	13.75%
TOTAL	80	100%

The Table 7 shows the Hours of Study of the Respondents. In this table, 33.75% of the respondent's study between 1-3 hours, 55.5% of the population study for 4-6 hours and then 11 students which is 13.75% of the population study for 7-9 hours. In conclusion, the average time most students study is 4-6 hours.

TABLE 8. HOURS OF WORK

HOURS OF WORK	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1-3 HRS	0	0%
4-6 HRS	56	70%
7-9 HRS	24	30%
TOTAL	80	100%

The Table 8 shows the Hours of Work of the respondents. In this table, 70% of the population work for 4-6 hours. While 24 students which is 30% of population work



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for 7-9 hours. Based on the data gathered most of the students work for about 4-6 hours.

TABLE 9. JOB EFFICIENCY AS A STUDENT AND PART-TIME WORKER

SCALE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
VERY EFFICIENT	0	0%
EFFICIENT	48	60%
LEAST EFFICIENT	32	40%
NOT EFFICIENT	0	0%
TOTAL	80	100%

Table 9 shows the efficiency of students in their academics as well as their job. In this table we asked the students to rate their efficiency as a worker and as a student. As shown in the data above, majority of the students consider themselves as efficient in performing their duties both at work and school. 48 of the total respondents have answered efficient which represents the 60 % of the total population of our respondents. On the other hand, 32 of the total respondents answered least efficient which represents the 40 % of the total population. In conclusion, majority of the respondents say that they are able to perform efficiently as a student and as a worker. Their response only circle in the average level of performance and none of them answered that they are too efficient or not.



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CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the summary and conclusion derived in the conduct of the study which is to probe the impact of online learning system on the selected HUMSS grade 12 working students in Bestlink College of the Philippines. It also provides recommendation that can be pursued by both students and teachers.

The study was conducted in Bestlink College of the Philippines. The respondents were selected Grade 12 HUMSS working students. They were selected using convenience sampling. It employed qualitative research and utilized descriptive method.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings of the study were summarized according to the statement of problems stated in Chapter 1.

1. How may the profile of the respondents be describing in terms of:

1.1 Age

Based on the data gathered the most frequent age of the respondents are between 16-18 years' old which is 63.75% of the population. 25% of the population is between



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the age of 19-21. The least frequent of the respondents are between the age 21-25 which is 11.25% of the population.

1.2 Gender

The respondents are consisting of 47 males which is 58.75% of the population and 33 females which is 41.25% of the population with the total number of 80 respondents.

2. What are the problems that the working students faced during the implementation of Online learning on the school in terms of:

2.1 Hours of sleep

The most frequent hours of sleep of the respondents are between 6-8 hours, 40 of the respondents sleep between 6-8 hours which is 53% of the population. 21 respondents sleep between 9-11 hours which is 26.25% of the population. 11 respondents sleep between 3-5 hours which is 13.75% of the population and the least frequent is between 12-14 hours which is 6.25% of the entire population.

2.2 Time of sleep

Most of the respondents sleep at the time between 10 P.M- 1 A.M which is 52.5% of the population. 23 of the respondents sleep at between 6 P.M-9 P.M which



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is 28.75% of the population. 11 of them sleep at between 2 A.M- 5 A.M which is 13.75% of the population and 5% of them sleep at between 6 A.M-9 A.M.

2.3 Blended Learning Satisfaction

Statement 1: 47 students agreed with the first statement which is the majority of the total population. 16 of them are neutral while 17 more students disagreed with the statement.

Statement 2: 49 students agreed with the second statement which is the majority of the total population. 16 of them agreed and 15 of them are neutral with the statement.

Statement 3: 48 respondents disagreed which is the majority of the population. 17 are neutral and 15 are strongly disagreed with the third statement.

Statement 4: 52 students agreed which is the majority of the population. 12 of them are strongly agreed, 9 disagreed and 7 of them are strongly disagreed with the statement.

Statement 5: 49 students are strongly agreed which is the majority of the population. 17 of them are agreed, 10 are neutral and 4 disagreed with the statement.



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Based on the information and data gathered, the weighted average of the blended learning satisfaction is 3.49 which means that the respondents are satisfied based on the verbal interpretation of data.

2.4 Health Issues encountered

This study revealed that most of the HUMSS Grade 12 working students at Bestlink College of the Philippines had encountered different kinds of health problem while taking up the newly implemented Online Learning System. Based on the data gathered, 59 of the respondents had encountered a health issue. On the other hand, 21 of the respondents does not encounter any health issue while being a working student.

3. Did the implementation of online learning system affect their academic performance and work in terms of:

3.1 Hours of study

52.5% of the respondent's study between 4-6 hours. 33.75% of the respondent's study between 1-3 hours and 13.75% of the respondent's study between 7-9 hours.

3.2 Hours of work



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56 of the respondents which is 70% of the population work between 4-6 hours and 24 of them which is 30% of the population work between 7-9 hours.

4. Are they able to do their job as a student and as part time worker efficiently?

Based on the data gathered, 48 of the respondents answered that they are able to perform efficiently while taking up the new learning system. They represent the 60% of the total population which shows that most of them can still work and study despite their current situation. While 32 of them which represent the 40% of the total population, answered that they are least efficient during the implementation of the Online Learning System.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the indicated findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The respondents will be describing in terms of their Age. Majority of the respondents are between 16-18 which is of the population that the researchers gathered are the most working students. Most of them are at the legal age to employ on a job.
2. Males are the most frequent gender of working students which is more than half of our total sample.
3. In brief, majority of the student have an irregular time of sleep which is the cause why most of them experience a lack the time of sleeping hours.



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4. Considering all these, this study revealed that majority of the students are still satisfied with the online learning system implemented by the school despite the system malfunctions that they have encountered while taking the given system.
5. Based on their responses, majority of the working students had encountered mild health issues while taking up the online learning system. Most of them experienced different kinds of minor health problems. At the same time, minority of our respondents do not experienced any health issues.
6. Based on the data gathered above, majority of the students both work and study for about 4 to 6 hours. Which means that majority of them are able to balance their work and their study
7. The majority of the respondents described their work and school performance as efficient despite the implementation of the new learning system. Based on the data gathered, 60% of the total population of our respondents answered that they are able to work efficiently at work and at school.

The researchers concluded that majority of the working students doesn't have enough hours of sleep while fulfilling their responsibility as a worker and as a student. According to recent studies, the standard hour of sleep for a teenager should be 8 to 10 hours of sleep every 24 hours. The respondents also have some inappropriate time of sleep which ranges from 10pm to 1 am which is considered unhealthy for a student.



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This study also revealed that majority of the respondents have encountered different health issues. But, despite this circumstances, most of them are still able to perform and manage to do their jobs as a student and as a worker efficiently. Students involved in this study exhibited great sense of responsibility and time management.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings in data analysis, the following are recommended

By the researchers:

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, they could lessen the hours of class in all schools whether it is public or private since most of the students during the pandemic learned mostly from modules given by their teachers. They could also lessen the requirements that the students need to pass in order to lessen their work and for them to manage their time efficiently.

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, they could lessen the requirements that the students need to pass in order to lessen their work and for them to manage their time efficiently. They could also help the working students by informing the teachers about the situations of the working students.



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TO THE TEACHERS, they could give the working students some small consideration by allowing them to turn off their cameras during online class and extending the submission of requirements. They could also give them some extra lesson and activities if the students aren't able to comply all the requirements that they need to pass.

TO THE WORKING STUDENTS, they should learn how to manage their time properly since they are both a student and a worker. As a working student, they should know how to use all off time efficiently, so that they would be able to pass the needed requirements.

TO THE FUTURE RESEARCHERS, they can include in their study the different factors that affects the student's performance on school and in their workplace during the time of pandemic.



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CERTIFICATE OF ENGLISH EDITING

This is to certify that the Research Project entitled
**THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED
HUMSS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF
THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021**

Submitted by

MICHAEL AARON D. ABOGADIE

CHRISTINE MAE D. ARUTA

MARK ANGELO E. BIASONG

KIMBERLY C. BUCCUAN

JOHN KYLE P. CASTROVERDE

HUMSS 1201

**Has been edited for proper English Language,
grammar, punctuation, spelling and overall style.**

MR. JOHN RAMIL VALLE

Editor

Date: February 23, 2021



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**THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM ON THE SELECTED
HUMSS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF
THE PHILIPPINES S.Y. 2020-2021**

GRAMMARIAN VITAE

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
Name	MR. JOHN RAMIL A. VALLE, LPT
Academic/ Professional Qualification	Bachelor of Secondary Education Major in English with Teaching Chinese as a Secondary Language Licensed Professional Teacher (LET 2019) Grammarians of HUMSS Module Developer BCP SHS INSTRUCTOR (2016-present)
Tel. No.	990-7109
C.P. No.	09486888030



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APPENDICES A

Letter of Approval to Conduct the Study

MS. MILAGROS C. EDILLOR

HUMSS STRAND HEAD

Mrs. Edillor,

We the undersigned is patiently conducting our research study entitled:

“THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNINGSYSTEM ON THE SELECTED HUMMS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENTSIN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES S.Y 2020-2021.” In partial fulfillment of the requirement in our Practical Research II of the school year 2020-2021.

In this regard, we are requesting the approval of your good office to permit us to conduct our research study through administration and retrieval of our survey questionnaire.

Respectfully yours,

Abogadie, Michael Aaron D.

Aruta, Christine Mae D.

Biasong, Mark Angelo E.

Buccuan, Kimberly C.

Castroverde, John Kyle

Approved by:

Ms. Milagros C. Edillor

HUMSS STRAND HEAD



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APPENDICES B

Letter of Respondents

DEAR RESPONDENTS,

The undergraduate is currently undertaking a research study entitled:

**“THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNINGSYSTEM ON THE SELECTED
HUMMS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENTSIN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF
THE PHILIPPINES S.Y 2020-2021.”**

In this connection, we are requesting your full cooperation to answer the attached questionnaires; rest assured that the data gathered will be treated with confidentiality.

The Researchers;

Abogadie, Michael Aaron D.

Aruta, Christine Mae D.

Biasong, Mark Angelo E.

Buccuan, Kimberly C.

Castroverde, John Kyle

Approved by:

Ms. Milagros C. Edillor

HUMSS STRAND HEAD



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APPENDICES C

Questionnaire

NAME: (OPTIONAL)

AGE:

GRADE/SECTION:

GENDER:

Dear Respondents,

We are conducting research on the topic **“THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNINGSYSTEM ON THE SELECTED HUMMS GRADE 12 WORKING STUDENTSIN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES S.Y 2020-2021 .”** Your response in this regard shall help us to complete this research in efficient way.

Ensure you that data generated shall kept confidential.

Instructions: Select the response that best answers in the statement below.

1. Hours of Sleep

___ 3-5 hours

___ 6-8 hours

___ 9-11 hours

___ 12-14 hours

2. Time of Sleep

___ 6PM-9PM

___ 10PM-1AM

___ 2AM-5AM

___ 6AM-9AM



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3. Directions: Kindly choose if you are Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree to the following statements.

SCALE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION	SYMBOL
5	Strongly Agree	SA
4	Agree	A
3	Neutral	N
2	Disagree	D
1	Slightly Disagree	SD

6. I am able to finish my module in time.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1 2 3 4 5

7. I can manage my school time and work time.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1 2 3 4 5

8. There is no Malfunction encountered in the site.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1 2 3 4 5



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9. I am able to have enough time of sleep and rest.

☐

1

☐

2

☐

3

☐

4

☐

5

10. I am able to perform other activities rather than my school works and job.

☐

1

☐

2

☐

3

☐

4

☐

5

4. What health issues did you encounter as a working student during the implementation of online learning system?

5. HOURS OF STUDY

___ 1-3HRS

___ 4-6HRS

___ 7-9HRS

6. HOURS OF WORK *

___ 1-3HRS

___ 4-6HRS

___ 7-9HRS

7. How efficient is their performance at school and work? *

___ I am very efficient.



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___ I am efficient.

___ I am least efficient.

___ I am not efficient.



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CURRICULUM VITAE

MARK ANGELO BIASONG

Area 5-A SitioCabuyao, Naval St. Sauyo Road,
Novaliches, Quezon City

Markangelobiasong@gmail.com

09502169708



PERSONAL DATA

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • AGE | : 18 Years Old |
| • GENDER | : Male |
| • DATE OF BIRTH | : October 10, 2002 |
| • PLACE OF BIRTH | : Barangay Cagnipa, Calbayog City |
| • HEIGHT | : 5'10 |
| • WEIGHT | : 73kls |
| • RELIGION | : Roman Catholic |
| • CIVIL STATUS | : Single |
| • CITIZENSHIP | : Filipino |

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE
PHILIPPINES
#1071 Brgy, Kaligayahan, Quirino
Highway Novaliches 1123 Quezon City
S.Y 2019-2021 |
| • SECONDARY | SAUYO HIGH SCHOOL
2 nd Laguna St. Nia Village Sauyo
Quezon City
S.Y 2015-2019 |
| • PRIMARY | CAGNIPA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Brgy. Cagnipa Tinambacan II District
Calbayog City
S.Y 2009-2015 |



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JOHN KYLE P. CASTROVERDE

kyletojohn16@gmail.com

0986319620



PERSONAL DATA

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| • AGE | : 18 Years Old |
| • GENDER | : Male |
| • DATE OF BIRTH | : October 16, 2002 |
| • PLACE OF BIRTH | : Barangay Himagtocon, Lagonoy,
Camarines Sur |
| • HEIGHT | : 5'10 |
| • WEIGHT | : 65kls |
| • RELIGION | : Roman Catholic |
| • CIVIL STATUS | : Single |
| • CITIZENSHIP | : Filipino |

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE
PHILIPPINES
#1071 Brgy, Kaligayahan, Quirino
Highway Novaliches 1123 Quezon City
S.Y 2019-2021 |
| • SECONDARY | SAUYO HIGH SCHOOL
2 nd Laguna St. Nia Village Sauyo
Quezon City
S.Y 2015-2019 |
| • PRIMARY | HIMAGTOCON ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL
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S.Y 2009-2015 |



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09669929220



PERSONAL DATA

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| • AGE | : 18 Years Old |
| • GENDER | : Female |
| • DATE OF BIRTH | : April 16, 2003 |
| • PLACE OF BIRTH | : Quezon City |
| • HEIGHT | : 5'5" |
| • WEIGHT | : 54kls |
| • RELIGION | : Roman Catholic |
| • CIVIL STATUS | : Single |
| • CITIZENSHIP | : Filipino |

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
#1071 Brgy, Kaligayahan, Quirino
Highway Novaliches 1123 Quezon City
S.Y 2019-2021 |
| • SECONDARY | STA. LUCIA HIGH SCHOOL
J.P. Rizal St. Sta.LuciaNovaliches
Quezon City
S.Y. 2015-2019 |
| • PRIMARY | SAN GABRIEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
A. Bonifacio St. Sta. Lucia Novaliches
Quezon City
S.Y 2009-2015 |



BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

CHRISTINE MAE ARUTA

#8 EXETENSION TEODORA ST. CRUZVILLE SUBD.
NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

Arutacm22@gmail.com

0963628224



PERSONAL DATA

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| • AGE | : 18 Years Old |
| • GENDER | : Female |
| • DATE OF BIRTH | : May 22,2002 |
| • PLACE OF BIRTH | : Quezon City |
| • HEIGHT | : 5'0 |
| • WEIGHT | :53kls |
| • RELIGION | : Roman Catholic |
| • CIVIL STATUS | : Single |
| • CITIZENSHIP | : Filipino |

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
#1071 Brgy, Kaligayahan, Quirino
Highway Novaliches 1123 Quezon City
S.Y 2019-2021 |
| • SECONDARY | CIELITO ZAMORA HIGH SCHOOL
Mahogany Street Brgy 177 Cielito,
Homes
Caloocan Philippines
S.Y 2015-2019 |
| • PRIMARY | CIELITO ZAMORA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
Castle Spring Ave., corMolave, Camarin,
Caloocan, Metro Manila
S.Y 2009-2015 |



BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

MICHAEL AARON ABOGADIE

BLK 17 LOT 8 HARMONY HILLS 2, LOMA DE GATO,
MARILAO, BULACAN

sseominisce@gmail.com

09755273919



PERSONAL DATA

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| • AGE | : 18 Years Old |
| • GENDER | : Male |
| • DATE OF BIRTH | : November 22,2002 |
| • PLACE OF BIRTH | : Marilao, Bulacan |
| • HEIGHT | : 5'7 |
| • WEIGHT | :40kls |
| • RELIGION | : Roman Catholic |
| • CIVIL STATUS | : Single |
| • CITIZENSHIP | : Filipino |

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
#1071 Brgy, Kaligayahan, Quirino
Highway Novaliches 1123 Quezon City
S.Y 2019-2021 |
| • SECONDARY | SAMPAGUITA HIGH SCHOOL
Sampaguita, Camarin, Paraiso St,
Caloocan, Bulacan
S.Y 2015-2019 |
| • PRIMARY | CHRIST ACHIEVERS MONTESORRI
Graceville 1, Muzon, San Jose del Monte
City, 3023 Bulacan
S.Y 2009-2015 |