**THE EFFECTS OF SMART SHAMING TO ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS IN GEN. T. DE LEON NATIONAL HIGHSHOOL**

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**CHAPTER I**

**THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND**

**Introduction**

In the country where the value of education is a treasure but because of the smart shaming, being an intelligent is a threat. It can show the crab mentality of the Filipinos where they are pulling each other down when someone can outgrow them. The fear of being outgrown can cause of being arrogant and for not accepting someone’s opinion just because he/she is not as good as you (Santos, 2016). According to Akizuki (2015), Filipinos being anti-intellectual or being smart shame start when the Spaniards colonized the Philippines for 300 years and the culture of Spaniards is persisted. Spaniards prohibited the Filipinos to study that cause the imbalance of the ideas because Spaniards is afraid to be outsmarted by the Filipinos hence Jose Rizal condemned for being traitor because of his intellectual.

In the politics happening in the Philippines, the candidates of the election showing their intellectual to gain the masses. They are showing their academic achievements and career to defined themselves to be the best candidate for the specific positions. The other senators admitting themselves to be dumb for not able understand what they are saying, *‘Masyado ka kasing matalino, pasensyahan mo na ako kasi hamak na bobo lang.’* (Sta. Romana, 2015). This shown the Filipinos being ignorance leading to Smart Shaming, being afraid to be outgrown by the others.

Therefore, the smart shaming can be relating to anti-intellectualism. Smart shaming is refusing the knowledge of others and anti-intellectualism showing the disbelief of the scientific and logical facts, shaming the intellectuals, and fearmongering, among the others. (Pilos as cited by Bosun Crew, 2019)

Self-efficacy is a belief of a person on his or her ability to accomplish the given task or succeed on a particular situation. It is on how a person think, behave, and feel. (Bandura as cited by Cherry, 2020). Social Cognitive Theory by Albert Bandura describes the influence of the environment and social to a person where it will build the behavior of a person by observations and the SCT key components where Self-efficacy is included. (LaMorte, 2019)

According to Ackerman (2020), people often thinks that Self-efficacy is a same meaning to Confidence, self-esteem, and optimism however, it has a slightly difference to them. The self-efficacy has specific different forms, and the Academic self-efficacy is one of those forms.

Academic Self-efficacy is the belief and attitudes of the student that is how students achieve the given academic task. If the students have a failure the students will reflect their failure to their low abilities that will lead them having low self-esteem, and it will be stuck in their mind wherein they are losing motivation to do the given academic task thinking that they are not as good as others (Hayat , Shateri , Amini , et al , 2020) hearing other people shaming students will affect the students losing motivation and feeling down for not being smart enough. Having low self-esteem will affect the academic performance of the students wherein academic performance is a result of how the students intellectual including how motivational, personality and the study habits of the students to meet the achievements and goals (Limas, 2015).

The researcher conducted this study to know what the effects of Smart shaming to Academic self-efficacy is, where are they mostly experiencing smart shaming, how frequently they are experiencing smart shaming. The participants of this study are the Grade 12 students of Gen. T. De Leon National Highschool.

**Statement of the problem**

This study seeks to know the effects of smart shaming to the academic self-efficacy of Grade 12 Gen. T. De Leon National Highschool.

1. What are the effects of the smart shaming to academic self-efficacy?
2. Is smart shaming have a relationship to Academic self-efficacy?
3. Where students experience smart shaming?
4. Is it true that the locations where the majority of students of are subjected to smart shaming have an impact to their academic self-efficacy?
5. How frequently are they experiencing smart shaming?
6. Is frequently experiencing has a relationship to the Academic self-efficacy?

**Hypothesis**

The following tested only using 5 percent confidence level

1. There is no significant relationship in Smart shaming to Academic self-efficacy
2. There is no significant relationship in where the students are subjected to smart shaming and their academic self-efficacy.
3. There is no significant relationship on how Grade 12 students frequently experiencing being Smart shamer to Academic self-efficacy of the students.

**Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

The overall intent of this study is to determine the effects of smart shaming to students’ academic self-efficacy in Grade 12 students in Gen T. Deleon National High School for the 2021-2022. The students involve in this study is the Grade 12 senior high school and the Grade 11-7 are not included in the study.

**Significance of the Study**

This study will be undertaken to find out the effects of Smart shaming to Academic self-efficacy of Grade 12 students in Gen. T. De Leon National Highschool

Benefiting the study are the various sectors as follows:

**The students.** The direct recipients of this research are the students who experiencing smart shaming. Any effects of smart shaming have a result for every student who are dealing with it.

**The Parents.** This research benefits the parents of the students who experiencing smart shaming, it comes with self-awareness that their children are dealing with smart shaming and its effect to them.

**The Teachers.** This study will be very beneficial to the teachers. Through this research, teachers may purposefully discover the effects of smart shaming specifically inside the classroom.

**Future Researchers.** This study will give the future researchers the deep understanding about the effect of smart shaming. It will also be beneficial for them as their future reference.

**CHAPTER II**

**Related Review of Literature**

Self-esteem has a big influential in Academic performance. Students who have high self-esteem is confident to succeed to the goal and insert more effort to improved that leads learning new things. If a students developed higher self-esteem mostly receiving great academic performance (Aryana, 2010).

Academic self-efficacy is the belief to student to achieve the given academic task. The level of self-esteem is based of the student is reflected on their academic performance (Hayat , Shateri , Amini , et al , 2020). On the other hand, Self-efficacy is a belief of a person on his or her ability to accomplish the given task or succeed on a particular situation. It is on how a person think, behave, and feel (Bandura as cited by Cherry, 2020). In contrary, Students who have a low academic self-efficacy usually the one who cheats in the class. They do not believe in their skills and to have a higher score that result cheating. Elias (2008).

According to the study titled Impact of the Anti-Intellectual Attitudes to the Level of Self-Esteem of Senior High School Students from Fiat Lux Academe-Cavite, Philippines by Cuzion, Atienza and Medina (2017). The level of self-esteem has a relationship of the anti-intellectualism. The students with higher the anti-intellectual attitude have a low self-esteem and a student who with lower anti-intellectualism attitude have a high self-esteem.

The study of *"E, di Ikaw na ang Matalino! Isang Pagsusuri sa Penomenon ng Smart-Shaming sa mga Pilipinong Gumagamit ng Facebook"* by Rodriguez (2017) Smart shaming is hurting feeling of a person because of being intelligent. Rodriguez characterized a person who smart shaming by saying *"Sige na, ikaw na matalino"* and *"bobo ako, sige na".* This shown people who smart shaming had feeling hurt by the people who are intellectual and seeing them being arrogant. People who are victim of Smart-Shaming characterized with courage to voice their opinions in the internet and has critical thinking.

Anti-intellectual is known as virus because it is not only happening in the Philippines but to the other country too. It is a worldwide phenomenon because in America, anti-intellectual can affect to the politics that cause the people to be an activist. (Peter, 2019). It is like a virus that can pass to the others by using hurtful words that will affect the emotion of a person. A virus that when it affects you the hurtful words you hear will grow bigger in your mind.

Moreover, in 1963, Hofstadter earned the Pulitzer Prize in Non-Fiction for his book "Anti- Intellectualism in American Life," which described anti-intellectualism as a social phenomenon. He defined Anti-intellectualism as a hostile behavior toward intellectual accounts and those who engage with them. Hofstadter also claimed that anti-elite, anti-reason, and anti-science basic principles had been incorporated into America's political and social framework (Peter, 2018).

As Pieraz (2018) stated that smart shaming is an act of mocking someone because of the person’s intelligence. If you cannot speak English, you are uneducated but when you passed board exam and correcting the grammar of someone you are intelligent. Filipinos required education but shaming you having it. She examples the comments then perspective in social media and you instantly being judge and shamed because your perspective is not valid for them.

Positive feedback will improve self-efficacy and encourage, motivate people. Bandura suggested to seek social feedback can help for encouragement too. People with high self-efficacy sees difficulties as challenge rather than treats, they are confident do perform the task successfully and failure never be a end to them (Cherry, 2020). On the contrary, verbal abuse is negative feedback to a person. According to Gordon (2021) verbal abuse have a impact to Academic performance of a students. It is a emotional harm where in can it can hurt your feelings. One of the types of verbal abuse is the criticism and use words shame like mocking and sarcastic to you. This type will make you feel being ashamed on who you are.

**Synthesis of Related Literature**

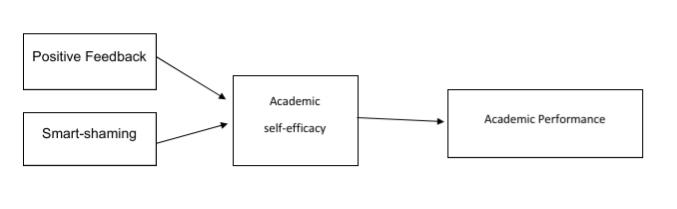
Self-efficacy is believing of a person on his/herself. When achieving the task and seeing the difficulties as a challenge that push to a person to overcome the limitations (Akhtar, 2008). Students with higher self-efficacy more likely to achieved the high academic performance and lower anti-intellectualism. (Cuzion, Atienza & Medina, 2017). Academic self-efficacy is the belief to student to achieve the given academic task. The level of elf-esteem is based of the student is reflected on their academic performance (Hayat , Shateri , Amini , et al , 2020).

According to the study of *"E, di Ikaw na ang Matalino! Isang Pagsusuri sa Penomenon ng Smart-Shaming sa mga Pilipinong Gumagamit ng Facebook"* by Rodriguez (2017). Shown that social media is one of the most prone in smart shaming because most of the people are using internet now a days. Therefore, a person who more experienced being a victim of Smart-Shaming has the effect of avoiding to voice out his/her belief, being scared of what people will say to her/him.

**Theoretical Framework**

Social Cognitive Theory by Albert Bandura describes the influence of the environment and social to a person where it will build the behavior of a person by observations and the SCT key components where Self-efficacy is included. (LaMorte, 2019). Under Self-efficacy it has the determining efficacy judgements has a four key which the verbal persuasion is included. Verbal persuasion is receiving feedback according to your task that makes you believe that you are going to succeed. (Lopez-Garrido, 2020). People can give positive feedback to a child will help them to believe in their own ability. It can motivate and encourage people to face the any challenges (Ackerman, 2019). Students who mostly hear verbal encouragement mostly scores higher and do their task much better, on the contrary, students who hear verbal discouragement score lower (K. Santa Maria & L. Santa Maria, 2020) this study shown that hearing negative and positive feedback affects to the performance of the students and the belief of being succeed.

Social psychology theory is about how the environment influence your behavior because other people have different perception, thoughts, feelings, moods and attitude (Cherry, 2020). Under social psychology theory is the Cognitive dissonance theory written by the psychologist Leon Festinger (1957). It is all about rejecting the beliefs of others or new information that contradicts to their beliefs (McLeod, 2018). Cognitive dissonance affects the people by avoiding to join debates or conversation that contradicts to a person's beliefs, hiding actions or beliefs and being rationalize. (Leonard, 2019).   
Smart shaming is a best example for cognitive dissonance. *"Sige na matalino ka na" "Ang dami mong alam!"* *"Edi wow"* an act of being rationalize to break then discomfort feeling. It shown of rejecting the beliefs of other for pushing his/her perspective by blaming the intelligence of others. (Sison, 2015).

**Conceptual Framework**

*Figure 1: conceptual framework*

The figure represents the conceptual framework of the study. It of 4 categories, including positive feed back, and smart-shaming representing the independent variable. Academic self-efficacy, and academic performance on the other hand is representing the dependent variable. In the figure, positive feedback is the one being accountable in terms of strong points in this concept.

Smart shaming on the other hand is representing the weak points in this concept. Positive feedback, is one of the factors that are affecting the students academic self-efficacy leading to a high self-esteem. Based on the idea, students who have high self-esteem are the one who insert more effort to improved, that leads to learning new things. Having a high self - esteem means that they also have academic self-efficacy.

Students who have academic self-efficacy tends to achieve their goal more often, leading them to have a good academic performance. Smart-shaming on the other hand is the other factor that affecting the academic self-efficacy negatively. The idea of smart-shaming is hurting the feeling of a person because of being intelligent. *"Sige na, ikaw na matalino"* *"bobo ako, sige na".* Are only a few examples of smart-shaming.

Smart-shaming a student will lead basically to student having a low self-esteem. Having a low-esteem to a student will also be resulting to a low academic self-efficacy. Students who have low self-efficacy describes to be the one who do not believe in their skills academically, resulting to a bad academic performance.

**Definition of terms**

**Academic self-efficacy**- is the belief to student to achieve the given academic task. The level of elf-esteem is based of the student is reflected on their academic performance (Hayat , Shateri , Amini , et al , 2020).

**Self-efficacy-** is believing of a person on his/herself. When achieving the task and seeing the difficulties as a challenge that push to a person to overcome the limitations (Akhtar, 2008)

**Anti-intellectualism-** anti-intellectualism showing the disbelief of the scientific and logical facts, shaming the intellectuals, and fearmongering, among the others. (Pilos as cited by Bosun Crew, 2019)

**Smart-Shaming-** is an act of mocking someone because of the person’s intelligence. (Periaz, 2018)

**Verbal persuasion-** is receiving positive feedback according to your task that makes you believe that you are going to succeed. (Lopez-Garrido, 2020).

**Cognitive dissonance theory-** It is all about rejecting the beliefs of others or new information that contradicts to their beliefs (McLeod, 2018).

**Members who participated**

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* Background of the study
* Rationale
* Hypothesis
* Statement of the problem
* RRL
* Theoretical Framework
* Synthesis of RRL
* Definition of termals

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* Hypothesis
* Conceptual Framework

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* Significance of the study

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* Scope and Delimitation

**Members who did not participate**

* Ruffa Gabion

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