

## CPD Students from the International Bureau of Management Reacting to Long-Distance Learning

**Angel II Esmeralda**

Asian Ministry de Instituto

ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History: Received May 2024 Revised May 2024 Accepted June 2024</p> <p>Keywords: Long Distance Education, Learning Management System, Continuing Professional Development</p> <p>*Corresponding Author: <a href="mailto:aesmeraldaai@gmail.com">aesmeraldaai@gmail.com</a></p> <p>DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.60036/j8j4xv43">10.60036/j8j4xv43</a></p>	<p>This study explores the varied responses of CPD (Continuing Professional Development) students from the International Bureau of Management (IBM), particularly those enrolled at the Asian Ministry of De Instituto, toward long-distance learning. The research focuses on evaluating students' experiences with remote education, with particular attention to demographic variables such as age and gender. A descriptive research design was employed, and statistical tools, including the t-test and F-test, were utilized to assess the significance of differences among variables. Percentages were also used to illustrate comparative data distributions. The sample consisted primarily of male students, with 46 male and 4 female respondents. The findings contribute to a broader understanding of how distance education is perceived by CPD students, offering insights that may inform future instructional strategies and policy decisions.</p>

### INTRODUCTION

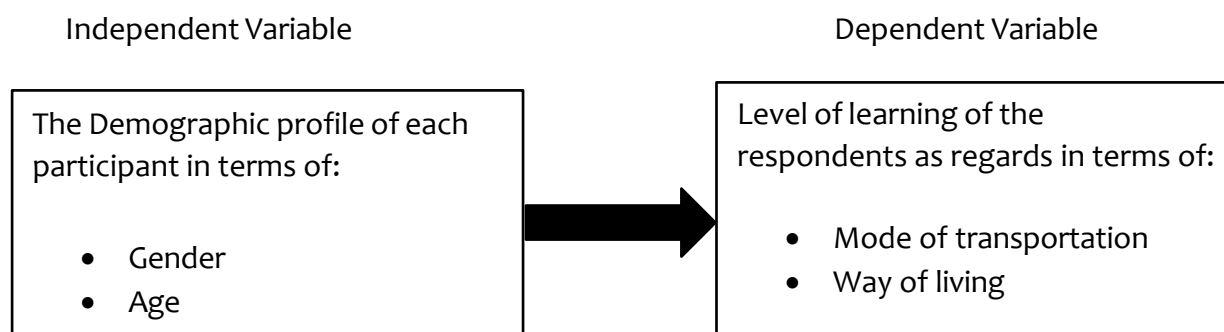
The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, impacting nearly all countries and educational systems. The outbreak was first discovered in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Countries around the globe warned the public to exercise caution. To flatten the curve and monitor the spread of the disease, lockdowns and stay-at-home measures have been implemented. (Sintema, 2020) This study identifies several gaps, including the vulnerability of the new standard mode of education, teachers' inadequate exposure to students' needs, the knowledge gap, a non-conducive learning environment at home, equity issues, and academic excellence in higher education. During the pandemic, e-learning resources became crucial in supporting colleges and universities in facilitating student learning during the closure of educational institutions (Subedi et al., 2020). Students, parents, and educators worldwide have felt the sudden ripple effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as schools have closed to address the global crisis. This pandemic has created significant challenges for educational institutions, particularly because the government has mandated that no face-to-face classes will occur for the Academic Year 2020-2021 until the COVID-19 vaccine is available. The Department of Education (DepEd) issued department order nos. 007, 12, 13, and 14 series of 2020 in reaction to this mandate, instructing all basic education institutions to establish learning continuity plans (LCPs) and health and safety protocols in the new normal of education during the pandemic. Private basic education schools now face even greater challenges.

With novel educational technology, the lack of access to educational technologies and innovations (also known as the digital divide) continues to be an obstacle (Fairlie 2004; Jones et al. 2009). One of the promises of online technologies is that they can increase access for

nontraditional and underserved students by bringing a host of educational resources and experiences to those who may have limited access to on-campus-only higher education. The worldwide health emergency has necessitated a shift from face-to-face education to online education and modular classes. Students are evaluated online, which involves considerable trial and error, as well as ambiguity and confusion among teachers, students, and parents. The systems used to administer online exams vary depending on the convenience and experience of the educators, as well as the compatibility of the students. Thus, education is one of the major factors significantly affected by this phenomenon, especially for students living in IBM. As a researcher, I found that students from IBM were impacted by this new mode of education. I would like to understand the reactions of learners from IBM to long-distance learning and how they are coping with this new normal in education.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this section, this will show the conceptual paradigm to present the figure of the study:



**Figure 1.** The conceptual framework for the CPD Students from IBM Reacting to Long Distance Learning.

The figure shows the concept of this research, entitled "CPD Students from IBM Reacting to Long Distance Learning." The independent variable is each participant's demographic profile in terms of gender, age, and socio-economic status. The dependent variable was the respondents' level of learning. Its scope was the mode of transportation and their way of life.

## Statement of the Problem

This study seeks to determine how IBM students are reacting to long-distance learning. This study wishes to find answers to the following specific questions:

- 1.) What is the demographic profile of the participants in terms of:
  - 1.1) Gender
  - 1.2) Age
- 2.) What is the level of learning of the respondents as regards:
  - 2.1) mode of transportation
  - 2.2) way of living
- 3.) Do the respondents' level of learning on the new mode of education differ when they are grouped according to;
  - 3.1) Gender
  - 3.2) Age

## THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Contact no. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir/Ma'am

This questionnaire is designed to gather information on the "CPD Students from IBM Reacting to Long Distance Learning." Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire is greatly needed and appreciated.

Thank you!

### Appendix A The Questionnaire

**Part I: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

Please select the corresponding options to the following questions:

1. SEX
  - Male
  - Female
2. Age
  - 18-22 years old
  - 23 – 27 years old
  - 28 – 32 years old

**PART II. QUESTIONNAIRE**

Please put (✓) on the number of the corresponding options to your answer of the following questions:

Questions	Strongly Agree (4)	Agree (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
I had cope up with the distance learning as time goes by.				
There's an availability of gadgets using online learning				
The new normal of education has affected your learning experience as a student				
Preferred to have face-to-face classes.				
There's always availability for learning materials in school learning.				
Modular materials were provided on time.				
Find this new mode of education affective.				

**Scope and Delimitation of the Study**

The study will be conducted in the IBM area of the Asian Ministry De Instituto, specifically in Barangay Cacarong Matanda, Asian Ministry De Instituto. The study's respondents will be limited to the fourth-year students of the S.Y. 2020-2021 who are randomly selected from the Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Department. The study will focus on the fundamental aspects of students' demographic profiles, limiting it to gender, age, and socio-economic status, as well as the relationship between the respondents' learning level and the mode of transportation and way of living. The researcher's primary method of collecting data

will involve random sampling through the use of survey questionnaires that focus on the different responses of the respondents. This research is designed to provide thorough knowledge about the reactions of college students to the new normal in education.

### Significance of the study

The findings of the study will benefit the following stakeholders:

1. **STUDENTS.** Students can better understand how to adapt to this new mode of education. It is vital for students to develop acceptance and deal with their reactions.
2. **PARENTS.** This study will inform parents about how their involvement in practices, role construction, and efficacy impacts their child's reaction to the new system of education.
3. **TEACHERS.** This study will help teachers better understand how to relate to a student's reaction to adapting to work progressively in the academe.
4. **SCHOOL ADMIN.** The School Admin can benefit from this study through their students. Learners with a higher capacity and ability to understand and regulate their behavior regarding adapting to the new learning mode. Being effective in its new teaching strategies, concepts, and ideas will influence other school administrators and enhance and educate our future leaders.
5. **SOCIETY.** This study will benefit society by informing the public on how to work together to face the adversities brought about by the pandemic.
6. **THE RESEARCHERS.** The researchers can also gain significance from this study. They would improve their skills, strategies, and knowledge in conducting research.
7. **FUTURE RESEARCHERS.** Future researchers who plan to take up and innovate this study will benefit greatly because it offers a wide variety of areas, ideas, facts, and important information. It can also serve as a guide for new researchers who are planning to have the same or a related study prior to this topic.

### Definition of terms

The following terms are operationally defined as follows:

1. **E-learning:** a learning system based on formalized teaching but with the help of electronic resources.
2. **Pandemic:** an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting many people.
3. **Protocol:** a standard set of rules that allow electronic devices to communicate with each other.
4. **Modular class.** a course that is shorter than a full term and can start and end on any week during a term.
5. **IBM:** a region remote from urban areas.

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology analysis used in this study. It includes the research setting, research design, research environment, respondents, sampling procedures, research instruments, and where and what the research was being done.

#### Research Setting

The study will be conducted in the IBM area of the Asian Ministry De Instituto, specifically in Barangay Cacarong Matanda. AMDI is a government educational institution in the province of Bulacan.

## Research Design

The study will focus on fourth-year college students through a survey in Barangay Cacarong Matanda, Asian Ministry De Instituto; without the survey, the researchers may never understand the study. To avoid discrepancies and inconsistencies, the questionnaires will be given only to BSBA Department students.

## Research Instruments

For the purpose of the study, there will be one instrument that will be used in this research, the questionnaire. The questionnaire is the main instrument for collecting data in survey research. The questionnaire was composed of two (2) parts; the first was the profile of the respondents, which consisted of the age, sex, and socio-economic status. The second part was the respondents' motivation, which consisted of the level of learning. Supervised with a 4-point Likert scale with options strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree.

## Research Protocols

This present study will be implemented under the following ethical considerations (Baluyos & Baluyos, 2019) for the assurance that this paper will follow proper protocols and guidelines. The following were the ethical considerations observed by the researcher to ensure the integrity of the research process: 1) informed consent of the participants and respondents had been obtained before involving them in the study; 2) members of the sample group had not been subjected to coercion in any way; 3) privacy of the research respondents had been ensured, so that no personal data were collected from the respondents; 4) research respondents had been briefed about the aims and objectives of the study before the primary data collection process; 5) works that do not belong to the author of this paper had been acknowledged; 6) analysis of data was filtered through the researcher's particular theoretical position and biases; 7) in case of harm inflicted by the researcher, the research is held responsible, and its top priority and confidentiality was maintained at all times during the conduct of the study.

## Data Gathering Procedure

For the purpose of this research, survey questionnaires will be used. A survey questionnaire is a set of questions used in a survey. This data-gathering method is utilized to collect, analyze, and interpret the diverse views of a group of people from a specific population. Survey questionnaires have been employed in various fields, including research, marketing, political views, and psychology. The main advantage of using a survey questionnaire is that they are predominantly quantitative in nature, allowing for easy analysis of results. Additionally, they are cost-effective and practical for data collection. Specific questions were prepared for the fourth-year students of CPD, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Department.

## Research Environment

The research is being conducted at the humble Asian Ministry De Instituto. Its people are the target located in Barangay Cacarong Matanda, Pandi, Bulacan.

## Research Respondents and Sampling Procedure

The 50 respondents are selected randomly since there is a lot of people living in Igpit. The researchers will distribute the Survey manually using a pen and paper for the printed questionnaires.

Instead of conducting it through Google Forms only, the researcher decided to interview the respondents in two ways (a manual survey and through Google Forms).

### Categorization of Variables

This study uses two types of variables, known as the dependent and independent variables. The independent variable is each participant's demographic profile in terms of gender, age, and socio-economic status. The research's dependent variable is the respondents' level of learning. Its scope includes the mode of transportation and their way of life. This will help the researcher use different values to measure the changes and data collected.

### Statistical Treatment

The researcher will statistically analyze the responses of the residents of Pandi, Bulacan, and the Asian Ministry De Instituto to the given survey. The researcher will look for their frequency by counting and using percentages.

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In this chapter, every problem was computed and presented in tabular form, analyzed, and interpreted according to the data the researcher had gathered.

**Table 1.** Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-22	30	60%
23-27	17	34%
28-32	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Table 1 represents the percentage distribution of respondents according to age. Age is classified into the categories of 18-22 years old, 23-27 years old, and 28-32 years old. Based on the data presented, there were 50 respondents. The table indicates that 30 (60%) of the total respondents were 18 to 22 years old, followed by 17 (34%) who were 23 to 27 years old. Of the total respondents, 3 were aged 28 years, corresponding to a percentage of 6%.

**Table 2.** Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	46	92%
Female	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents by gender. It indicates that the total number of respondents was 50. In the table, there were 46 male respondents, representing 92%. For females, there were 4 respondents, corresponding to 8%.

**Table 3.** Distance Learning of the Respondents

STATEMENTS	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DESCRIPTION
1. I had to cope with the distance learning as time passed.	12.5	11.079	Disagree
2. There is an availability of gadgets for online learning.	12.5	10.594	Disagree
3. The new normal of education has affected your	12.5	10.012	Strongly Agree

STATEMENTS	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DESCRIPTION
learning experience as a student.			
4. Preferred to have face-to-face classes.	12.5	8.732	Agree
5. There is always availability for learning materials in school learning.	12.5	8.440	Disagree
6. Modular materials were provided on time	12.5	11.079	Agree
7. Find this new mode of education effective	12.5	11.079	Strongly Disagree

Table 3 unravels each student's responses from remote areas in the municipality, specifically barangay IBM. Exactly 50 students in Barangay IBM answered all of these questions. Therefore, there are 50 respondents. The researcher calculated a constant mean of 12.5, derived by dividing by 4, as there are four responses: Agree, Strongly Agree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. To determine the standard deviation, the researcher first considered the number of responses to be subtracted from the mean. Next, the researcher squared these differences, calculated the mean of those squared differences, and finally took the square root of that mean.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Figure 1

This figure presents the correct formula for calculating the standard deviation. Lastly, the researcher should evaluate the results by indicating whether they agree, strongly agree, disagree, or strongly disagree. The process is followed above from questions 1 to 7.

## CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study is to find out how learners from IBM studying at CPD react to long-distance learning and how they cope with this new normal in education. It examines how the respondents agree with the statements, taking into consideration two variables: their demographic profile, specifically age and gender, and the level of learning of the respondents in terms of mode of transportation and way of living. This seeks to answer the following:

- 1.) What is the demographic profile of the participants in terms of:
  - 1.1) Gender
  - 1.2) Age
- 2.) What is the level of learning of the respondents as regards:
  - 2.1) mode of transportation
  - 2.2) way of living
- 3.) Do the respondents' level of learning on the new mode of education differ when they are grouped according to;
  - 3.1) Gender
  - 3.2) Age

The results of the study indicated the following:

1. Majority of the respondents are male (92%).
2. Respondents whose age bracket of 18-22 is most numbered (60%).

3. The result shows that their age and gender are not significant variables regarding to the distance learning.
4. Majority of the respondents disagreed that this new normal mode of education is still effective and beneficial to students.

The study results regarding the significant differences between the dependent and independent variables on respondents' levels of learning in the new mode of education concluded that there is no significant difference in students' profiles concerning age and gender. It was also found that continuing this type of learning, considering the global health situation, is no longer effective due to various factors that have influenced this phenomenon.

In view of the findings and conclusions derived from the study, it is recommended that the government (CHED) reconsider and examine the many factors that could impact students living in IBM areas. The government should focus more on the effects of this new normal of education and become more aware of the vulnerability of this new standard mode of education.

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