

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution : De La Salle University -
Dasmariñas

Address : Dasmariñas, Cavite

Title : Level of Academic
Adjustment of Korean
Students in Selected
Philippine Schools

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

General:

Determine the level of academic adjustment of the Korean students in the Philippine Schools, SY 1998.

Specific:

1. Find out the status of the subject-respondents in terms of age, length of stay in the Philippines, sex, civil status, people staying with, and academic grades.

2. Find out the level of adjustment of the respondents in terms of the following academic factors:

- a. curriculum
- b. communication
- c. methods of instruction
- d. meeting course requirements
- e. teacher-student relationship
- f. school facilities
- g. relationship with classmates

3. Determine if there are significant differences in the respondents' academic adjustment level when they are grouped according to age, sex, civil status, people staying with, and length of stay in the Philippines.

4. Determine if there are relationships between the academic grades and academic adjustment level of the respondents.

Methodology:

This study used the descriptive-survey method of research. The respondents of this study were the 73 or 76% of the 96 students from PCU-Dasmariñas, PCU-Taft, DLSU-Taft, and UE.

The instrument used in this study is a self-made questionnaire which is an Adjustment Inventory which was

constructed to measure the respondents' level of academic adjustments. The statistical tool used were frequency count, percentages, average weighted mean, mean, t-test of uncorrelated means, F-test, and Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlation.

Summary of Findings

The following findings resulted from the investigation made:

1. The status of the Korean-student-respondents as to:

1.1. Age. The students whose ages range from 21-25 years were the most numbered having a frequency of 36 or 49% and the least range from 31 to 35 years for having 3 or 4.1%.

1.2. Sex. There were more males with a frequency of 40 or 54.8% than females with a frequency of 33 or 45.2%.

1.3. Civil Status. There were 70 or 96% single, 3 or 4% were married and no one was separated or widower.

1.4. People Staying With. The highest number of the students were staying with friends having a frequency of 34 or 46.6% and the least were staying with their family with 10 or 13.7%.

1.5. Length of Stay. The highest number of the respondents stayed for 2 years and below with 38 or 52.1% and the least is 5 years and above with 6 or 8.2%.

1.6. Academic Grades. The highest number belonged to the grade range of 2.25-2.50 with 22 or 30.2% which is Good and the lowest belonged to 1.25-1.50 with 1 or 1.4% which is Fair.

2. The academic adjustment level of the Korean student-respondents were as follows: Teacher-Student Relationship is No. 1 with a mean of 3.22; Relationship With Classmates is No. 2 with 3.20; Curriculum is No. 3 with 3.05; Methods of Instruction and Meeting Course Requirements are both 4.5 with 2.97; School Facilities is No. 6 with 2.91 and Communication is No. 7 with 2.90. All of them belonged to Adjusted level.

3. Significant differences in the respondents' academic adjustment when they were grouped according to the following:

3.1. Age. Age is related to academic adjustment with an F-ratio of 415.575 and probability of .033.

3.2. Sex. Sex is related to academic adjustment level with a computed t-test of -13.793 and probability of .041.

3.3. Civil Status. Civil status is related to academic adjustment level with a computed t-test of 1.07 with a probability of .039.

3.4. People Staying With. People staying with by the Korean student-respondents in the Philippines is related to academic adjustment level with an F-ratio of 21.03 and probability of .004.

3.5. Length of Stay in the Philippines. Length of Stay in the Philippines is related to academic adjustment level with an F-ratio of 10.96 and probability of .007.

4. For academic grade and academic adjustment level, r is 48 with a probability of .03 which showed high correlations.

Conclusions

Based from the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

1. As to the status of the Korean student-respondents:
 - 1.1. Most of the Korean student-respondents were in their middle adulthood.
 - 1.2. There were more male students coming from 4 universities involved in this study.

1.3. Most of the respondents had stayed from 2 years only and below. This could be attributed to the fact that most of them come only to study in the Philippines and returned home after they have completed their degrees.

1.4. There were more single Korean student-respondents in the Philippines because it is easier for them to travel and is less expensive.

1.5. Most of them prefer to stay with friends. They love the camaraderie of their fellow Koreans, thus, ebbing their homesickness.

1.6. Most of them have good performance in school in spite of the language differences.

2. There were no problems with regard to their study in the Philippines. They were doing good on Teacher-Student Relationship, their Relationship with Classmates, and Curriculum. They all belong to the Adjusted level although they didn't reach the higher level of adjustment. This could be because of the difference in culture and some barriers in communication.

3. There were differences on levels of academic adjustment when they were grouped in terms of age, sex,

civil status, people they lived with, and length of stay in the Philippines.

3.1. The Korean student-respondents who were older were more adjusted academically here in the Philippines than the younger ones.

3.2. Males are more adjusted than the females.

3.3. The single students are more adjusted than the married ones.

3.4. Those who were staying with their family had a higher academic adjustment level than the rest of those on the other categories.

3.5. Those students who stayed longer in the Philippines were more academically adjusted than those who stayed for a shorter time.

4. Academic grades is related to their academic adjustment level. The more adjusted they are, the more they do better in their academic work.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this investigation, the following recommendations are given:

1. Korean students should be in the right age and mature enough if they come here in the Philippines to study in the higher education level.

2. They should be properly oriented with the Philippine culture, so that it would be easier for them to adjust in the academic status of the country.

3. Language barrier is always a problem. Korean students should learn the language before they come into the country for better communication with friends, classmates and faculty concerned, thus very satisfactory academic adjustment can be achieved.

4. Provision of Korean libraries is highly recommended where Korean students could avail of the references they need to make their studies easier and enjoyable.

5. Students are encouraged to organize a Korean association for socialization and trace out whatever problems they encounter in the country such as the Philippines.

6. Further studies on other areas in academic adjustment should be done which are not included in this study.