



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Status Of Student Publications Of State Universities In Region Iii, Philippines

Lilian F. Uy, Jessie S. Echaure

Corresponding Author: jsechaure@yahoo.com

Ramon Magsaysay Technological University

Iba, Zambales, Philippines

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received:
11.02.2017
Revised
01.03.2017
Accepted
09.03.2017

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the status of student publications of the State Universities in Region III for the school year 2011 -2012. There were one hundred sixty -eight (168) student-respondents and eight (8) student publication advisers from the different state universities in the region. The respondents perceived contents and pages, policies and guidelines and editorial board to be highly complied (HC) while the facilities and equipment were declared to be Adequate (A). In terms of the level of performance for Literary Folio category, BSU ranked first while, in Newsletter and Tabloid category, BPSU ranked first. The study proved that the student- respondents perceived to have no significant differences in contents and pages when grouped according to age, sex, and position while there is significant difference in terms of year level, course ad number of years in the publication. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference between policies and guidelines when grouped according to age, sex, year level, course, and position. But there is significant difference in terms of number of years in the school publication. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference on editorial board when grouped according to age, sex, year level, position and number of years in the publication. But they significantly differ from their courses. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference in facilities and equipment when grouped according to age, sex, year level, position and number of years in the publication but perceived to have significant difference in terms of course. For student publication advisers' perception, it was found out to have no significant difference towards contents and pages when grouped according to age, sex, civil status. But, there is significant difference in the number of years in the student publication. There is no significant difference towards policies and guidelines when grouped according to age, sex, civil status while there is the significant difference in the number of years in the student publication. There is no significant difference towards editorial board when grouped according to age, sex, civil status and the number of years in the student publication. They perceived to have no significant difference towards facilities and equipment when grouped according to age, sex, civil status. There is significant difference in the number of years of the student publication advisers in the student publication. There is no significant difference in the level of performance when grouped according to institution and proved to have perfect correlation between the performance and the status of the student publication.

Keywords: Educational Management, Publication, Perception, Status, Descriptive, Region III, Philippines

CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Lilian F. Uy, Jessie S. Echaure. Status Of Student Publications Of State Universities In Region Iii, Philippines. Inter. J. Edu. Res. Technol. 8[1] 2017; 18-24.
DOI: 10.15515/ijert.0976 4089.8.1.1824

INTRODUCTION

Print media have been regarded as the oldest mass communication in the Philippines, in Asia and the world. This has been mentioned by Maslog (1988) in his book entitled *Philippine Communication: An Introduction*. Although the print media are the oldest, they are still regarded as very effective in delivering fresh information to the populace. Print media have already entered the on-line version of their newspapers especially in other countries since 1994 because of the fast development of modern technology. It was recorded in Encarta of 2009 that today; almost all of the world's major newspapers have online versions. Most medium- to large-sized daily newspapers in the United States and Canada also publish on the Internet. People in United States have also created their blogs to interact with each other. At present, there are many ways to communicate to other people because of the fast development of communication technology. But print media are still regarded as an important medium of mass communication because of its many functions. People read newspapers because they provide analysis of the event that radio and television sometimes do not offer.

Print media come in many forms; these are the newspapers, magazines, books, comics, advertisements, and any written materials that give information to the populace.

In the world of the academe, whether they are private or public, the universities and colleges, high schools, and even in elementary levels already come up with its medium of communication through the student publications. This has been introduced during the implementation of the Campus Journalism Act of 1991, which is known Republic Act 7079. Every institution has put up its publication because student publication has many important functions in the institution. It disseminates the necessary information. It provides laboratory functions to campus journalists. It provides interpretation to the different events and news, documents the achievements of the school administrators, faculty and staff, as well as the students. It prints developments and progress of the institution and community where the student publication serves.

Student publication advisers of the tertiary levels are actively and continuously organizing the regional and Luzon wide press conferences to gather the campus young journalists in the Philippines both in private and public colleges and universities.

Young campus journalists of Region III also have their organization to work hand in hand with their particular advisers during the Regional Press Conference. These young journalists attend the regional press conference in order to renew themselves in journalistic writings and develop camaraderie among them.

The regional student publications continuously improve their editorial board by providing them enough knowledge and experience through the leadership of their chief of publications and advisers.

This study anchored on the concept that the student publication serves as the agent of change and that of development.

The student publications have been widely used by the different private and public colleges and universities to promote their institutions. The issues of vital public interest can either destroy or make a democratic atmosphere in an institution. Therefore, the campus journalists need constructive analyses to achieve their goal, promoting progress in their entire institutions as well as in the communities.

This study focused on the status of the student publications of State Universities and Colleges in Region III as of its contents.

METHODOLOGY

The following problems were answered in this study; (1) What were the profile of the student-respondents (age, sex, year level, course, position, & number of years in publication) and adviser-respondents (age, sex, civil status, and number of years in the publication)? (2) What was the status of student publication in terms of Contents and Pages, Policies and Guidelines, Editorial Board; and Facilities and Equipment?, (3) What was the level of performance of state universities in Region III in Press Conferences in Newsletter, Tabloid, and Literary Folio? (4) Is there significant difference between the perceptions towards status in the Student Publication categories as cited in problem number 2 when grouped according to the respondents' profile variables? (5) Is there a significant difference in the level of performance of state universities in Region III in the Press Conferences as cited in problem number 3 when grouped according to the higher learning institution? (6) Is the level of performance in the press conferences not related to status of the student publication?

The descriptive-documentary and survey analysis research method was used in the study on the status of the student publication.

This study was conducted in the different State Universities in the Region 3 composed of Tarlac State University (TSU), Bulacan State University (BSU), Bataan Peninsula State University (BPSU), Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (DHVTSU), Central Luzon State University (CLSU), Nueva Ecija

University of Science and Technology (NEUST) and the Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU). Student publication–advisers, and student- respondents were given questionnaires to gather the data. There 504 editorial staff and student publication advisers as respondents of the study. Statistical Tools were used as the Percentage, Weighted Mean, and ANOVA.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

The student- respondents were classified as early adulthood with weighted mean age of 20.26 in terms of their age. Regarding to the sex of the respondents, there was the dominance of the male respondents. While the adviser-respondents were in their middle age and majority were female. For the course of the student-respondents, Education has a percentage of 29.76 that means there was the dominion of education course in the editorial staff. For the year level, the dominance of the Third year level which has 38.69 percent. Majority of the student-respondents were in their one to two years in the publication. The student publication advisers have already served the student publication for 17 and above years. Forty - three of the student-respondents have the position of section editor.

Perceptions towards Contents and Pages, Policies and Guidelines, Editorial Board, and Facilities and Equipment

The student publications of State Universities in Region III were highly complied as perceived by the respondents when based on contents and pages. The highest weighted mean among the indicators given was the contents are relevant to the university and community. Under the policies and guidelines, the student publication is founded on accepted journalism principle and ethical practices; this has the weighted mean of 4.84. Campus journalists also advocate social consciousness and uphold the interest of the Filipino values. The student publications have their offices.

Level of Performance of State Universities in Region III in Press Conferences in Newsletter, Tabloid, and Literary Folio

For the year 2011, (BPSU) Bataan Peninsula State University ranked 1st. Tarlac State University (TSU) ranked 2nd. Bulacan State University (BSU) ranked 6th. Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU) ranked 9th. Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology (NEUST) ranked 11th and Don Honorio Ventura Technological University (DHVTSU) ranked 12th.

In Newsletter Contest Category, BPSU rank first, followed by BSU and for the Tabloid Contest Category, BPSU has good performance, BSU ranked 2nd followed by TSU. The good performance of the institutions is accounted for the strong support of the administration of the student publication. They had conducted several in-house trainings, campus competition, and workshop pertaining tabloid making. They had even sent their editorial staff to writing competitions in local, regional and national so as to be competitive. In the study of Cruz (2006) declared that improved campus journalism can be attained through the participation in the press conferences, seminar- workshops, and training conducted at school, district, division, regional, and national levels in such a way that knowledge and skills of staffers would be revived and enriched at the same time honing their skills in oral and written communication. BSU led in gold medals, followed by BPSU and TSU in Literary Folio Contest Category.

ANOVA to Test Significant Differences in the Perceptions of Student-Respondents

For contents and pages, it obtained a Significant Value of (0.882); policies and guidelines, (0.494); editorial board, (0.064) and facilities and equipment , (0.076) which all are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference with regards to age.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.809); policies and guidelines, (0.567); editorial board, (0.832) and facilities and equipment, (0.144) which all are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference with regards to sex. The perception signified that both sex perceived equally and aware of the requirement set for writing articles, the needed contents and pages. That each institution has a uniform set of editorial staff and facilities needed to accomplish the task in providing the completion of the newspaper circulation. For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.589). For policies and guidelines, it was (0.989). For the editorial board, it was (0.998) and facilities and equipment, (0.585) which are all higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore, the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference with regards to civil status. The findings reveal that there was no significant difference whether the respondents are single or married. Both have the same and equal perception of the needed number of pages and article for contents as literary, sports, editorial, news, and feature articles.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.431); policies and guidelines, (0.361); editorial board, (0.089) and facilities and equipment, (0.095) which all are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference with regards to curriculum year level. The perception was no difference when accounted on equality and impartiality of the respondents in all year levels that they are fully aware of the principle of ethical practices. They are bounded to publish and issue at least once per semester, and the collection fees are determined by the editorial staff in consultation with the administration and board of regents or trustees. The respondents have similar perceptions, and they have the awareness of the duties of the editorial staff, role of advisers and conduct of training and meetings for enhancement of skills and craftsmanship in writing articles.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.239); and editorial board, (0.298) which are higher than (>) (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore, the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference with regards to course. The findings expressed no significant difference that could be accounted on the parallelism of opinion among the respondents' course towards contents and page and editorial board. The contents should be relevant to the university thrust and community welfare.

While on policies and guidelines (0.049) and facilities and equipment (0.026) which are lower than (<) 0.05 Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis was rejected. Hence, there are significant differences. The significant difference lies in the reason that not all institutions afford to have complete facilities and equipment, and also each institution set their guidelines and policies. For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.600); policies and guidelines, (0.761); editorial board, (0.955) which are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, Hence there is no significant difference with regards to position in the editorial staff. The findings of no significant difference could be accounted on the parallelism and commonality of idea that they are bound by specific and noble duty to provide information based on truth, fair and responsible journalism. While on facilities and equipment was perceived (0.046) which is lower than (<) 0.05 Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is rejected. Hence there is significant difference. According to the findings, the significant difference is attributed to the divergence and variance of tasks and role of each staff. The Editor-in-chief manages the whole editorial staff. The associate editor, managing editor, section editors, and staff writers have their tasks to do.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.877); policies and guidelines, (0.707); and facilities and equipment, (0.091) which are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the Null Hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference with regards to number of years in student publication profile variable. The findings of no significant difference are accounted on the parallelism and equivalence of observation and experiences of the respondents regardless of the number of years towards same policy to be implemented, the equipment that should be available in the office, and the articles to be published shall be factual.

While on editorial board, (0.012) which is lower than (<) 0.05 Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is rejected, hence there is significant difference as to the number of years of the publication profile variables. The significant difference in terms of the editorial board is accounted by the variance and composition of the editorial board. Editor-in-Chief particular shall be at least 2nd, 3rd or 4th year and has stayed in the student publication for a couple of years.

ANOVA on Test of Significant Difference on Perceptions of Adviser-Respondents

For contents and pages, it obtained a Significant Value of (0.461); and facilities and equipment, (0.351) which are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference. The no significant difference is for the reason that young and adult advisers perceived equally in the contents and pages likewise on the support of the administration in providing the needed materials, facilities, rooms and equipment in publishing student publication.

While policies and guidelines, (0.011); and editorial board, (0.008) which is lower than (<) 0.05 Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Rejected, hence there is significant difference when grouped according to age. The important difference is on the basis of differentiation of guidelines and policies as well as the composition of the editorial staff in every institution.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.002) which is (<) lower than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the Null Hypothesis is rejected, hence there is significant difference. The significant difference could be accounted on the basis that male and female have dissimilarity of orientation towards policies and guidelines and differences in gender who serves in the student publication. The female respondents were given orientation and point of reference in their action as they serve in the student publication.

While for policies and guidelines are perceived (0.470); editorial board, (0.179) and facilities and equipment (0.213) which is higher than ($>$) 0.05 Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the Null Hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference when grouped according to sex. The findings reveal that there was no significant difference is accounted on the congruency of perception towards the required principle not to alter nor censor articles. The editorial board should have good academic standing and student publication is mandated to provide reliable information and facts about the progress and development of the university and community.

For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.858); policies and guidelines (0.634); editorial board (0.350) and facilities and equipment (0.533) which are all higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted, hence there is no significant difference when grouped according to civil status. The findings reveal that no significant differences stipulate a parallelism and likeness of opinion and experiences. Single and married student publication adviser-respondents experienced similarly that they fully support the procurement of office equipment. The student publication has chosen dedicated campus journalists who are also of good moral character and wholesome attitude. The advisers are bounded to oversee the performance and output of every member in the student publication. For contents and pages, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.730); policies and guidelines (0.266); editorial board (0.661) and facilities and equipment (0.383) which are all higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance, therefore the Null Hypothesis is Accepted. Hence there is no significant difference when grouped according to number of years in student publication. The findings reveal that there was no significant difference based on the merit of identical observation and experiences of the adviser. Regardless of the years serving in the student publication, the formulated guidelines and procedures have to be followed. Adviser serves as role model for promoting the highest level of journalism with competence, responsible and truth.

For Tabloid Category, it was perceived a Significant Value of (0.171); Literary Folio, (0.444) and Newsletter Category, (0.954) which all are higher than (0.05) Alpha Level of Significance. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant difference on the status of student publication when grouped according to institution. The findings reveal that there was no significant difference. Therefore it could be accounted on the similarity and parallelism of objectives, criteria and guidelines for the competition. Each institution abides and agrees each of the rules, the contents and pages were required. Though there are times that in a certain category, there has been monopolized by a certain group yet it makes no difference to others.

CONCLUSION

In the light of the findings, the researcher concluded that:

1. The student-respondent is a typical male, early adulthood period, junior education student, and had served for a couple of years as staff. While the student publication adviser-respondent is a typical female, in her middle adulthood period, married and had served in the publication for a couple of years.
2. The respondents perceived contents and pages, policies and guidelines and editorial board to be highly complied (HC) while the facilities and equipment were stated to be Adequate (A).
3. For Literary Folio category, BSU ranked 1st and Newsletter and Tabloid category respectively; BPSU ranked 1st.
4. The student respondents perceived to have no significant differences in contents and pages when grouped according to age, sex, and position in the student publication. There is significant difference in terms of year level, course and number of years in the publication.
5. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference between policies and guidelines when grouped according to age, sex, year level, course, and position. There is significant difference in terms of number of years in the school publication.
6. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference on editorial board when grouped according to age, sex, year level, position and number of years in the publication but perceived to have the significant difference in terms, of course.
7. The student-respondents perceived to have no significant difference in facilities and equipment when grouped according to age, sex, year level, position and number of years in the publication but perceived to have significant difference in terms of course.
8. The student publication adviser-respondents perceived to have no significant difference towards contents and pages when grouped according to age, sex, civil status while there is the significant difference in the number of years in the school publication.

9. The student publication adviser-respondents perceived to have no significant difference towards policies and guidelines when grouped according to age, sex, civil status while there is the significant difference on the number of years in the school publication.
10. The student publication adviser-respondents perceived to have no significant difference towards editorial board when grouped according to age, sex, civil status and the number of years in the school publication.
11. The student publication adviser-respondents perceived to have no significant difference towards facilities and equipment when grouped according to age, sex, civil status while there is the significant difference in the number of years in the school publication.
12. There is no significant difference in the level of performance when grouped according to the institution.
13. There is a perfect correlation between the performance and the status of the student publication.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions obtained in the study, the following are at this moment recommended:

1. The student publication staff should continuously encourage students who have talents in writing to join the editorial staff to have competent student journalists.
2. The administration should continuously provide financial support to the school publication in order to upgrade equipment and facilities for a better and competitive school publication.
3. The editorial staff should come up with the strict policy on recruitment and selection of the student newspaper editorial board.
4. The administrators should support the editorial staff to attend seminars and workshops continuously in order to improve their journalistic writings.
5. Each institution should conduct a regular and continuous in-house training for editorial boards as well as staff and writers so as to enhance their capabilities in writing.
6. There should be a follow-up study about the student publications specifically to both state colleges and universities for improvements of the student publications in Region III and to uplift the performance of Region III campus journalists in Luzon wide Press Conferences.
7. The next researcher has to conduct a follow-up and similar to this study in order to validate the findings.

REFERENCES

1. Alberca, Carolina D. (1990) *Predicator of Performance of School Paper on Secondary Schools of Region 8*. Dissertation
2. Ariola, Mariano. (2006) *Principles and Methods of Research*. Manila: Rex Book Store, Inc.
3. Biagi, Shirley. (1994) *Media/Impact An Introduction to Mass Media*. USA: International Thomson Publishing.
4. Calderon, Jose F., and Expectacion C. Gonzales. (1993) *Methods of Research and Thesis Writing*. Mandaluyong City: National BookStore Inc.
5. Calmorin, Laurentino P., and Melchor Calmorin. (1995) *Methods of Research and Thesis Writing*. Manila: Rex Book Store, Inc.
6. Calmorin, Laurentino P. and Melchor A. Calmorin. (1997) *Statistics in Education and The Sciences*. Manila: Rex Book Store, Inc.
7. Calub, Nerissa Linelle Joie T. (1997) *Student Publications: A Reflection of Freire's Development Education Philosophy*.
8. Canare, Flora D. (2008) *The Level of Effectiveness of Campus Journalism at Bataan Peninsula State University*.
9. Cruz, Ceciliano-Jose B. (2001) *Basic Campus Journalism* Manila: RexBook Store Inc.
10. Cruz, Merlina P. (2006) *Perception of Intermediate Teachers towards Campus Journalism in Subic, Zambales*.
11. Cunanan, Josephine S. (2001) *The Public & Private Secondary School Papers in Angeles City: An Assessment*.
12. Domnick, Joseph R. (1999) *The Dynamic of Mass Communication 6th Ed.* USA: McGraw-Hill Co.
13. Gupit, Matea A. (1998) "Effectiveness of School Paper in Five Selected Elementary Schools in the First District of Oriental Mindoro and Other Related Variables" Master's Thesis.
14. Jamias Juan F. (1988) *Development Journalism: An Update*. In *Philippine Communication. An Introduction* Ed. Crispin C. Maslog. Philippines: Philippine Association of Communication Educators.
15. Ladia, Ma. Agnes P. (2002) *Campus Journalism in Higher Education Institution*.
16. Littlejohn, Stephen W. (2002) *Theories of Human Communication*. USA: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
17. Malinao, Alito L. (2003) *Journalism for Filipinos 3rd Ed.* Philippines: National Book Store Inc.
18. Maslog, Crispin C. (1988) *Philippine Communication: An Introduction*. Philippines: Philippine Association of Communication Educators.
19. Martinez, Leila D. (1997) *The CLSU Collegian as an instrument for Student Development as Perceived by Students and Faculty*.

Lilian and Echaure

20. Pangilinan, EstelitaConstantino. (1988) Journalism Handbook Revised Ed.Philippines: National Book Store, Inc.
21. Ramirez, Jaime B.(1989) Philippine Journalism Handbook 3rd Ed. Manila: National Book Store, Inc.
22. Rellora, Nenneth E. (2006) Campus Journalism: Effect or Students' Performance in English Skills And Ethical Values.
23. Sanchez, Custodiosa A. (1998) Methods and Techniques of Research.Manila: Rex Book Store Inc.
24. Soriano, Robert. (2000) Newspaper Management. Philippines: BooklorePublishing Co.
25. Subong, Pablo E.(2005) Statistics for Research. Manila: Rex Book Store, Inc.
26. Ybut, Genebeth P. (2007) Status of Implementation of Campus Journalism Act in School District XI, Division of Quezon City