



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



"FAMILY STRUCTURE OF THE GRADE 11 STUDENTS OF JOHN B. LACSON

MARITIME UNIVERSITY-MOLO"

A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED

TO THE FACULTY OF

JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY-MOLO

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
PRACTICAL RESEARCH 1
(QUALITATIVE)**

PRESENTED BY:

**Janielle Catalan
Emary Espinosa
11 RIGEL**

PRESENTED TO:

**DR. ELVIRA DELGADO
INSTRUCTOR**

FEBRUARY 2019



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



APPROVAL SHEET

This undergraduate research, entitled as *"Family Structure of the Grade 11 Senior High School Students of John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University, Inc."* Prepared by Janielle Catalan and Emary Espinosa. In partial fulfilment of the requirements in Senior High School is hereby approved.

ELVIRA C. DELGADO, Ph.D.
Research Adviser

ENGR. MARIE N. ESTORES
Area Coordinator

ROLANDO A. ALIMEN, Ph.D.
Research Coordinator, JBLFMU-Molo

MA. ELENA J. ELEPERIA, Ph.D.
Principal

March 2019



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Acknowledgement

The researchers would like to extend their profound and genuine gratitude to the following persons who had shared their knowledge, assistance, time and resource for the completion of the study.

Maria Elena J. Eleperia, principal of the Junior and Senior High School Dept., for the continuous support she extend to us Senior High School students ;

Dr. Elvira Delgado, Practical Research 1 teacher for the intelligent advices, suggestions recommendation and keeping us on the right track until the research is completed.

To the respondents we extend gratitude for answering the survey with full heart and honestly.

To the parents of the researcher's thank you for the financial support and time you allotted.

-The Researchers



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Abstract

This narrative research aimed to determine the ranking of different family structure of the grade 11 (Senior High School) SHS of JBLFMU. Gathering of data we're randomly selected grade 11 SHS. Statistical narrative was used, that is telling the stories that reside within quantitative information. The study found out that the SHS students of JBLFMU-Molo have 17 (Complete Family) out of 30 students. It was also revealed that they have a happy family, they talk to each other during free time to come up with the other family members; Out of 30 SHS students 5 declared that their parent/s works outside the country or an overseas worker; 7 out of 30 students said that their family is separated.

jmlibrary



Table of Contents

Chapter		Page
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	Background of the Study	2
	Statement of the Problem	3
	Significance of the Study	4
	Scope and Limitation	5
	Definition of Terms	6
2	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7
	Local Literature	8
	Foreign Literature	9
3	RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	10
	Research Design	11
	Respondents	12
	Sample size	13
	Instrument	14
	Data Gathering Procedure	15
	Data Analysis Procedure	16
4	PRESENTATION , ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	17
	Profile of Respondents	18



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



	Presentation of Data	19
	Coding Topic	20
	Analysis	21
	Interpretation	22
5	Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation	23
	References	24

jmlibrary



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Family is the environment where the children learned and grow. It is the place where they learn also how family relationship work by observing their parents, grandparents, siblings and rest of the family members deal with each other. A family is the most important thing in a person's life. A family enlarges and educate their children. The first education begins at home. If a child doesn't learn anything in his/her family, he/she can't be successful. We must be careful about our families. Everything that people learns comes from the way their family brought them up therefore, everything that we learn comes from our family. Everything you are is because your family. Family are the people that everyone deserves to feel secure, and comfortable with, even if they aren't lucky enough to have that. It does not matter if they are your blood relatives; if they have been there for you all their life and will be there for you unconditionally for the rest of your life., then they are your family. An ordinary family consist of two parents and a child or several children. Also, there are incomplete with family with one parent, an orphan who doesn't have any there are also a parent who combines work overseas.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Despite it is a good opportunity for children to learn something about life and to keep themselves from making the same mistakes in future. Per some, having a complete family makes the children happier and excel in different kinds of activities. Over the past several decades, researchers have identified parenting-related knowledge, attitudes. And practices that are associated with improved developmental outcomes for children. (Maynts , 2010)

We conduct this study to know others perception about dealing towards their family relationship. And, our purpose is to know the difference of dealing with their family relationship if they are in a complete family, separated, an orphan, and an overseas parent. What are their lifestyle, behaviour? Due to the notable differences between the sizes of the group of children who are living with both parents, one parent, no parents and an overseas parents.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Statement of the Problem

Generally, this study aims to determine the family structure of the Senior High School Students of John B. Lacson Maritime University.

Specifically, this study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What activities are conducted in each family structure?
2. How do student/s deal with a circumstances having a separated, all complete and other family structure?
3. What are their perceptions towards having separated, complete and other family structure?



Significance of the Study

Students. This study will help the student/s to know the different types of family structure to their fellow students and also it serves as an awareness to be sensitive enough.

Teachers and Guidance Counselor. School is the second home of every children it is needed that the teacher or the second parent of the student to be aware of what they are experiencing. So, that the child knows that she/he has a shoulder to cry on, tell her/his problem. In this case teachers, should comfort the child as much as possible.

Parents. Parents is the one who causes the problem at home supposedly the parents are the one who takes care of their children but some cannot do their task as a good parent. Parents should have the knowledge of what their child is suffering. They are the one who should lay hands. Home is where the child can reach out to their parents. Each circumstances should be fix at home.

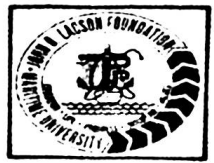
Peers. First let's define what a friend is "a person you know well and like a lot, but who is usually not a member of your family" so in that case they are also a part of your daily life. Who you can count on when you have a problem. So, they must know also what you feel because in today's generation they spent almost of their time with their friends than their families.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Scope and Limitation

This study was conducted to determine the Family Structure of the Senior High School Students of John B. Lacson Maritime University. This study will be conducted at John B. Lacson Maritime University-Molo on February 14, 2019. The respondents will be the 30 Senior High School students of John B. Lacson Maritime University-Molo (15 per grade level regardless to their types of family selected via quota sampling. So that we can have more knowledge about the differences of each kinds of family and also for us to share, to our fellow student/s about the population of the different kinds of family structure. Thus, the result of the study does not hold representativeness with the result of the population.

jmlibrary



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is comprising of different articles that is related to the study and composed of different parts.) I. importance of Family were presented; II. Students Perceptions towards having separated parents, III. Dealing with others having a family structure confusion

Importance of Family

The following types of families exist today, with some families naturally falling into multiple categories. For example, a single parent family who lives in a larger, extended family. While these types of families are distinct in definition, in practice the lines are less clear. Our families are where we experience our biggest triumphs and our deepest vulnerabilities—and they are where we have the greatest potential to do good. We believe the family is divine in nature and that God designates it as the fundamental building block of society, both on earth and through eternity. As such, it becomes the foundation for civilization and a sanctuary for the individual. It is where we learn the social graces of loyalty, cooperation, and trust. It is where we learn to love ourselves and each other, to bear one another's burdens, to find meaning in our life and to give purpose to others' lives, and to feel the value of being part of something greater than ourselves.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



There is a universal desire for oneness among people—we want to belong. It's why we collaborate, support common causes, cheer for sports teams, feel nationalism; it's why we build villages, towns, and cities. For the fortunate among us, that desire began with loving parents and siblings in a home that was equal parts refuge and laboratory for experimenting with our potential, our beliefs, and our identity. Those who had less than this ideal situation growing up still have the capacity to forge families of their own making. We can create places where children feel loved and supported, where they're taught that this life reflects what we previously had in heaven, and that our families will be ours through eternity if we accept Jesus Christ's Atonement and follow His commandments.

Students Perceptions towards having separated parents

The purpose of this study was to explore children's perceptions of their parents' divorce. One hundred and thirty two children, ranging in age from 5 to 19 years, responded to 13 questions of an open-ended interview; 92 of these children, ranging in age from 10 to 19 years, also responded to a 69-item structured questionnaire. For both measures, interest was directed on the extent to which age; sex; level of locus of control, interpersonal knowledge, and intelligence; and length of parental separation were related to children's responses. The general tone of children's responses to both measures was positive yet realistic; children did not, in short, view their parent's divorce as an overly distressing experience. This finding supports the validity of the two



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



measures. Moreover, the nature of children's responses was rather consistently related to age and level of both locus of control and interpersonal knowledge in the open-ended interview, and to age and level of locus of control in the more structured questionnaire. The extent to which children both perceive themselves as having a major cause in their life experiences and understand the dynamics of interpersonal relations, then, significantly influences their perceptions of their parents' divorce.

Dealing with others having a family structure confusion

Per the Shodhganga "The lack of supervision and the absence of close relationships between the teenager and his or her parents are factors that influence delinquency. A Mullens' found that children from biologically intact homes have a lower incidence of illegal behaviour that is paralleled by their lower rate of susceptibility to peer pressure to commit deviant acts. The study suggests that there is a link between juvenile deviance and family structure. The study also suggests that juveniles who are charged with more serious acts of delinquency are from incomplete homes than juveniles charged with lesser acts of misconduct. A family may influence a person's behaviour either negatively or positively both at childhood and adulthood. An intact family can be said to be functioning union between a mother and a father, so when a break up exist, the turmoil may affect a child. A functioning family is beneficial to a child than a dysfunctional one. Family separation was a great contributor of child neglect which generally leads to child deviant behaviour. For example, leaving homes



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



and addicted to vices and the like from parental and family neglect, lack of supervision and guidance. Many family characteristics and family environments influence juvenile deviant behaviour such as the number of people in a family, inconsistent parenting, family problems, child neglect and children's attachment to parents". But good family relationships are important for lots of other reasons too. They make children feel secure and loved, which helps their brains develop can help to overcome difficulties with children's eating, sleeping, learning and behaviour make it easier for your family to solve problems and resolve conflict help you and your children respect differences of opinion as your children develop more independence give children the skills they need to build healthy relationships of their own. Therefore, it's always worth looking at the relationships you share with your children and other family members, and thinking about how you can improve them. As a parent, you're doing the best you can for your children, probably while you're juggling work, friends, household management and more. But even for the busiest of parents, there are plenty of easy things you can do to develop good family relationships. A securely attached child will learn that their parents/care will comfort them when they are distressed, and they will develop a sense that they are worthy of being consoled and loved. This is essential for healthy development in the child, and will set them up for a good start in life. Children who are securely attached are better able to manage their own feelings and behaviours and better able to relate to others. This gets babies off to a good start in terms of their



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



social development as well. In human context, a family is a group of people affiliated by consanguinity, affinity, or co-residence.

In most societies, it is the principal institution for the socialization of children. Occasionally, there emerge new concepts of family that break with traditional conceptions of family, or those that are transplanted via migration, but these beliefs do not always persist in new cultural space. As a unit of socialization, the family is the object of analysis for certain scholars. For sociologists, the family is considered to be the agency of primary socialization and is called the first focal socialization agency. The values learned during childhood are considered to be the most important a human child will learn during its development. The primary function of the family is to ensure the continuation of society, both biologically through procreation, and socially through socialization. Given these functions, the nature of one's role in the family changes over time. From the perspective of children, the family instils a sense of orientation: The family functions to locate children socially, and plays a major role in their socialization. From the point of view of the parents, the family's primary purpose is procreation: The family functions to produce and socialize children. In some cultures, marriage imposes upon women the obligation to bear children. In northern Ghana, for example, payment of bride wealth signifies a woman's requirement to bear children, and women using birth control face substantial threats of physical abuse and reprisals.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Producing offspring is not the only function of the family. Marriage sometimes establishes the legal father of a woman's child or the legal mother of a man's child; it oftentimes gives the husband or his family control over the wife's sexual services, labour, and property. Marriage, likewise, often gives the wife or her family control over the husband's sexual services, labour, and property. Marriage also establishes a joint fund of property for the benefit of children and can establish a relationship between the families of the husband and wife. None of these functions are universal, but depend on the society in which the marriage takes place and endures. In societies with a sexual division of labour, marriage, and the resulting relationship between a husband and wife, is necessary for the formation of an economically productive household. In modern societies marriage entails particular rights and privilege that encourage the formation of new families even when there is no intention of having children.

The nuclear family is considered the "traditional" family and consists of a mother, father, and the children. The two-parent nuclear family has become less prevalent, and alternative family forms such as, homosexual relationships, single-parent households, and adopting individuals are more common. The nuclear family is also choosing to have fewer children than in the past. The percentage of married-couple households with children under 18 has declined to 23.5% of all households in 2000 from 25.6% in 1990, and from 45% in 1960. However, 64 percent of children still reside in a two-parent, household as of 2012.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



A single parent is a parent who cares for one or more children without the assistance of the other biological parent. Historically, single-parent families often resulted from death of a spouse, for instance during childbirth. Single-parent homes are increasing as married couples divorce, or as unmarried couples have children. Although widely believed to be detrimental to the mental and physical well-being of a child, this type of household is tolerated. The percentage of single-parent households has doubled in the last three decades, but that percentage tripled between 1900 and 1950. In fact, 24 percent of children live with just their mother, and 4 percent live with just their father.

The sense of marriage as a "permanent" institution has been weakened, allowing individuals to consider leaving marriages more readily than they may have in the past. Increasingly single parent families are a result of out of wedlock births, especially those due to unintended pregnancy. According to functionalist George Murdock a family is defined as "a social group characterized by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship and one or more children, own or adopted of the sexually co-habiting adults.

As children grow up, their ability to form and sustain relationships – be that with peers, parents, teachers etc. is crucial. Most children will naturally acquire these skills as they develop. However, there are some children who, for various reasons need some



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



help with this. Overall our main goal is like their study. The absence of parents is affecting the student behaviours and lifestyle. Also, it is one of the common problem among the students in result to their academic performances. A family is a fundamental unit in society. However, the structure of a family has been changing from the traditional family structure comprising of parents and their children to other forms of family structures that provides alternative dependence system. The emerging family structures may have an influence on academic performance in secondary schools' as students depend on the family emotional and material support. This study examined the influence of family structure influence on students' academic performance within Bungoma East Sub-County. The study objectives were to examine the Nuclear family structure influence on academic performance of students' public secondary schools in Bungoma East Sub-County; to examine the Single parent family structure influence

on academic performance of students in public secondary schools in Bungoma East Sub-County. This study was guided by Bronfenbrenner's principles of ecological theory of child on child development, a risk and protective model. Descriptive research design and mixed methodology was used to determine the extent to which variation in family structure and school setting influences students' academic performance. A sample size of 323 respondents was used in the study and a response rate of 95.7% was achieved.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



The questionnaire and interview schedule provided data that was analysed and presented findings through frequency tables, pie-charts, bar charts and others. Inferential statistics was used to analyse and ascertain relationship between family structure and academic performance. A regression analysis between family structure background and academic performance was performed and a Pearson Correlation test done to reveal significant correlation between the variables. The findings of this study revealed that good performance of learner with nuclear family was due to economic support, family support, parental motivation and home study environment. Nuclear family background positively influenced academic performance of student and it significantly accounted 16.7% variance in student performance.

Single parent family background attributed good performance of learners with small percentage as shown by 92(30%). Single parent family background negatively influenced academic performance of student and it significantly explained 1.6% variance in student performance. Policy makers should always take the subjective views of their wards into consideration in order to avert the problem of single parenthood, step parenthood and grandparenthood in the society. By doing so, the increase in nuclear family parenthood will provide socio-economic support and motivation needed for students to perform well in their academics. Boarding schools setup will reduce the parenting influence.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Definition of Terms

Family - Family is an important word. I think it is a word we use about people we love.

Family is very important because parents are always with you when you need them and they can also give you pieces of advice with your problems. I think that your pet is an important part of the family, but parents and sisters/brothers are more.

Separate-can be a close family unit or members of the wider family who are separated from each other by borders of one or more countries and are therefore temporarily or permanently not able to live together.

Complete - having all necessary parts, elements, or steps.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

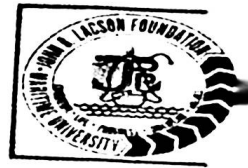
This chapter is composed of ; first part is the Research Design, the second one is the Respondents, third is the Instruments, fourth is the Administration of Instruments, fifth is the Data Gathering procedure and the last part is the Data Analysis.

Research Design

This study used is Narrative Research a subsumes of a group of approaches that intern rely on the written or spoken words our visual representation of individuals. These approaches typically focus on the lives on individuals as told through their own stories. Narrative Methods can be considered also as a "real word measure" that are appropriate when "real life" problems are investigated. (Atlas.ti)It enables you to explore the meaning of human action and phenomena constructed in narratives. Narratives as a concept and narration. Your Narrative Research strategy will focus on the types of stories told about the researched phenomenon and on the type of story in culture and society which presents the phenomenon. (KOPPA)



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Respondents

There are Thirty (30) Senior High School students of John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University . Five respondents per section in Senior High School Grade 11 using quota sampling.

Instruments

A researcher-made questionnaire was used as the instrument of the study. The first question was about their grade level where the student will write his/her grade level in the blank. The second question was about their family structure. The last question is a multiple response regarding to their family structure. The questionnaire was validated by having it checked by Mrs. Elvira C. Delgado Practical Research 1 adviser. Afterwards, the chosen respondents will answer the given questionnaire.

Data Gathering Procedure

The questionnaires were given to the Grade 11 Senior High School students of John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University during vacant time. As soon as they finish answering, the questionnaires, will be gathered. The questionnaire was sorted according to Structure of their Family. Next the data were tallied, computed and tabulated.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Procedure

Statistical Narrative was used to determine the Family Structure in Grade 11 Senior High School Students in John B. Lacson Maritime University-Molo. Selective coding was the final process whereby all themes, from the document of the combined the respondents answer. (de Vos, 2005:338).

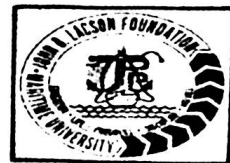
jmlibrary



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Chapter 4

PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In social sciences research personnel characteristics of respondents have very significant role to play in expressing and giving the responses about the problem, keeping this in mind, in this study a set of personal characteristics namely, age, sex, and section of the 30 respondents have been examined and presented in this chapter.

Gender

Gender of the respondents is one of the most important characteristics to use in the study, understanding their views about the particular problems; by knowing gender indicates level of sensitivity of individuals in the gender identity becomes more important to examine the response.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Table 1

Gender **DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

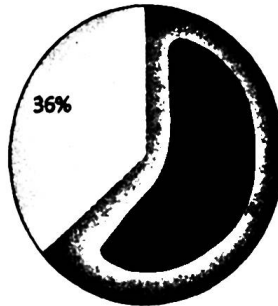
Frequency	Percentages	
MALE	11	36.7%
FEMALE	19	63.3%
TOTAL	30	100%

It is quite clear that out of the total respondents investigated for this study, overwhelming majority (63.3) of them were females whereas about 36 percent were found to be males. So in this study the most respondents are headed by the females and was the unit of for data collection, from the given sample very few respondents are males and that too, due to various unavoidable and unique conditions and not because of any attitudinal change per se hence large number of respondents are females by gender in this study.



Distributions of Respondents by sex

■ Females ■ Male



Selective Coding

Selective coding was used to determine the means to cease open coding and to delimit coding to only those variables that relate to the core variable in sufficiently significant ways as to produce a parsimonious theory. (Glaser & Holton, 2004).

Types of Family

The type of family in which a person lives and gets socialized has immense importance in deciding his values, beliefs and behaviours patterns which are likely to affects his or her attitudes towards a particular problem, hence family type plays its



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



own role in giving response of an individual and therefore it was thought important to understand the family type of the respondents.

Table 2

Family Type Distribution of Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Complete Family	17	56.7
Separated Family	7	23.3
Overseas Family	5	16.7
Orphan	1	3.3
Total	30	100

It is evident from the table that a large majority number of the types of family (56 percent) were found that it is the complete family and remaining (44 percent) of the total number are the rest. This shows the increasing trends in the changing families from separated family to complete family and the change in family system can be attributed to the processes of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Table 3

Similar	Dissimilar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="175 459 595 569">• 17 out of 30 students answered they have complete family. <li data-bbox="175 962 630 1072">• 7 out of 30 student answered they have separated parent/s.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="711 459 1183 647">• One respondent said that they talk to their parents in order for them to cope up.<li data-bbox="711 676 1169 859">• One respondent reasoned out that they are complete but they can't feel the presence of their parent/s. <li data-bbox="711 962 1162 1342">• According to three respondents they are still contented of their family despite of the lack communication. Still their parents supports them and give their financial needs.<li data-bbox="711 1371 1190 1622">• Two respondents said that they are not happy of the situation because she/he is still confuse of what happened to her/his parent/s.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Similar	Dissimilar
<ul data-bbox="164 357 617 1178" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="164 357 617 463">• 5 out of 30 students answered they have overseas.<li data-bbox="164 1072 617 1178">• 1 out of 30 respondents answered that he/she is an orphan.	<ul data-bbox="768 357 1166 1449" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="768 357 1166 676">• One respondent answered that in order for them to cope up with their parent/s outside the country they call each through cellphone.<li data-bbox="768 724 1166 966">• Several respondent answered that they missed their parent/s working away from them.<li data-bbox="768 1072 1166 1449">• She answered that she is independent to all the things that she is doing. For her to be able to feel complete she enjoys the company of her friends.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Chapter V

Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Chapter five consists of three parts (1) Findings (2) Conclusion, and (3) Recommendations.

Findings:

- 1. Some students have difficulties when their family got separated.**
- 2. It is abundant here on JBLFMU have a Complete family.**
- 3. The most answered question in #2 "are you happy with your family?" Yes, they are happy because no matter what their family status they are still happy and contented.**
- 4. Out of 30 students there is 1 respondent who is an orphan.**
- 5. Even though some of the students have an overseas parent/s they are still dedicated to study.**

Conclusion

In conclusion having a separated family is difficult for the child because they are lack in parent/s support as like an orphan they also have difficulties in growing up and they are starting to be more independent on their own ways, they are not capable of doing things like having a complete family or parent/s support. When having an



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



overseas parent/s is unfortunate but for some students stated that "It is okay to be far from your parents to support them but they feel that they are lack in guidance."

We chose this four (4) kinds of family structure for us to know the status between their parents if they are; complete, separated, overseas family and an orphan.

Recommendation

For the researches , we suggest that if you conduct this kind of study be more patient in interviewing your respondents, be more sensitive enough because maybe you are dealing with a person with have difficulties in his/her family background. This will also help you to understand the circumstances of one student.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



Name (Optional) : _____ Year & Section : _____

**"FAMILY STRUCTURE OF THE GRADE 11 STUDENTS OF JOHN B. LACSON
MARITIME UNIVERSITY-MOLO"**

Check the box for your gender. Age: _____

Sex: Male Female

To our respondents,

Good day! We, from the Grade 11-Rigel students will be conducting a research study. As a requirement for our subject Practical Research 1. We are conducting a research about the Family Structure of the Grade 11 students of John B. Lacson Maritime University-Molo. In line with this, we have chosen you as our respondent of this study and we highly appreciate that you will answer the questions honestly. Rest assured that the answers will be treated with outmost care and will only be used for our research purpose.

Hoping for your kind consideration. Thank you!

Questions:

1. What family structure do you belong?

2. Are you happy of your family? Explain



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



3. What are your experiences having this kind of Family Structure? What are your outlooks in life?

Separated Family:

Complete Family:

Overseas Parent:

Orphan:

4. What are the activities you engage with your family?

5. How strong is your relationship with your family? Explain.



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)

M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



References

Ahern, Susan & Kent G. Bailey. (1996). *Family By Choice, Creating Family in a World of Stranger*. Minneapolis: Fairview Press.

Bonvillain & Nancy. (2010). *Cultural Anthropology*, 2nd edition. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc. Crapo, Richley. (2002). *Cultural Anthropology: Understanding Ourselves and Others*. Boston: McGraw Hill Higher Education.

Ember, Carol R. & Melvin Ember. (2011). *Cultural Anthropology, 13th edition*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.

Harris, Marvin & Oran Johnson. (2007). *Cultural Anthropology, 7th edition*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.

Lavenda Robert H. & Emily A. Schultz. (2010). *Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology, 4th edition*. Boston: McGraw Hill Higher Education.

Newcomb & Rachel. (2007). In *Encyclopaedia of Women & Islamic Cultures, Vol. 4, North Africa*

Afsaneh , Najmabadi , Jacqueline Siapno & Jane Smith. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill Academic Publishers.

Schlegel & Alica. (1996). Hopi. In *Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol. 1, North America*



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY
(Formerly Iloilo Maritime Academy)
M. H. del Pilar Street, Molo, Iloilo City 5000 Philippines



David Levinson & Timothy O'Leary. (2009) New York: Macmillan Reference USA.

Wynn & Lisa. (2007). The Gulf. In *Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures, Vol. 4*,
Afsaneh Najmabadi, Jacqueline Siapno and Jane Smith, eds. Leiden, The Netherlands:
Brill Academic Publishers, p. 523-524.

Tooker, Elisabeth. (March 1979) "Another View of Morgan on Kinship." *Current Anthropology* 20,

Williams, Brian, Sawyer & Wahlstrom (2005). *Marriages, Families & Intimate Relationships*, Boston, MA: Pearson.

jmlibrary