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BENGUET STATE UNIVERSITY
La Trinidad 2601 Benguet
Philippines

All communications should be addressed to:

THE EDITOR

BSU Research Journal

Benguet State Univeristy

La Trinidad, Benguet 2601, Philippines

Telefax:(+6374) 422-5547

Email address: bsupublications@gmail.com or
repo@bsu.edu.ph

Website: www.bsu.edu.ph



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RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Maria Azucena B. Lubrica & Joel V. Lubrica

College of Arts and Sciences
Benguet State University

ABSTRACT

Multiple Intelligences (MI) theory asserts that individuals have distinct intelligences in at least eight areas: Naturalistic, Linguistics, Logical-Mathematics, Musical, Bodily-Kinesthetic, Visual-Spatial, Interpersonal, and Intrapersonal. In teaching-learning situations, the MI of students has to be considered because these are related to their academic performance. The aim of the study, therefore, was to determine the relationships between MI and academic performance.

An inventory was used for data collection on MI; for academic performance, final grades were obtained. Results through correlational analysis indicate that for First-Year and Second-Year students, there were no significant relationships between MI and academic performance.

For Third-Year students, there was a significant positive relationship between Logical-Mathematical intelligence and academic performance, but a significant negative relationship between Musical intelligence and academic performance. For Fourth-Year students, there was a significant negative relationship between Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence and academic performance.

Keywords: *Multiple Intelligences, Academic performance, Statistics students*

**NEGOTIATING CLIMATE CHANGE:
VULNERABILITIES AND RESILIENCE OF FOUR
BENGUET COMMUNITIES**

**Feliciano Calora Jr., Ruth Batani, Jones Napaldet, Matyline Camfili,
Mursha Gapasin, K. C. Ngina**

Benguet State University

ABSTRACT

A part of a bigger project titled Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation Capacity of Communities in Contiguous Fragile Ecosystems in the Cordillera under the program Strengthening the Philippine Institutional Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change, the study is a socioeconomic profiling and assessment of the vulnerability and adaptation mechanisms of Benguet communities to climate change. Conducted with another parallel study, the biophysical characterization of selected Benguet communities was done using key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and survey. Results indicate that Benguet communities with variable sources of livelihood are more resilient. Climatic changes observed and felt by respondents generally agree with observed changes by PAGASA noted as still 'normal' although the temperature and rainfall pattern are pronounced as some of the manifestations of climate change. These communities are also replete with mechanisms both at the farm and household level to negotiate changes in the climate. Such mechanisms, however, are not necessarily sustainable.

Keywords: *climate change, indigenous peoples, agricultural calendar, vulnerabilities and resilience, Benguet*

DEVELOPMENT OF A GRADUATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH COMPETENCY TEST (GER-CT)

Janet Lynn S. Montemayor

College of Teacher Education
Benguet State University

ABSTRACT

Admission to a graduate program comes with an assumption that a student can do research independently. Unfortunately, in most cases, the assumption proves otherwise. Research is blamed for the dropping survivability and rising drop-out rate among graduate schools. This study aimed at developing a 50-item test that would gauge the graduate students' research competency. A pool of multiple choice items ($k=100$) was constructed and was administered to a development sample ($n=300$) composed of Master's degree students. Results show that the Graduate Educational Research Competency Test (GER-CT) is a reliable measure of research competency ($\alpha = 0.734$). Principal component analysis using orthogonal rotation with Kaiser normalization identified five underlying factors of the GER-CT: perception, numeracy, application, analysis, and evaluation.

Keywords: *test development, research competency, graduate education, principal component analysis*

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM OF VEGETABLE AND CROP PRODUCTIONS IN BENGUET

John B. Lacea

College of Arts and Sciences
Benguet State University

ABSTRACT

Commercial Geographic Information System (GIS) applications are expensive and difficult to understand because of their complex features, which are not always used or applicable in some research studies. Although there are open and free source GIS applications, they lack the most needed features in this undertaking. Customarily, application trims down the complexity features and contains proper solution to typical research study. This IT research tackled the prototype and framework for the development of GIS tool in gathering and presenting data that will direct solution to some problems of vegetable and crop production in Benguet. The methods and tools for data acquisition, analysis, and visualization are implemented in the software architecture model.

Keywords: *Decision-Support System, Factor Analyses, GPS, Information System, Spatial Data Analysis, Software Architecture, UML*

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Benguet State University
La Trinidad 2601 Benguet, Philippines
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