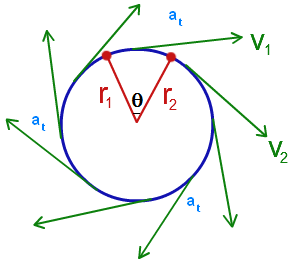
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| Aljohn P. Pedro IV- 7 BSEVE  REPORTER #:  Topic:  **Group process in the Philippines** | 10487116_908673569159217_1487567090_n.jpg10487116_908673569159217_1487567090_n.jpg |
| **Objectives:**  At the end of the discussion, the students are expected to:   1. Synthesize the Filipino values. 2. Organize the history of the Philippines’ group process 3. Identify the modern Filipino values towards group.   **Materials:**   * Pen and eraser * Score cards * Visual Aids   **References:**   * Carmela D. Ortigas, Group process and the Inductive Method, Theory and Practice in the philippines, 1994 * <http://docslide.us/documents/group-process-in-the-philippine-setting.html> (retrive Nov. 4, 2015)   **Abstraction:**  Jaime Bulatao, S.J., PhD., one of the founding father of psychology in the Philippines, introduce the science of group process to the Ateneo de Manila. Father Bulatao forthwith utilized methodologies in the many seminars and conferences he conducted. In his inaugural address as a president of Physchological Association of the Philippines, he emphasized that "group discussion is good training in the art of democracy (of the Filipino) in the ability to speaks out one's mind and think on... The rise of the discussion groups in various kinds (may) assist in promotion personal growth in the Filipino and a national growth of Filipino people. Group process and laboratory testing were given an intensive boost when Fr. Eugene Moral, together with Carmelita abella, T. Noterreda and J. De Jesus formed Philippine Institute on Applied Behavioral Sciences.  http://st.depositphotos.com/1152339/3184/i/950/depositphotos_31840587-Time-concept-Clock-and-Timeline-with-optical-glass.jpg  **of Group process in the Philippines**  **1967** – “The Self and the Group”    1965 Fr. Bulatao delivered his inaugural address  Fr. Eugene Moran, S.J. coauthored with Fr. Bulatao. It focuses on the theory and techniques of self-discovery groups.  Group discussion is good training in the art of democracy  He first witnessed the effectiveness of group process in an international conference of religious men and women in Rome.  **TODAY**  **1972-1982** incorporated small groups… in Ateneo Manila  **1967-** Began CESDP  **1967** **PIABS** was formed  In some public and private management, group process and dynamics courses are offered.  Dr. Patricia B. licuanan incorporated into undergraduate and graduate curriculum in social psychology courses such as psychology of small groups and dynamics of group functioning.  **1967-1974**  The Human Relations Trainer Development became an annual program which introduced practitioners in the training field to alternative modes of intervention, e.g. laboratory or experiential learning , sensitivity training Structured Learning Experiences.  by Fr. Moran together with Carmencita Abella, Teresita Nitorreda, and Jose De Jesus. It was one of thepioneer groups in adult-education methodologies in the Philippines.It designed and conducted the first professional training programs for nonprofessional and professional groups, named Human Relations Trainer Development.  http://gallo.consulting/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICON_TIMELINE2.png  https://fbcdn-sphotos-d-a.akamaihd.net/hphotos-ak-xpf1/v/t34.0-12/12202084_529232720579190_3787256_n.jpg?oh=a8ed111dd92cbb517fed373a3e682630&oe=563D1592&__gda__=1446821524_4c72ad2d45021437e3cab635df83c5f0**Cultural Values**  **1. Our great love of Family**  The sacrifice and hard work we are willing to endure for our families are admired. However, we also allow our family loyalty to dominate us that the attainment of the welfare of the larger community are forfeited.  **2. Pakikisama** (Smooth interpersonal Relationship)  Filipinos find more difficult to assert themselves or prevent complaints or pains specially to superior or higher authority.  **3. Respect to elders**  Patient and endurance as a cultural value have led to subjugation of human right to free expression of needs and rights.  **4. Reticent or reserved, if not shy**  We find it difficult to be frank and give frankness to others, we can tolerate.  **5. Being tangential**  Involving ourselves in long prefaces before getting to the main issue.  to negative and last is compliment again. Research from Ateneo de Manila says that if this approach is used, subject is more likely to improve. Positive intervention is deriving from humanistic psychology. Given the appropriate motivation and skills, people will develop and grow to full potential and capacity.  TO DEVELOP PEOPLE, THEREFORE, IS TO BUILD ON THEIR STRENGHTS RATHER THAN ON WEAKNESSES-LOVE SEAT.  In 1974, the Development of Academy of the Philippines began what is called Career Executive Service Development Program (CESDP). The CESDP is made up of two portions, an11 week stayed at Tagaytay which immediately followed by the next portion which is 6 months monitoring the participant in their back-home environment. To improve the program, I came across an article of Bohdan Hawrylyshyn in the book management Development and Training Hand book and says,  *It must be born in mind, however that participative method are multi-purpose tools. They are flexible. Their use varies depending on the skills and preferences of teachers and the composition of the participant body. Their effectiveness in contributing for the development of different skills varied accordingly.*  What Hawrylyshyn called participative teaching method is what I called group process. T group experience improves  social behavior, and also to receive or elicit those kind of feedback which will enable one to engage to more effective social behavior. Many conflicts might have avoided if given a right enough feedback at the right time. Technologies or advancement give us also a more and more difficult to receive the supportiveness which recharges us.  Father Jaime Bulatao, who has done pioneering research on Filipino personality, contends that *"face to face”* group discussion can be tremendous power for growth, further he says, they can substitute problem solving attitude for the traditionalist approach, teach person to respect and understand and trust others and develop in citizen a true sense of responsibility... Through the group, in the group and by the group, the Filipino can find himself (1986) | **Activity:**  **“It’s Showtime!”**  The class will be divided into four (4) groups which the three groups will role-play the Filipino Values and the last group will become a judge and give feedback. The presentation is no more than four minutes and the winner will define by the content, creativity and audience impact of the presentation.  **Processing Questions:**   1. Which Filipino values present in you or in your family? 2. What made you choose value/s that your group presented? 3. Did the feedback of the judge affects (in any degree) your feelings or become uncomfortable? 4. What characteristic did you found in your group? 5. Does a Filipinos have unique way of communication and building group decision? What instances?   In Philippine Academe, Dr. Patricia B. licuanan, social psychologist and chairperson of Ateneo de Manila Psychology Department from 1972-1982, incorporated into undergraduate and graduate curriculum in social psychology courses such as psychology of small groups and dynamics of group functioning. She and other psychologists taught the subject. Another prominent practitioner of the art and science of group dynamics is Dr. Angelina Ramirez. In some public and private management, group process and dynamics courses are offered. Several organizations in the Philippines are committed practitioner of group process or group dynamics. Some of the are Asian Institute of Management (AIM), Ateneo de Manila Centre Guidance Bureau (CGB), the development Academy of the Philippines and so on.  http://gallo.consulting/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/ICON_TIMELINE2.png Group process' content and process of the method would have to undergo modification to be affective in Filipino context because of certain beliefs and cultural values.  **Modification in Laboratory method**  Faces with traditional Filipino values, the professional has to modify group process. Many participants from laboratory method have become aware that assertiveness is nothing more than the right to express oneself and not to be confused on aggressiveness nor in passiveness.  https://scontent-sea1-1.xx.fbcdn.net/hphotos-xfp1/v/t34.0-12/12200778_529232723912523_1473385067_n.jpg?oh=20f780e6dea84dd97fac8d06d5d6780b&oe=563CD28E In the early days of the laboratory, many sins are committed in the name of feedback. The confrontation approach can devastate sensitive Filipino by closing their minds to the fact that effective feedback is an essential negotiation skill. The skills of managing relationship are based on ability to manage conflict. **Feedback** for the Filipinos ***"Sandwich approach"*** emphasize on positive feedback than negative. Filipinos are open for criticism if positive side pointed out first then go  .  communication because of set-up does engage in a type of role playing with feel free to experiment with different types of roles- Let the participant know the feeling of others at different moments  The social responsibility of the practitioner is to be relevant to the needs of the clients. To adequately rationalize the sequencing of the activities of a particular aspect of the activities which will emphasize. Not doing this I consider UNPROFESSIONAL.  **IN THE PHILIPPINE SETTINGS**  Fr. Abulao already gave two comment about practitioners of group process in the Philippines. 1st, diagnosis of the client’s needs, and second, designing and implementing of those program responsive to those needs.  And the more relevant we are, the better the quality of service we render. Filipino have added special concern-that their contribution be recognized and appreciated by those significant for them. Because of this impression, let us emphasize to developing effective feedback skills. **Effective feedback skills** are the ability to give at a right time and at the right amount both positive and negative which will improve |

**Graphic Organizer** 

Family oriented

Reserved or shy

**Group process in the Philippines**

Diverse needs

Respect to elders

Pakikisama

Tangential