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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TECHNOLOGY DEVICES USED IN TEACHING ARALING PANLIPUNAN AS CORRELATES TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: BASIS FOR LEARNING ACTIVITIES

LUKE M. SAMSON
Bachelor of Secondary Education - Social Studies
lukemontealegresamson08@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the perceived effects of historical revisionism on college students' understanding of Martial Law in the Philippines. Historical revisionism refers to the reinterpretation or alteration of historical events, which may influence how students perceive important periods in the nation's history. In recent years, discussions about the portrayal of Martial Law have become more visible in various sources such as social media, online platforms, and public discourse, which may shape the knowledge and perspectives of young learners.

The main objective of this research is to determine how historical revisionism affects the awareness, perception, and understanding of college students regarding the events that occurred during Martial Law in the Philippines. The study also aims to identify the sources of information that influence students' views about this historical period. Through this research, the perceptions of students regarding historical narratives and their impact on historical understanding will be examined.

The findings of this study are expected to provide insights into the importance of accurate historical education and critical thinking among students. It may also serve as a basis for improving the teaching of Philippine history, particularly in helping learners evaluate information sources and develop a deeper understanding of significant historical events.

INTRODUCTION

In today's information-driven society, the way history is interpreted and understood has become a subject of growing concern, especially among younger generations. With the rise of social media, digital platforms, and alternative sources of information, historical narratives are increasingly being challenged, reshaped, or even distorted. In the Philippines, one of the most controversial and emotionally charged periods in history the Martial Law era under President Ferdinand Marcos has become a focal point of debates surrounding historical revisionism (David, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Martial Law in the Philippines, declared by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972, is one of the most controversial periods in the country's history. Marked by widespread human rights violations, suppression of freedom, and authoritarian rule, it left a lasting impact on the political and social landscape of the nation. For years, this historical period has been documented in textbooks, academic studies, and survivor accounts. However, in recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in historical revisionism—attempts to alter or reinterpret the established facts about Martial Law. These revisions often come through social media, political narratives, and informal sources, leading to confusion or misunderstanding among the youth, especially college students.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study aims to examine the perceived effects of historical revisionism on college students' understanding of Martial Law in the Philippines.

Specifically, it sought to answer to the following questions:

1. What is the level of awareness of college students regarding Martial Law in the Philippines in terms of:

    1. 1 historical events and facts;

    1. 2 human rights violations and suppression of freedom; and

    1. 3 the political and social effects of Martial Law?

2. What are the primary sources of information that influence college students' perceptions of Martial Law in the Philippines in terms of:

    2. 1 social media platforms;

    2. 2 academic sources; and

    2. 3 family and community narratives?

3. What are the perceived effects of historical revisionism on college students' awareness, perceptions, and understanding of Martial Law in the Philippines?

4. Is there a significant relationship between the sources of information and college students' perceptions and understanding of Martial Law in the Philippines?

METHODOLOGY

This study will be conducted at Dr. Francisco L. Calingasan Memorial Colleges Foundation Inc., a private higher education institution located in Camp Avejar, Nasugbu Batangas. The school offers various academic programs and serves a diverse population of college students from different fields of study.

FINDINGS

1.Profile of the Respondents

1.1 Age. There were 20 out of 40 (50%), were between 20 and 21 years old, suggesting that the majority were in the early years of college. Those aged 18 to 19 years represent 22.5% of the participants, while students aged 16 to 17 make up 17.5%. A smaller group, accounting for 10%, are 22 years old or older. This indicated that the respondents are mainly young adolescents, a factor that could affect their learning styles, interaction with technology, and involvement in classroom activities.

1.2 Sex. There were the 40 students surveyed, 25 or 62.5% were female, while 15 or 37.5% were male. This indicated that the majority of the respondents were female, which may influence classroom dynamics, communication styles, and participation in learning activities.

2. Perceived Effects of Revisionism.

2.1 Social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, TikTok, YouTube). The respondents agreed on perceived effects of revisionism in terms of social media platforms with composite mean of 3.42 (0.584).

2.2 Academic sources (e.g., textbooks, lectures, scholarly articles). The respondents agreed on perceived effects of revisionism in terms of academic sources with composite mean of 3.45 (0.575).

2.3 Family or Community Narratives. The respondents agreed on perceived effects of revisionism in terms of family or community narratives with composite mean of 3.32 (0.628).

3. Significant difference on the perceptions of the respondents of the historical revisionism on martial law when profile is considered.

The computed p-value of Age (p=3.61), (p=8.59) and (p=9.85) were greater than 0.05 level of significance, thus the null hypothesis was failed to rejected. However, the computed p-value of sex (p=1.18), (p=2.41) and (p=1.43) were greater than 0.05 level of significance, Therefore, it meant that there is no significant difference in the respondents' perceptions on learning attention when their profile is considered.

4. Learning Activities

The Learning Activities was crafted by the researcher based on the results of the study.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. Majority of the respondents belong to age 20-21 and most of them are female.
2. The respondents agree on perceived effects of revisionism.
3. There is no significant difference on the perceptions of the respondents of the historical revisionism on martial law when profile is considered.
4. The Learning Activities are designed the researcher to enhance the academic skills of students.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations are hereby suggested.

1. Since most of the respondents are female students aged 20-21, it is recommended that teachers design age-appropriate learning activities that

consider students' interests, maturity level, and learning needs in discussing sensitive historical topics such as Martial Law.

2. As the respondents agree on the perceived effects of historical revisionism, it is recommended that teachers strengthen historical literacy by using credible sources, primary documents, and guided discussions to help students critically evaluate historical information.

3. Since there is no significant difference in students' perceptions of historical revisionism on Martial Law when profile variables are considered, it is recommended that uniform instructional strategies be applied to all students and that equal emphasis be given to factual, balanced, and evidence-based teaching of history.

4. Since the learning activities were designed to enhance students' academic skills, it is recommended that teachers continuously improve these activities by integrating analytical tasks, source evaluation, and reflective activities that promote critical thinking and deeper understanding of historical events.

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