# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE HUMANITY & MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

ISSN (print) 2833-2172, ISSN (online) 2833-2180

Volume 03 Issue 07 July 2024

DOI: 10.58806/ijsshmr.2024.v3i7n20 ,Impact Factor: 5.342

Page No.978 -998

# Political Awareness and Civic Consciousness in Fostering Community Engagement of HUMSS Students

# Renz Christopher F. Landig<sup>1</sup>, Alyza Mari F. Landig<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Teacher II, DepEd Crecencia Drucila Lopez Senior High School, Brgy. San Roque, San Pablo City, Laguna <sup>2</sup> Instructor I, Laguna State Polytechnic University-San Pablo City Campus, Brgy. Del Remedio, San Pablo City, Laguna

**ABSTRACT:** Assessing students' understanding of political ideas and other key political topics may aid in the development of an engaged citizenry. The research pursued to measure the extent to which selected) students actively participate in civic activities and initiatives within their school, local community, or broader society. The researcher utilized total population sampling for the study and utilized descriptive-correlational research and used a researcher-made questionnaire. The population for the study consists of two hundred ninety-two (292) grade 12 humanities and social sciences (HUMSS) students at Crecencia Drucila Lopez Senior High School for the academic year 2023-2024. The respondents were aware of political awareness in terms of political institutions, political issues, political leaders, public policies, and political processes. In addition, the respondents acknowledged that they were conscious of their civic consciousness variables. The respondents also showed that they were engaged in community engagement. Moreover, it was revealed that there is a highly positive significant relationship between the respondent'sawareness on political awareness, and civic consciousness and their perception on their community engagement. This means thatif one is aware of the political matters, it contributes to their participation in the community. The result could serve as a guide to schools to come up with different ways to boost individuals' awareness of the affairs in the country to lead in active participation in community driven initiative that may affect change.

KEYWORDS: Political awareness, civic consciousness, community engagement HUMSS students

# I. INTRODUCTION

Politics is the mobilization of support for a position, decision, or action whereby "people act together through institutionalized procedures to resolve differences, to conciliatedifferent interests and values, and to make public policies in the pursuit of common purposes (Leftwich, 2014). Politics refers to the activities, procedures, and debates that enable societies to govern themselves, make collective decisions, and address public issues. It refers to how politicians develop and influence public policies and governance structures within established frameworks and procedures.Political awareness and engagement are vital for sustaining a democratic society. Over the past few years, the level of political involvement among some citizens has shifted considerably. The social and economic environment where the youth encounter may suggest the decline of their political awareness. (Valdivieso, 2014) Political awareness is significantly imperative for a democratic society to be built on accountability, transparency, and good governance. Every democracy, therefore, needs citizens' participation to ensure its further development and survival. (Badaru, K. A. & Adu, E. O.,2021). The study of political awareness is needed for anydemocratic political construction that respects human rights and fundamental liberties (Althubetat and Jarrar, 2013). The good news is that the Philippine Constitution is currently included in all school curriculum at all educational levels, as required by Art XIV, Sec. 3 (1). The curriculum covers fundamental rights and privileges, basic government principles (including branches), and Philippine political procedures and processes. Individuals need to keep themselves informed aboutpolitical issues, functions of political institutions, and more importantly their political rights and their role as political participants (Kuo Tsu, 2016). Civic engagement involves a desire to improve the civic lifeof our communities and develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and motivation needed to do so. This covers both paid and unpaid political activism, environmental activism, and community and national service. The involvement of citizens in the democratic governance of their country would give the political leaders a sense of responsibility and also become accountable. This enables the government to understand itscitizens' needs and aspirations while the active involvement of citizens in partisan politics compels the government to fulfil its constitutional role. (Badaru, K. A. & Adu, E. O., 2021). Fostering political awareness among students is an important component of education because it allows them to understand the goals and difficulties of their country's political landscape, while also acknowledging that elected politicians determine governmental policies and regulations. Students must grasp how historical

events have shaped international, national, and local relationships among societies, individuals, and nations. According to Rahman

# **II. METHODOLOGY**

The study employed a descriptive-correlational method. This method of research was utilized to identify if there is a significant relationship between the respondent's level of political awareness and civic engagement.

According to McBurney and White (2009), descriptive correlational design is used in research studies that aim to provide static pictures of situations as well as establish the relationship between different variables. Thus, the researcher aimed to investigate the existence of a significant relationship between respondents' political awareness-comprising knowledge of public policies, political leaders, processes, institutions, and issues-their civicconsciousness involving social connections, civic skills, actions, and duties, and their civic engagement, which encompasses forms, levels, and core values. On the other hand, the researcher utilized total population sampling for the study. This was the sampling technique used for it helped the researcher utilize the research instrument among the target respondents. The population for the study consists of two hundred ninety-two (292) humanities and social sciences (HUMSS) students at Crecencia Drucila Lopez Senior High School for the academic year 2023-2024. Total population sampling is a probability sampling method wherein the target population's elements are divided into distinct groups or strata where within each stratum the elements are like each other with respect to select characteristics of importance to the survey. (Parsons, 2017)The study utilized a researcher-made questionnaire to assess respondents' political awareness, civic consciousness, and civic engagement. This tool evaluated knowledge of public policies, political leaders, processes, institutions, and issues; social connections, civic skills, actions, and duties; and various forms, levels, and core values of civic engagement. After being reviewed and enhanced based on feedback from a panel of examiners and social science experts, the questionnaire was validated for content. It also passed internal consistency checksusing Cronbach's alpha before distribution, ensuring reliability in measuring the same variables consistently (Lavrakas, 2008).Once the researcher-made instrument was approved for distribution by the adviser, the researcher obtained authorization from the Schools Division Superintendent of San Pablo City and the school principal. Following approval, the researcher informed the teachers about the questionnaires to be administered to the students. The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents via Google Forms. It took about a week to gather all the required responses. The questionnaire aimed to measure the respondents' political awareness and civic engagement. The participation of the respondents was crucial to the success of the study and the collection of data.

# III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

# Part 1. RESPONDENTS PROFILE

Gender Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Male	121	41.0
Female	171	59.0
TOTAL	292	100.0

Table 1 showed that majority of the respondents are female which is composed of one hundred seventy-one (171) or 59% of the population, while 41% or one hundred twenty-one

(121) were males. The result suggests that most of the Humanities and Social Sciences learners are women.

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage	
Below 50,000	277	95	
50,000-200,000	6	2	
200,001 above	9	3	
TOTAL	292	100.0	

Table 2 depicts that the majority of respondents have afamily income of Below 50,000 with a frequency of 277 or ninetyfive percent (95%) of the population. Followed by those that earn a family income of 50,000 - 200,000 with a frequency of 6 or two percent (2%) and lastly, 200,001 above with a frequency of 9 or three (3) percent of the total population. It shows that the majority of the respondents belong to the lower income bracket.

#### Table 3. Distribution of the Respondents in terms of Parents' Educational Attainment

Parents Educational	F	ather	Mother	
Attainment	F	%	F	%
College Graduate	26	9	43	15
College undergraduate	28	10	34	12
Highschool graduate	129	44	134	46
Highschool undergraduate	28	10	41	14
Elementary graduate	45	15	28	10
Elementary undergraduate	36	12	12	4
Total	292	100	292	100

Table 3 showed that in terms of their parent's educational attainment first with their fathers are mostly Highschool graduate with a frequency of one hundred and twenty-nine 129 or forty-four percent (44%) of the total population, in contrast the lowest frequency is that of who are College Graduate with a frequency of twenty-six equivalent to nine-percent (9%) of the total respondents.

The data also shows that in terms of mothers' educational attainment, the highest frequency of respondents is Highschool graduate with a total of one hundred and thirty- four, a total of forty-six percent (46%), whereas the lowest frequency is Elementary undergraduate for a total of 12 equivalent to four percent (4%). It depicts that the parents of the respondents are literate.

Children's political awareness and civic engagement are highly influenced by their parents' educational attainment. This is supported by the notion of Campbell (2006), that children from more educated families were more likely to participate in school political activities and classroom discussions about political and social issues, which further boosted their political engagement.

# Part II. RESPONDENTS PERCEIVE LEVEL OF POLITICALAWARENESS Table 4. Respondents' Perception on Political Awareness as to Political Institutions

~	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I am well informed that there are three branches of government of the republic of the Philippines—executive, legislative, and judicial—are each given an equal amount of authority under its	3.34	0.62	Aware
2.	presidential form of government. I know that the Philippine Congress has the authority and ability to enact, amend, and repeal laws.	3.24	0.61	Aware
3.		3.13	0.64	Aware
4.		3.41	0.62	Aware
5.		3.11	0.67	Aware
5.	I am aware that provincial, city, municipality, and barangay (village) divisions exist within the Philippines. Each level has its own local government officials.	3.37	0.64	Aware
7.	I know that the President is authorized by the constitution to name members of his Cabinet.	3.24	0.67	Aware
8.		3.22	0.63	Aware
	Overall	3.26	0.46	Aware

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Aware), 2.50-3.49 (Aware), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Aware), 1.00-1.49 (Not Aware)

Table 6 presents the respondents' perception on political awareness as to political institutions. The study findings indicate a high level of awareness among therespondents regarding the structure and function of the three branches of the government in the Philippines. The respondents demonstrated consistent awareness across various aspects of the government. Specifically, they exhibited a strong understanding of the equal authority if the three branches, the legislative branch power to enact law, and the judicial branch role of resolving dispute. Additionally, respondent display familiarity with the executive branch including the roles of the President and Vice President this may be due to the regular occurrence every 6 and 3 years of National and Mid-Term

elections.

In addition, the respondents were also aware that the Judicial branch is made up of a Supreme Court and lowercourts because of the recent cases that involves that judiciarylike the case concerning the constitutionality of the TotalDivorce bill if passed into law. While awareness regarding the composition of the judicial branch and the existence of local government division is slightly lower. Respondents still demonstrate moderate to high level of awareness in these areas.

Overall, the findings suggests that the respondents possess a solid understanding of the Philippine governmentstructure and functions.

Remarkably, all the statements were rated as "Aware". This revealed that most respondents are versed in Political Institutions attributed to the fact the subject matter is included in the curriculum of the Department of Education from the Primary up to Senior High School level. Hence, it is imperative for the students to cultivate an acute awareness of the political intricacies that permeate their immediate environment (Rahmanet al., 2018).

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I understand that maintaining the quality of education particularly considering the K-12 program's implementation is essential.	3.41	0.57	Aware
2.	I am aware that the implementation of the Public Utility Vehicle (PUV) Modernization Program has caused a stir in the transport sector that affected many across the sectors of society.	3.21	0.61	Aware
3.	I believe that there are efforts to improve human rights conditions in the Philippines.	3.35	0.62	Aware
4.	I am knowledgeable that aside from reports of killings, there have also been reports of journalists being harassed regularly.	3.13	0.72	Aware
5.	I realize that in the past, there have been issues with handling the nation's health crises, administering vaccinations, and striking a balance between public health initiatives and	3.16	0.60	Aware
6.	financial considerations. I want to learn more about how to address concerns like unemployment, poverty, and economic recovery proved challenging in the whole country.	3.33	0.55	Aware
7.	I am concerned with the ongoing energy crisis in the country due to its possible effect on my daily living.	3.25	0.56	Aware
8.	I believe in the importance of addressing human rights issues, such as those about political dissent, journalistic freedom, and extrajudicial killings.	3.31	0.60	Aware
	Overall	3.27	0.43	Aware

## Table 5. Respondents' Perception on Political Awareness as to Political Issues

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Aware), 2.50-3.49 (Aware), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Aware), 1.00-1.49 (Not Aware

The survey results indicate that the respondents have agenerally high level of awareness and concern regarding various socioeconomic and political issues in the Philippines specifically, they recognize the importance of maintaining the quality of education amidst the implementation of the k-12program, acknowledging its significance with a mean score of

3.41 and a standard deviation of 0.57. The respondents are also aware of the impact of the public utility vehicle modernization program on the transport sector demonstrating their awareness of broader societal implications with a mean score of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 0.62.

They also recognize the challenges surrounding issues such as journalist harassment, health crisis management, unemployment,

poverty, economic recovery and the ongoing energy crisis highlight their awareness of complex socio- economic and political realities.

The respondents emphasize the importance of addressing human rights issues including political dissent, journalistic freedom and extra judicial killing, underscoring their commitment to upholding fundamental rights and freedom. Overall, it reveals a widespread awareness and concern among respondent regarding various critical issues facing the Philippines, indicating a desire for positive change and societal improvement.

This reveals that respondents understand thatmaintaining the quality of education particularly considering the K-12 programs implementation is essential since it affects the length and quality of the delivery of educational services that may influence socioeconomic conditions of therespondents. Also, the respondents are knowledgeable that aside from reports of killings, there have been reports of journalists being harassed on a regular basis mainly because of the subject being a regular topic from mainstream and other various form of media available to the public. In general, the respondents are informed and knowledgeable about the day-to- day affairs of society.

Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
<ol> <li>I know that political leaders are in charge of implementing government policies, rules, and regulations into action.</li> </ol>	3.41	0.58	Aware
<ol> <li>I am mindful that political leaders hold key positions in government and play a vital part in developing public policies, making decisions, and working toward their people' interests.</li> </ol>	3.29	0.61	Aware
<ol> <li>I am aware that individual residents are often accommodated and supported by political leaders, who address their concerns and assist them in accessing</li> </ol>	3.21	0.56	Aware
<ul> <li>government services.</li> <li>I recognize that public leaders are involved in the allocation of resources, including funding decisions for</li> </ul>	3.21	0.60	Aware
<ol> <li>government programs and services.</li> <li>I believe that political leaders speak on behalf of the people they represent.</li> </ol>	3.17	0.63	Aware
<ol> <li>I know that Ferdinand "Bongbong" Romualdez Marcos Jr. is the 17th President of the Philippines.</li> </ol>	3.29	0.64	Aware
<ol> <li>I understand that political leaders at the local or regional level, such as mayors and governors are in charge of local government and administration.</li> </ol>	3.22	0.63	Aware
<ol> <li>I am conscious of the role-played public leaders in shaping society such as policy formulation and program implementation.</li> </ol>	3.16	0.60	Aware
Overall	3.25	0.44	Aware

 Table 6. Respondents' Perception on Political Awareness as to Political Leaders

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Aware), 2.50-3.49 (Aware), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Aware), 1.00-1.49 (Not Aware)

Table 8 reveals that the respondents possess a strong awareness of the roles and responsibilities of political leaders in the Philippines. Specifically, respondents understand that political leaders are responsible for implementing government policies, rules, and regulations. They are mindful of the crucial position political leaders hold in developing public policies, making decisions, and working toward the interest of the people and in shaping society such as policy formulation and program implementation like infrastructure projects, livelihood programs, and health caravans.

Additionally, respondents are aware that political leaders often accommodate and support individual residents, addressing

their concerns and assisting them in accessing government services supported by a mean score of 3.21 and a standard deviation of 0.56. They recognize the involvement of public leaders in resource allocation including funding, and decisions for government programs and services, reflected in a mean score of 3.21 and standard deviation of 0.60.

Furthermore, respondents believe that political leaders represent the people they serve gaining a mean score of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 0.63. and know that Ferdinand E. Marcos Jr. is the 17<sup>th</sup> president of the Republic of the Philippines. They also understand the role of local and regional leaders such as mayors, governors, in local government and administration and are conscious of the broader societal impact of public leaders in policy formulation and program implementation with a mean score of 3.16 and a standard deviation of 0.60.

Overall, the respondent demonstrates a comprehensive awareness of the significant role political leaders play in governance and public service. This also implies that the respondents are aware of the basic function and responsibilities that political leaders have as part of their duty as civil servants.

Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
<ol> <li>I understand that public policies consist of a wide range of government rules, regulations, decisions by the courts, and local</li> </ol>	3.28	0.56	Aware
<ol> <li>ordinances.</li> <li>I am aware that public policies are reviewed regularly to determine their effectiveness and import on the desired results.</li> </ol>	3.12	0.60	Aware
<ol> <li>impact on the desired results.</li> <li>I know that research, analysis, recommendations from experts, and meetings with stakeholders are all employed for developing public policies.</li> </ol>	3.19	0.65	Aware
<ol> <li>I realize that public policies have significance for societal growth and for the resolution of numerous issues that governments and communities encounter.</li> </ol>	3.21	0.61	Aware
<ol> <li>I recognize that effective policies may improve people's lives, generate economic growth, protect the environment, and promote social well-being.</li> </ol>	3.23	0.60	Aware
<ol> <li>I believe that anti-corruption measures have the goal of promoting transparency and preventing corruption in agencies of government</li> </ol>	3.25	0.62	Aware
<ol> <li>I agree that by expanding the K- 12 program and improving the curriculum, the standard of education is being raised.</li> </ol>	3.28	0.57	Aware
<ol> <li>I believe that crime prevention and law enforcement are two aspects of peace and order programs that aim to preserve law and order in the country.</li> </ol>	3.26	0.63	Aware
Overall	3.23	0.44	Aware

#### Table 7. Respondents' Perception on Political Awareness as to Political Policies

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Aware), 2.50-3.49 (Aware), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Aware), 1.00-1.49 (Not Aware)

The findings in Table 7 indicated that the respondents recognize the concept that public policies consist of a range of rules and regulations put in place by authorities at tiers (local, and national). These regulations may pertain to sectors, like healthcare, education, transportation, environmental conservation, taxation, and other areas. Its' purpose is to influence conduct, tackle concerns, and oversee engagements within society.

They are also aware that these policies are reviewed regularly to determine their effectiveness and impact on the desired results. This may be since every election cycle, the program and platforms that is being raised by candidates is always concerned about the improvement of the quality of education and the streamlining of the bureaucracy for improved delivery of government services.

The results also revealed that the respondents acknowledged that local ordinances are legal instruments that carry the force of law within a specific locality. They are created by local legislative bodies and are enforceable within the boundaries of that municipality or local government while unlike national laws, which are created by higher levels of government, local ordinances are crafted and passed by local authorities.

Overall, the respondents displayed a high awareness of the role of public policies in governance which aims to improve residents' quality of life, safeguard health and safety support organized growth, and uphold adherence to rules and guidelines all in harmony, with wider state and national directives. Banik (2023) states that awareness of policies involves understanding regulations, being informed about specific policies, and having the tools to act following or influencing these policies. Thus, public acceptance and understanding of policies are key factors in successful policy implementation (Wiranti, 2024).

Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
<ol> <li>I am well informed that the elections in the Philippines are held under a multi-party system, in which a number of</li> </ol>	3.19	0.62	Aware
political parties compete. I am aware that together, the Senate and the House of Representatives enact laws and policies.	3.25	0.67	Aware
3. I am informed that provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays are governed by elected governors, mayors, and other local officials. They oversee policymaking and local administration.	3.29	0.64	Aware
I am knowledgeable that multitudes of advocacy groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contribute to social justice, public policy,	3.14	0.68	Aware
and government accountability. I understand that the Ombudsman guarantees government accountability by looking into complaints against public servants.	3.03	0.65	Aware
I am familiar to the fact that automated voting innovations have been used in the Philippines to simplify and	3.09	0.67	Aware
speed up the electoral process. I know that the financial transactions and government spending are overseen by the	2.99	0.64	Aware
<ol> <li>Commission on Audit (COA).</li> <li>I am conscious of the process that before being signed into law, proposed bills go through a number of readings, discussions, and committee evaluations.</li> </ol>	3.09	0.63	Aware
Overall	3.13	0.47	Aware

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Aware), 2.50-3.49 (Aware), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Aware), 1.00-1.49 (Not Aware)

Table 8 presents that the respondents are well- informed about public processes in the country, which highlights the structure and

responsibilities of the government. They are aware of the decentralized nature of governance where elected officials play pivotal roles in policymaking, localadministration, and community development. Moreover, they acknowledge that the Senate and the House of Representatives together enact laws and policies demonstrate knowledge of the structure and function of a bicameral legislature and its role in democratic governance, and its impact on the country.

In general, the respondents have an awareness of the essence of public processes that contribute to the development and well-being of the communities in the country. Awareness about public processes is essential for promoting informed decisionmaking, enhancing public trust in governance, and influencing policy outcomes. Individuals with higher political awareness are more likely to meaningfully engage in political debates, contribute to policy discussions, and hold well- reasoned preferences about social policies.

Therefore, initiatives aimed at promoting political awareness among the public can lead to a more informed and engaged citizenry, ultimately strengthening democratic processes and governance. This is supported by notions that individuals with higher political awareness are more likely to engage in informed decision-making regarding social policies (Jordan, 2017). Additionally, politically aware individuals are more responsive to heightened policy debates, indicating their significant role in shaping public opinion on complex issues such as healthcare (Claassen & Highton, 2006).

#### Part III. RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS Table 9. Respondents Perception on Civic Action

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I participate in community- driven projects such as farmers' markets, locally- owned businesses, and	2.68	0.88	Conscious
2.	community gardens. I engage in respectful talks with people to exchange opinions and establish common ground on important issues	3.17	0.70	Consciou
3.	I support companies and products that reflect one's principles, such as ecologically friendly businesses or those that encourage fair labor	2.98	0.71	Consciou
4.	practices. I utilize social media platforms to raise awareness of various social and political concerns and to encourage	3.04	0.70	Consciou
5.	others to take action. I participate in political workshops, seminars, or discussions to obtain a better understanding of current events and social issues.	2.64	0.89	Consciou

	Overall	2.89	0.56	Conscious
8.	I take part and intend to be part of organizations that prepare relief operations, help impacted communities, and join in rehabilitation efforts during natural disasters.	2.80	0.80	Conscious
7.	I believe that to preserve the environment and advance sustainable lifestyles, civic associations and private citizens must participate in activities such as tree planting and conservation initiatives.	3.10	0.74	Conscious
6.	I volunteer, plan and lead clean-up events in order to solve environmental issues including pollution and waste management.	2.71	0.83	Conscious

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Conscious), 2.50-3.49 (Conscious), 1.50-2.49(Slightly Conscious), 1.00-1.49 (Not Conscious)

Table 9 shows that the respondents engage in respectful talks with people to exchange opinions and establish common ground on important issues. By engaging respectfully, they can build trust and create a collaborative atmosphere where diverse perspectives contribute to finding comprehensive solutions.

They also show awareness on the power of socialmedia as a platform for amplifying voices and fostering collective action on important societal issues and values the importance of collective action and individual responsibility in addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable lifestyles within communities. In addition, they understand and display awareness on advocating for the support of businesses that prioritize ethical and sustainable practices, thereby contributing to positive societal and environmental outcomes through economic choices.

Overall, the results suggest that respondents are ready to engage with people on discourses, political workshops, seminars, or discussions to obtain a better understanding of current events and social issues which is evident due to the rise of participation of the youth and the population at large on advocacies that they believed on and activities that may be of benefit to the community.

Civic action, which involves a cycle of research, action, and reflection on personally relevant issues, has been identified as a powerful tool for developing students' civic competence (LeCompte et al., 2020). Through civic action projects, students not only acquire civic knowledge but also actively engage in civic actions, thereby enhancing their civic commitment and self-efficacy (Ballard et al., 2016). This approach fosters the development of critical citizens capable of conducting research, evaluating information, planning, and acting, and reflecting on their civic engagement (Hart, 2019).

Table 10. Respondents Perception on Civic Duty

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I volunteer significant time and effort for a cause or organization regularly, showing an ongoing dedication to making a	2.77	0.79	Conscious
2.	difference. I actively promote civic involvement and responsible citizenship by raising	2.75	0.79	Conscious

<ol> <li>I frequently participate in and support a variety of charitable and community- based organizations</li> <li>I purchase from local businesses to promote economic growth and stability in the community.</li> <li>I join in nonprofit organizations that address specific social concerns by offering services and advocating for positive change.</li> <li>I involve myself in social, political, and economic discourse in public.</li> <li>I volunteer time and energy for community service endeavors including health campaigns, clean-up efforts, and educational programs.</li> <li>I honor and value the Philippines' rich cultural diversity.</li> <li>I frequently participate in and support a variety of 2.71 0.81 Conscious</li> <li>2.92 0.73 Conscious</li> <li>2.73 0.87 Conscious</li> </ol>		Overall	2.82	0.58	Conscious
<ul> <li>3. I frequently participate in and support a variety of charitable and community-based organizations</li> <li>4. I purchase from local businesses to promote economic growth and stability in the community.</li> <li>5. I join in nonprofit organizations that address specific social concerns by offering services and advocating for positive change.</li> <li>6. I involve myself in social, political, and economic discourse in public.</li> <li>7. I volunteer time and energy for community service endeavors including health campaigns, clean-up efforts,</li> <li>2.71 0.81 Conscious</li> <li>2.72 0.73 Conscious</li> <li>2.92 0.73 Conscious</li> </ul>	8. I F	honor and value the Philippines' rich cultural hiversity.			
<ul> <li>3. I frequently participate in and support a variety of charitable and community-based organizations</li> <li>4. I purchase from local businesses to promote economic growth and stability in the community.</li> <li>5. I join in nonprofit organizations that address specific social concerns by offering services and advocating for positive change.</li> <li>6. I involve myself in social, political, and economic discourse in public.</li> <li>2.71 0.81 Conscious</li> </ul>	f	for community service endeavors including health campaigns, clean-up efforts,	2.78	0.80	Conscious
<ul> <li>3. I frequently participate in and support a variety of charitable and community-based organizations</li> <li>4. I purchase from local businesses to promote economic growth and stability in the community.</li> <li>5. I join in nonprofit organizations that address specific social concerns by offering services and advocating for positive</li> <li>2.71 0.81 Conscious</li> <li>2.92 0.73 Conscious</li> <li>2.92 0.73 Conscious</li> </ul>	Į c	oolitical, and economic discourse in public.	2.73	0.87	Conscious
<ol> <li>I frequently participate in and support a variety of 2.71 0.81 Conscious charitable and community- based organizations</li> <li>I purchase from local businesses to promote 2.92 0.73 Conscious economic growth and</li> </ol>	c s c a	organizations that address specific social concerns by offering services and advocating for positive	2.65	0.92	Conscious
3. I frequently participate in and support a variety of 2.71 0.81 Conscious charitable and community-	4. I t	purchase from local ousinesses to promote economic growth and	2.92	0.73	Conscious
	3. I s	support a variety of charitable and community-	2.71	0.81	Conscious

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Conscious), 2.50-3.49 (Conscious), 1.50-2.49(Slightly Conscious), 1.00-1.49 (Not Conscious)

In general, it is revealed that most respondents are conscious of what civic duty is and it is not only about a sense of obligation but also about contributing to the well-being of society as a whole. (Weinschenk & Dawes, 2017).

This also presents the respondents honor and value of the Philippines' rich cultural diversity that is manifested by the socalled "Filipino pride" that is exhibited from within and outside the country by citizens that contribute on the fields of entertainment, employment, governance, research and education etc.

It is also revealed that the respondents also join in nonprofit organizations that address specific social concerns byoffering services and advocating for positive change, maybe due to the increase of awareness on various advocacies and the innate human desire to be involved. Demonstrating responsible citizenship through ethical behavior, respect for diversity, and acommitment to contributing positively to the well-being of the community can promote responsible citizenship.

Encouraging young people to understand and execute their civic responsibilities, including active participation in the community and voting, is essential for cultivating a culture of civic engagement and responsibility (Razak et al., 2023).

The respondents also understand the importance of performing civic duty such as participating in discourse which enhances civic education by increasing awareness of rights, responsibilities, and the functioning of government. It empowers individuals with knowledge to make informed decisions and actively contribute to society.

Civic education has been identified as a key factor in and political engagement. Studies have indicated that civic duty is a strong motivator for individuals to participate in political activities, including voting (Galais & Blais, 2014).

#### Table 11. Respondents Perception on Civic Skills

Political Awareness and Civic Consciousness in Fostering Community Engagement of HUMSS Students
---

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I educate individuals about			
	civic rights and duties, as	2.81	0.82	Conscious
	well as the importance of			
	democratic participation.			
2.	I engage in courteous and			
	friendly conversations with	3.06	0.72	Conscious
	individuals of various			
	backgrounds and beliefs			
3.	I participate in efforts to			
	unify community members	2.92	0.74	Conscious
	around a common cause to			
	bring about positive change.			
4.	I critically analyze			
	information, evaluates	2.97	0.73	Conscious
	sources of information, and	2.11	0.75	Conscious
	makes informed decisions on			
	civic issues such as voting.			
5.	I campaign for causes,			
	promotes awareness, and			
	encourages support for	2.85	0.84	Conscious
	community projects through			
	online platforms and social			
	media.			
6.	I believe that it is essential to			
	understand the legal system	3.13	0.74	Conscious
	as well as our civic duties			
	and rights.			
7.	I effectively use online			
	platforms to mobilize			
	support, communicate	3.03	0.67	Conscious
	information, and engage	5.05	0.07	Conscious
	with a wider audience in the			
	age of technology, digital			
	literacy is essential.			
8.	I develop and utilize conflict			
	resolution skills to better			
	able to resolve conflicts	2.97	0.74	Conscious
	peacefully and come up with			
	solutions that benefit			
	everyone involved.			
	Overall	2.97	0.56	Conscious

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Conscious), 2.50-3.49 (Conscious), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Conscious), 1.00-1.49 (Not Conscious)

Table 11 shows that the respondents are aware of the significance to educate individuals about civic rights and duties, as well as the importance of democratic participation given that it is a regular topic of discourse in the community reasonably by concerned influencers and leaders. Civic skills are crucial for fostering critical thinking, which in turn facilitates collective action and engagement in civic life (Owen & Irion-Groth, 2022). Furthermore, the development of civic skills is fundamental for enhancing civic knowledge, self- efficacy, community consciousness, and ultimately promoting civic engagement among youth (Lamb, 2023).

On the other hand, the respondents also believe that it is essential to understand the legal system as well as our civic duties and rights due to the concerns of violations on civil liberties supposedly perpetuated by state agents considered as extra-judicial killings and by non-state actors that was magnified and elevated to national consciousness by the media as per remarks of political leaders and supporters alike.

In addition, they have a strong understanding that having a grasp of skills enables people and groups to make the most of online platforms for activities, like civic engagement, communication and mobilization. By honing these abilities individuals can actively participate in shaping conversations impacting policy choices and promoting societal transformations in their local areas and, beyond.

Overall, the respondents' perception revealed that they are aware of the significant role civic skills play in the development of a community. This also revealed that the respondents have the capacity to be involved in public engagement, conversation, and cooperation. Civic skills areoften linked to qualities that contribute to being a responsible and active member of the community. (Haduong et al., 2023)

 Table 12. Respondents Perception on Social Connections

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I join in organizations that concentrate on common interests and hobbies, creating connections among like-minded individuals.	2.86	0.84	Conscious
	I participate in volunteer activities that encourage understanding and mutual support among community members	2.81	0.83	Conscious
	I take part in activities that allow individuals of various ages and backgrounds to interact and bond through common experiences.	2.85	0.75	Conscious
4.	I volunteer in community service projects such as neighborhood clean-ups and fundraising events.	2.78	0.89	Conscious
5.	I engage in community celebrations and occasions that bring people together and promote shared traditions.	2.95	0.78	Conscious
6.	I study community-based groups and NGOs (non- governmental groups) that address a range of social issues, such as poverty reduction, education, and health, are frequently formed as a result of social connection.	2.73	0.87	<i>Conscious</i>
7.	I join debate clubs, community outreach initiatives, and student organizations that offer forums for fostering interpersonal relationships.	2.54	0.91	Conscious
8.	I believe that young people's connections to society result in the creation of several groups devoted to social justice, human rights, and environmental issues.	3.08	0.69	Conscious
	Overall	2.83	0.64	Conscious

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Conscious), 2.50-3.49 (Conscious), 1.50-2.49 (Slightly Conscious), 1.00-1.49 (Not Conscious)

The study findings indicate that the respondents have an awareness regarding social connections in society.

This further presents that they believe that young people's connections to society result in the creation of several groups devoted to social justice, human rights, andenvironmental issues as evidenced by the establishment of youth formation organizations on the school, district, division, up to the national level with an aim of soliciting youth participation in governance and policy formulation. By channeling their energy, creativity, and passioninto collective action, young individuals continue to shape discourse, challenge injustices, and advocate for a more equitable and sustainable world. Social connectedness is highlighted as a significant factor in civic development, with studies suggesting that strong social connections can lead to increased civic engagement and a sense of belonging within communities (Oosterhoff et al., 2021).

The results also shows that the respondents engage in events that bring individuals of ages and backgrounds together to connect and build relationships, through shared experiences like participating in community festivities attending gatherings and supporting community organizations and nonprofits focused on addressing various social issues like poverty alleviation, education and healthcare that helps in fostering a sense of unity and belonging among community members. Such groups often come into existence due to the importance ofconnections

In general, the respondents put importance on establishing and maintaining social connections and its implications on

affecting societal change. This sense of belonging and connectedness is further enhanced through active civic engagement within peer communities, which promotes self-reflection, identity formation, and agency capabilities (Sagiv et al., 2022).

# Part IV. RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

 Table 13. Respondents' Community Engagement in terms of Levels

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I make sure that I am updated with the latest projects and activities of our community.	3.02	0.76	Engaged
2.	I assist in the planning and creation of services, programs, and policies that have an impact on the community at large.	2.62	0.86	Engaged
3.	I participate on efforts to unify community members around a common cause in order to bring about positive change.	2.77	0.78	Engaged
4.	I ensure that I critically analyzes information, evaluates sources of information, to come up with informed decisions.	2.92	0.73	Engaged
5.	I actively join on campaigns for causes, promotes awareness, and encourages support for community projects through by sharing information on online platforms and social media.	2.71	0.80	Engaged
6.	I believe that to ensure an effective community project, all stakeholders must be consulted.	3.03	0.72	Engaged
7.	I maximize and effectively use online platforms to mobilize support, communicate information, and engage with a wider audience for a	2.92	0.76	Engaged
8.	community engagement. I alongside members of the community are active contributors for community engagement serving as volunteers.	2.78	0.78	Engaged
	Overall	2.85	0.59	Engaged

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Engaged), 2.50-3.49 (Engaged), 1.50-2.49 (Fairly Engaged), 1.00-1.49 (Not Engaged)

Table 13 presents the respondents' community engagement as to levels. It is revealed that the respondents make sure to be updated with the latest projects and activities of our community. This is an indication that the respondents acknowledge that being involved in the community is essential for fostering a sense of belonging, promoting active citizenship, and contributing to the collective well-being. Their engagement reflects an understanding that staying informed and participating in community initiatives helps to strengthen social bonds, support local development, and address commonchallenges effectively.

They also believe that to ensure an effective community project, all stakeholders must be consulted and that assisting in the planning and creation of services, programs, and policies that have an impact on the community at large is crucial. This is an evident indication that the respondents recognize the importance of inclusive participation and collaborative decision-making in fostering community development and ensuring that initiatives are responsive to the needs and aspirations of all members of the community. In addition, the respondents recognizes the effective use online platforms to mobilize support, communicate information, and engage with a wider audience for a community engagement. According to Lovejoy, K., & Saxton,

G. D. (2012), individuals can use social media to raise awareness and mobilize support for community projects by sharing information, engaging with others, and calling for action. Individuals can play a significant role in increasing awareness and mobilizing support for a variety of community projects by taking part in online campaigns and sharing information on social media. Remarkably, all the statements were rated as engaged. This revealed that most respondents are well-versed in the concept of community engagement in terms of levels which shows that the respondents believe that participation from formulation to implementation of community activities are essential to maintaining consensus.

	Statements	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I believe and uphold the principles and values of human rights.	3.34	0.67	Engaged
2.	I engage in courteous and friendly conversations with individuals about human rights and duties. as well as the importance of democratic participation.	3.17	0.69	Engaged
3.	I participation. I participate in efforts to unify community members around a common cause to bring about positive change and social equity.	3.02	0.79	Engaged
4.	I am aware of the importance of active participation on the development and success of the community.	3.21	0.74	Engaged
5.	I raise awareness through one- on-one conversations and social media to assist in the formation and empowerment of people for a just and equitable society.	3.00	0.75	Engaged
6.	I agree that everyone should care about gender equality.	3.38	0.69	Engaged
7.	I partake in activities that advance and strengthen our	3.07	0.79	Engaged
8.	individual and collective human rights, such as seminars, workshops and others. In my opinion, all can be a contributor to the community's development	3.28	0.70	Engagea
	Overall	3.19	0.55	Engagea

#### Table 14. Respondents' Community Engagement in terms of Core Values

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Engaged), 2.50-3.49 (Engaged), 1.50-2.49 (FairlyEngaged), 1.00-1.49 (Not Engaged)

Table 14 presents the respondent's perceptions of their community engagement in terms of core values.

It demonstrates that the respondents are dedicated to upholding human rights principles and values. This exhibits their unwavering commitment to promoting justice, equality, and dignity for all. Their active participation in human rights advocacy demonstrates their commitment to establishing a just and inclusive society in which everyone's rights are protected and valued. This commitment demonstrates their awarenessand proactive approach to human rights issues within their community and beyond.

In addition, they also recognize that everyone should care about gender equality. This may be due to the recognition that gender equality is fundamental to achieving social justice, fostering economic development, and enhancing the overallwell-being of society.

The results indicate that respondents prioritize values and efforts that contribute to the collective good, underscoring their belief in community-oriented initiatives. This suggests that the respondents place importance on activities that benefit the broader

community rather than individual interests.

Additionally, the findings highlight the significant influence of core values on shaping attitudes and behaviors towards participation in various community activities. This implies that the respondents recognize the role of fundamental beliefs in guiding their decisions and actions within their community.

This is supported by statement according to Machado (2023) and Key & Lewis (2018), effective community engagement hinges on principles like collaboration, respect, relationship building, and participatory leadership. These principles are essential for fostering meaningful connections and enhancing community involvement. They emphasize the importance of working together, showing respect, building strong relationships, and involving community members in decision-making processes to achieve successful communityengagement initiatives.

	Indicators	Mean	SD	VI
1.	I volunteer my time and effort to help with urgent needs in the community like neighborhood clean-ups, food service at shelters, and tutoring.	2.93	0.75	Engaged
2.	I participate in youth- formation activities in the school and the community.	2.86	0.81	Engaged
3.	I join in educational activities at the school that raises public awareness on various social issues and advocacies.	2.86	0.79	Engaged
4.	I continuously improve myself to become a better member of the community by honing my knowledge and skills.	3.18	0.64	Engaged
5.	I explore problem areas within my community for which cooperative solutions might be offered.	2.88	0.77	Engaged
6.	I am a member or interested in being a member of community organizations such as youth groups, civic associations, sports leagues, church choirs, etc.	2.93	0.83	Engaged
7.	I develop collaborative relationships with others to bring about constructive changes and jointly address societal issues.	2.97	0.74	Engaged
8.	I use my abilities to the benefit of the community.	3.10	0.70	Engaged
	Overall	2.97	0.57	Engaged

#### Table 15. Respondents' Community Engagement in terms of Forms

Legend: 3.50-4.00 (Highly Engaged), 2.50-3.49 (Engaged), 1.50-2.49 (FairlyEngaged), 1.00-1.49 (Not Engaged)

It was found that the respondents thought that to become a better member of the community, one needed to constantly hone their knowledge and abilities. This demonstrates their unwavering dedication to self-improvement and development to make a more meaningful contribution to their community. Engaging in the community involves inclusive participation that respects values, strategies, and actions for authentic partnerships among individuals sharing geographic proximity, special interests, or similar situations(Goforth et al., 2021).

The respondents' understanding of the value of lifelong learning and skill development in their capacity ascommunity members is demonstrated by this statement. It implies that they believe that in order to meaningfully contribute and more successfully address the needs of the community, personal growth is essential.

Furthermore, the participants are actively involved in youth-development initiatives in their communities and schools.

This suggests that the participants understand the dual role that taking part in educational initiatives and youth- formation activities plays. They realize that in addition to helping people grow personally and as a community, these initiatives are essential in raising public awareness and encouraging support for social causes.

Generally, the respondents' community engagement asto forms had an overall mean of 3.25, a standard deviation of 0.44, and an interpretation of *"Engaged"*. This suggests that the respondents know active participation in community driven initiative is imperative to affect change.

# Part V. TESTS OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES OF THE STUDY.

Political	<b>Community Engagement</b>				
Awareness -	Levels Core Values Form				
Political institutions	0.185**	0.322***	0.189**		
Political issues	0.228***	0.338***	0.190**		
Political leaders	0.298***	0.460***	0.230***		
Public policies	0.325***	0.494***	0.328***		
Political processes	0.348***	0.404***	0.294***		

Table 16 indicates that the variables evaluated have a highly significant relationship and suggests that the respondents' level of political awareness influences the level of their community engagement across various dimensions.

The results revealed that people who are politically aware are more inclined to take part in community events. This includes participating in public debates, going to community forums, and voting in elections. People are more likely to participate actively in democratic processes and ensure that their voices are heard, and their interests are represented when they have an extensive knowledge of political processes and issues.

In addition, this shows that engagement in community and social initiatives can be started by political awareness. Those with an understanding of politics are better able to plan and take part in activities such as neighborhood clean-ups, and local fundraising initiatives. These efforts effectively address local needs while fostering stronger community ties.

It may also infer that the more an individual is aware of different political matters in the country such as reports of killings, reports of journalists being harassed on a regular basis, and other issues, it may lead to an increase to their participation different educational activities at the school that raises publicawareness on various social issues and advocacies.

Moreover, the findings suggest that higher political awareness is generally associated with greater community engagement particularly in terms of core values and activeparticipation in various forms and levels.

This is supported by the findings in the study of Calawa et al. (2023) in which it showed that participants engage and participate in national and local socio-political issues present in their community. The researchers found that students start to take part in participating when they gain awareness of the issues. However, without awareness they do not engage, because they do not understand the significance of their participation in the issues.

Individuals are more likely to be civically engaged and participate in community activities if they are aware of the political elements such as institutions, issues that are prevalent, the leaders that guides them, policies that are being and to be implemented and the processes involved therein. Helping students to orient in time, understand their own and other peoples' identities, develop moral judgement, and give tools forpolitical action (Karlsson 2004: 27-30, Jensen 1997, Rüsen2005) they may be able to contribute to the overall well-being of their communities.

Further, these results support the notion that beingpolitically aware and participating in politics are essential determinants of a society's democratic survival. (Badaru, K. A.& Adu, E. O. 2021). A democratic system's stability and existence rely on citizens' informed and active participation.

Civic Consciousness	<b>Community Engagement</b>		
	Levels	Core Values	Forms
Civic action	0.690***	0.547***	0.676***
Civic duty	0.728***	0.482***	0.680***
Civic skills	0.663***	0.508***	0.588***
Social connections	0.721***	0.408***	0.657***

 Table 17. Correlations between Civic Consciousness and Community Engagement

Table 17 indicates that the variables evaluated have a highly significant relationship and suggests that the respondents' level of civic consciousness affects the level of their community engagement.

The results imply that civically conscious people are more likely to participate in and engage in community activities. This civic consciousness includes a responsibility to address social, political, and economic issues that impact their community as well as a broad awareness of these issues. People are encouraged to engage in various forms of engagement and make positive contributions to their community when they are aware of the opportunities and challenges that exist there. This can involve helping out at neighborhood organizations, attending meetings, promoting policy changes, or just keeping up with current events in the community at large.

The results also revealed that civically conscious people improve their knowledge and abilities as well as the general harmony and well-being of their community. Active engagement contributes to the development of stronger, more resilient communities where a variety of viewpoints are respected and heard and where group efforts result in significant advancements. According to Althubetat & Jarrar(2013), the degree of awareness of individuals in any community affects the development of the state.

In addition, it may be inferred that the more an individual conscious of topics such as the importance of understanding the legal system as well as our civic duties and rights engaging in respectful talks with people to exchangeopinions and establish common ground on important issues, it may lead to and increase on community engagement promoting their supported causes and initiatives in the process.

Research indicates that critical consciousness, which involves an awareness of systemic inequalities and a commitment to social justice, is essential for promoting civic development (Mirra & Garcia, 2017). This critical consciousness is linked to civic engagement, as individuals who are aware of societal dynamics and power relationships are more likely to participate in activities that aim to bring about social change (Sagiv et al., 2022).

Such consciousness may foster empowerment, which can increase political participation (Ostrander et al, 2015) fulfilling their obligation to society. The consciousness develops and grows into active involvement in the occurrences in the polity to influence and be influenced by the decisions thereof for the growth and development of the society.

Moreover, the finding suggests as supported by the study of Belay & Tefera, (2022) the results indicate that all the specific indirect effects from parental civic socialization, school civic experience and social media influenced civic engagement via perceived competence for civic action. It means the mediating effect of perceived competence for civic action in the relationship between parental civic socialization, school civic experience and social media use and civic engagement was found to be significant.

In conclusion, it is revealed that individuals participate in their communities more actively as they grow in civic consciousness. Their increased civic consciousness as a result of this engagement feeds a positive cycle of informed and involved citizenship.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusion were made:

- There is a significant relationship between the respondents' political awareness and community engagement.
- There is a significant relationship between the respondents' civic consciousness and community engagement.

Therefore, the null hypotheses posited in the study is not supported.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Heartfelt appreciation to the following individuals for their significant contribution to the completion of this study. Several people provided their experience, ideas, recommendations, time, encouragement, and love in diverse manners. The researcher would

like to express gratitude to the followingpeople.

**MARIO R. BRIONES, EdD,** the President of Laguna State Polytechnic University, for his passion and commitment provide high-quality, and effective services to the university's stakeholders.

**EDEN C. CALLO, EdD,** the Vice President of Academic Affairs of Laguna State Polytechnic University, for her dedicated support and commitment to fostering an environment conducive to learning have greatly enriched my educational experience and contributed to the completion of this study.

**JOEL M. BAWICA, MIT**, the Campus Director of San Pablo City Campus, for his unwavering support and dedication to excellence has fostered a cohesive and motivated campus environment.

**EDILBERTO Z. ANDAL, EdD,** the esteemed Dean of the College of Teacher Education, Graduate Studies, and Applied Research, and the researcher's adviser, for his efforts and wisdom, dedication, and continuous efforts to assist the researcher in completing this study.

**NELIA T. SALVADOR, EdD,** the researcher's adviser, for sharing her expertise and invaluable insights as well as her unwavering support and guidance that enabled the researcher tofinish the study.

**ARNOLD ABAD A. TENORIO, EdD,** the researcher's subject specialist, for sharing his expertise and valuable efforts that assisted the researcher in successfully completing this study.

**CHESTER M. DEREQUITO,** the researcher's technical editor, for his guidance, support, and expertise in the field as well as encouragement that enabled the researcher to carry out this research.

**ANNA LIZA P. DEL ROSARIO, MA**, the researcher's statistician, for sharing her experience in the field of statistics; without it, data analysis and interpretation would be unlikely, and this study would be incomplete. Her comments and assistance to the researcher also made this study possible.

**ALBERT G. LANDIG,** the researcher's father, who did not fail to give his unending support, love, and his irreplaceableguidance to the researcher's development as a person, providing for the family, serving as its essential pillar.

**ROSALITA F. LANDIG,** the researcher's mother, for her priceless and irreplaceable contribution on the life of the researcher, that throughout the years did not fail to provide not only material support, values formation, guidance, encouragement, affection but also an unconditional and timeless love that helped shaped the life's direction of the researcher that will be forever in his heart.

**MIKE CHRISTOPHER F. LANDIG,** the researcher's brother, for being a loving and caring role model that is worthy of emulation who continues to guide the researcher on the right path every time that the researcher needs it.

**ALYZA MARI F. LANDIG,** the researcher's sister, for being a cherished and loving sibling being there at all times and for the unwavering support and motivation for the researcher tohelp him finish the study.

**JUDY ANNE A. DE CASTRO,** the researcher's significant other, for her unending love and support, the time spent together, companionship, laughter to relieve stress, and words of encouragement that helped the researcher to complete his study.

**ALMIGHTY GOD,** for the unquestionable support, invaluable guidance, life redirections, countless blessings, unconditional love that transcends all understanding and all the answered prayers that continues to shape the life of the researcher.

# REFERENCES

- Achour, M. and Alghamdi, H. (2022), "Studying history and its effect on students' political awareness: a case study of Saudi university students", Learning and Teaching in Higher Education: Gulf Perspectives, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 131-142. https://doi.org/10.1108/LTHE-10-2020-0048
- 2) Adler, R. P., Goggin, J. (2005). What Do We Mean By "Civic Engagement"? Journal ofTransformative Education 3(3), 236–253.
- Ahmed, Z., Javaid, M. A., Muzaffar, M., Fatima, N., Hussain, T., & Attock, S. (2015). Comparing the Level of Political Awareness among the Students of Social and Natural Sciences: A Case Study of Public Sector Universities in Pakistan. life, 13(2), 64-67.
- 4) Alcantar, C. (2022). Civic engagement of latinx students: the role of higher education institutions in serving the public good. Journal of Hispanic Higher Education, 22(3), 255-275. https://doi.org/10.1177/15381927221096541
- 5) Althubetat, Q. & Jarrar, A. (2013). The Impact of Teaching Political Science on Political Awareness of Petra University Students: a Jordanian Case. Retrieved November 18, 2021, from https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Impact-of Teaching-PoliticalScience-onofAlthubetat Jarrar/9c219267fea88ad2bfcf57bb1a37d98d2f3fea03

- 6) Amer, M. (2009). Political Awareness and its Implications on Participatory Behavior: A Study of Naga Women Voters in Nagaland. Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 16(3), 359–374. https://doi.org/10.1177/097152150901600303
- 7) Badaru, K. A. & Adu, E. O. (2021). The Political Awareness and Participation of University Students in post-Apartheid South Africa. Research in Social Sciences and Technology, 6(3), 1-24. https://doi.org/10.46303/ressat.2021.22
- 8) Balkaya-Ince, M., Cheah, C., Kiang, L., & Tahseen, M. (2020). Exploring daily mediating pathways of religious identity in the associations between maternal religious socialization and Muslim American adolescents' civic engagement.. Developmental Psychology, 56(8), 1446-1457. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000856
- Ball, William. (2005). From Community Engagement to Political Engagement. PS: Political Science & Politics. 38. 287 -291. 10.1017/S1049096505056507.
- Ballard, P., Cohen, A., & Littenberg-Tobias, J. (2016). Action civics for promoting civic development: main effects of program participation and differences by project characteristics. American Journal of Community Psychology, 58(3-4), 377-390. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12103
- 11) Barnes, S., Kaase, M., Allerbeck, K., Farah, B., Heunks, F., Inglehart, R., Kent Jennings, M., Klingemann, H., Marsh, A., & Rosenmayr, L. (1979). Political action: Mass participation in five Western democracies. SAGE.
- Beaumont, E. (2004). Beyond civics 101: Promoting political engagement and participation. Retrieved from: Conference Papers -- American Political Science Association. 2004 Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, p1-65. 65p. 22 Charts.Document Type: Conference Paper
- 13) Besar, J. A., Jali, M. F. M., Lyndon, N., & Selvadurai, S. (2015). Managing political behavior of University Students. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 6(4), 48.
- 14) Bobek, D., Zaff, J., Li, Y., & Lerner, R. M. (2009). Cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components of civic action: Towards an integrated measure of civic engagement. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 30(5), 615-627.
- 15) Bourdieu, P. (1986). The Forms of Capital. In J. Richardson (Ed.), Handbook of theory and research for the sociology of education (pp. 241–258). Greenwood. https://www.marxists.org/reference/subject/philosophy/works/fr/bourdieu-formscapital.htm
- 16) Broom, C. (Ed.) Youth Civic Engagement in a Globalized World: Citizenship Education in Comparative Perspective; Palgrave Macmillan: New York, NY, USA, 2016.
- 17) Brannelly, L.; Lewis, L.; Ndaruhutse, S. Higher Education and the Formation of Developmental Elites: A Literature Review and Pre-Liminary Data Analysis; Development Leadership Program, CfBT Education Trust: Reading, UK, 2011.
- 18) Calawa, G. L. E., Decuzar, E. J. M., Terrible, D. G. M., & Alubong, V. M. N. (2023). Youth in nation-building: A qualitative study on national and local participation in socio-political issues among students. Diversitas Journal, 8(3). https://doi.org/10.48017/dj.v8i3.2675
- Campbell, D.E. Civic engagement and education: An empirical test of the sorting model. Am. J. Political Sci. 2009, 53, 771–786.
- 20) Castillo, B., Domogen, F., Alforque, J., Ayson, G., Leaño, A., Mauricio, K., ... & Bascon, B. (2021). The ripple effect of civic education empowerment: unravelling the pillars of good citizenship. Journal of Social and Political Sciences, 4(3). https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1991.04.03.302
- 21) Chang, D.-F.; Chang, T.-N.; Chen, C.-C. Exploring the Effect of College Students' Civic Engagement on Transferable Capabilities during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Sustainability 2021, 13, 11074. https://doi.org/10.3390/su131911074
- 22) Chrastka, J. (2017). Creating tomorrow's civic leaders by learning to be civically engaged today: engaging political literacy as part of leadership development. Young Adult Library Services. Summer2017, Vol. 15 Issue 4, p13-16. 4p.
- 23) Claassen, R. L. and Highton, B. (2006). Does policy debate reduce information effects in public opinion? analyzing the evolution of public opinion on health care. The Journal of Politics, 68(2), 410-420. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2508.2006.00416.x
- 24) Dioso, Melchor, (2019) Political Awareness and Participation of Public Administration Students of Occidental Mindoro State College (January 15, 2019). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3702100
- 25) Dunn, D., Wray-Lake, L., & Plummer, J. (2022). Youth are watching: adolescents' sociopolitical development in the trump era. Child Development, 93(4), 1044-1060. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13762
- 26) Flanagan & Bundick, 2011; Jennings, Stoker, & Bowers, 2009; McFarland & Tho-mas, (2006). Adolescents' Civic Engagement: Concordant and Longitudinal Associations Among Civic Beliefs and Civic Involvement. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326020923\_Adolescents%27\_Civic\_Engagement\_Concordant\_and\_Longitudin al\_Associations\_Among\_Civic\_Beliefs\_and\_Civic\_Involvement
- 27) Filip-Fouser, M. (2023). Where "here" and "there" intersect: the role of transnational spaces in civic identity development among educational sojourners in the United States. Teachers College Record, 125(7-8), 217-246. https://doi.org/10.1177/01614681231202830

- 28) Goforth, A., Nichols, L., Sun, J., Violante, A., Christopher, K., & Graham, N. (2021). Incorporating the indigenous evaluation framework for culturally responsive community engagement. Psychology in the Schools, 59(10), 1984-2004. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.22533
- 29) Haduong, P., Jeffries, J., Pao, A., Webb, W., Allen, D., & Kidd, D. (2023). Who am i and what do i care about? supporting civic identity development in civic education. Education, Citizenship and Social Justice, 19(2), 185-201. https://doi.org/10.1177/17461979231151616
- 30) Hayhurst, J. G., Ruffman, T. & Hunter, J. A. (20109). Encouraging flourishing following tragedy: The role of civic engagement in well-being and resilience. New Zealand Journal of Psychology, 48 (1), 75-94.
- 31) Hart, S. (2019). Development of youth civic identities through action civics and youth participatory action research.. https://doi.org/10.3102/1440979
- 32) Heberle, A., Rapa, L., & Faragó, F. (2020). Critical consciousness in children and adolescents: a systematic review, critical assessment, and recommendations for future research. Psychological Bulletin, 146(6), 525-551. https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000230
- 33) Jacoby, B. Civic Engagement in Higher Education: Concepts and Practices; Jossey-Bass: San Francisco, CA, USA, 2009.
- 34) Jhansi Rani, J. (2001). Political awareness and political participation of women in guntur district.
- 35) Jordan, J. (2017). Political awareness and support for redistribution. European Political Science Review, 10(1), 119-137. https://doi.org/10.1017/s1755773917000017
- 36) Kavita,P (2017) "A study of political awareness among senior secondary school students in Fatehabad district". International Journal of Information Movement, 1(12).
- 37) Kawachi, I., & Berkman, L. (2000). Social cohesion, social capital, and health. Social Epidemiology, 174(7), 290–319.
- 38) Kuotsu, K. (2016). Political awareness and its impact in political participation: A gender study in Nagaland, India. International Journal of Innovative Research & Development.
- 39) Lamb, M. (2023). Logging in to learn: the effects of online civic education pedagogy on a latinx and aapi civic engagement youth conference. Ps Political Science & Politics, 57(2), 315-322. https://doi.org/10.1017/s1049096523000938
- 40) LeCompte, K., Blevins, B., & Riggers-Piehl, T. (2020). Developing civic competence through action civics: a longitudinal look at the data. The Journal of Social Studies Research, 44(1), 127-137. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jssr.2019.03.002
- 41) Leftwich, A. (2014). What is politics? The activity and its study. Polity Press.
- 42) Lenzi, M., Vieno, A., Altoè, G., Scacchi, L., Perkins, D., Žukauskienė, R., ... & Santinello, M. (2015). Can facebook informational use foster adolescent civic engagement?. American Journal of Community Psychology, 55(3-4), 444-454. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-015-9723-1
- Lep, Ž. and Zupančič, M. (2023). Civic identity in emerging adulthood. European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 39(2), 114-123. https://doi.org/10.1027/1015-5759/a000696
- 44) Lim, N. N. (2009). Novel or Novice: Exploring the Contextual Realities of Youth Political Participation in the Age of social media. Philippine Sociological Review, 57, 61–78. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23898344
- 45) Lin, N. (1999). Building a network theory of social capital. Connections, 22(1), 28–51
- 46) Local Government Victoria. (2010). Guidelines for local laws manual. Department of Planning and Community Development. https://www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0021/165108/Local\_Laws\_Manual.pdf
- 47) Malin, H., Ballard, P., & Damon, W. (2015). Civic purpose: an integrated construct for understanding civic development in adolescence. Human Development, 58(2), 103-130. https://doi.org/10.1159/000381655
- 48) Mirra, N. and Garcia, A. (2017). Civic participation reimagined: youth interrogation and innovation in the multimodal public sphere. Review of Research in Education, 41(1), 136-158. https://doi.org/10.3102/0091732x17690121
- 49) Nassar, S.i M. & Rouaishid, F. A. (2005) "Political Awareness and National Belonging among students of Basic Education College", Kuwait, Magazine of Educational Sciences, National Centre of Research and Progress, Cairo, (12) 1, pp.213-233
- 50) Noza, et.,al (2018). Correlation between Political News Consumption and Civic Education Students' Political Awareness. Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research
- 51) Oosterhoff, B., Alvis, L., Deutchman, D., Poppler, A., & Palmer, C. (2021). Civic development within the peer context: associations between early adolescent social connectedness and civic engagement.. https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/h5vu7
- 52) Owen, D. and Irion-Groth, A. (2022). Teaching civic engagement through immersive experience: students' acquisition of civic knowledge, skills, and dispositions.. https://doi.org/10.33774/apsa-2022-b1lk2
- 53) Padilla, Y., Alvarez, (2020). Promoting civic knowledge and political efficacy among low-income youth through applied political participation. Journal of Community Engagement & Scholarship. 2020, Vol. 12 Issue 2, p1-11. 11p
- 54) Palombaro, K., Black, J., Dole, R., Pierce, J., Santiago, M., & Sabara, E. (2017). Assessing the development of civic mindedness in a cohort of physical therapy students. Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 17(4), 31-43. https://doi.org/10.14434/josotl.v17i4.21763

- 55) Pike, G., Bringle, R., & Hatcher, J. (2014). Assessing civic engagement at indiana university–purdue university indianapolis. New Directions for Institutional Research, 2014(162), 87-97. https://doi.org/10.1002/ir.20081
- 56) Rahman, S., & Che Mohd Razali, C.H. (2019). Political awareness among students. Gading Journal for the Social Sciences, 22(00), 130–133.
- 57) Sagiv, I., Goldner, L., & Carmel, Y. (2022). Civic engagement in socially excluded young adults promotes well-being: the mediation of self-efficacy, meaning in life, and identity exploration. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(16), 9862. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19169862
- 58) Sagiv, I., Goldner, L., & Carmel, Y. (2022). The civic engagement community participation thriving model: a multi-faceted thriving model to promote socially excluded young adult women. Frontiers in Psychology, 13. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.955777
- 59) Schweisfurth, M.; Davies, L.; Symaco, L.P.; Valiente, O. Higher education, bridging capital, and developmental leadership in the Philippines: Learning to be a crossover reformer. Int. J. Educ. Dev. 2018, 59, 1–8.
- 60) Shevchenko, O., Volkov, Y., Lubsky, A., Dyachenko, A., & Глушкова, C. (2018). Civic consciousness as a matter of disciplinary discursive practices in russia.

## SYNOPSIS:

The study focuses on assessing the political understanding and civic engagement of grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Crecencia Drucila Lopez Senior High School during the academic year 2023-2024. The research employed total population sampling, involving

292 students. It utilized descriptive-correlational research methods and a researcher-made questionnaire to measure students' awareness of political ideas, institutions, leaders, policies, and processes.

Key findings indicate that the respondents demonstrated a strong awareness of political matters and civic consciousness. They actively engaged in community initiatives, reflecting a positive correlation between political awareness, civic consciousness, and communityengagement. This suggests that students who are more politically aware are more likely to participate actively in community-driven initiatives, potentially influencingsocietal change.

The results provide valuable insights for educational institutions aiming to enhance students' awareness of national affairs, thereby fostering increased participation in community activities and initiatives.