

A Metasynthesis of Filipino Youth Challenges in Globalization

Adrienne B. Dequina

Save the Children International, Mindanao, Philippines

There are different articles and papers published regarding globalization or Filipino youth but done on separate manner. The objective of this metasynthesis is to get a broader, deeper and sensible understanding and comprehension on the current status of how Filipino youth cope with the challenges for globalization. There are more than ten (10) references gathered online to support the data of observation to reality. Data collected for this study is gathered through the utilization of: objectives, sampling, research design, research results and guidelines. In the parts of conclusion and recommendations, the whole process of conducting metasynthesis on the subject being studied at hand will lay down both the positive and negative effects of each sub topic identified at hand at the experience of Filipino youth.

Keywords: Filipino youth, metasynthesis, globalization, challenges

I. INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

This study follows the type of Research or evaluation technique known as metasynthesis. Consist of additional input to the development of knowledge in definite observable fact. Most of the findings are all interpreted in narrative form minus all the quantitative or countable data.

This metasynthesis research output consists of comparison, descriptive and comprehensive summary on Filipino youth challenges for facing Globalization. The subtopics identified are based on the context and relational connection of the study at hand. Coping with globalization's demands have implication on how the future generation shape the context of the nation.

There are different kinds of studies conducted separately on globalization and Filipino youth. According to Lanuza, despite the steady phase of modernization in the larger Philippine society, the youth culture of the students in UP Diliman still betrays dominant traditional values and traits. This study comparing to some other findings that may support or negate such allegation will be discussed along the way as to how directly affect globalization a typical Filipino youth, as they are the future of this society.

The historical, political, economical and cultural phenomenon in the Philippines wherein the focus of this study is focused on has big comparison for who are the youth during different regimes and experiences experienced in

everyday living. In the context of Filipino society, large number or percentage of Filipino youth are affected by the social anxiety caused by globalization defined in different themes and concepts.

These social realities added to the nonstop challenges that Filipino youth experience aside from neglect of some other social means. Filipino youth will not just experience all the norms mentioned above because there are far worse conditions added on that.

Challenge but could be turn into opportunity if proper planning; thinking and contemplation will be initiated by the youth themselves supported by Filipino think tanks. Research findings from this paper on how to overcome these challenges will develop full grown Filipino youth successful, confident and worthy playing its role will benefit the many.

Statement of the Problem

There are lots of challenges towards self development and betterment of the Filipino youth but one of them is globalization as it has two faces of the coin. This study has these following questions to narrow down and find answers to this research:

1. Who are the Filipino youth in globalization?
2. What are the globalization challenges faced by Filipino youth?
3. How would Filipino youth turn the challenges into opportunities for advancement?

Objectives

In this study, the objectives to attain are:

1. To conduct metasynthesis to different findings regarding the globalization challenges to Filipino youth to come up with common themes that will suit the aim of the study.
2. To have a summary of a helpful developmental approach for Filipino youth initiate and implement agenda to overcome globalization challenges, turning them into opportunities.

II. RELATED LITERATURE

Filipino Youth Theory: As defined for the study

Filipino youth have suit in the following criteria:

According to Palantino (2005) on Philippine Youth Situation

- The Philippines is dominated by young people aged 13-35. Almost 20 million are enrolled in schools; 10 million are out-of-school youth; and 12 million are part of the labor force.
- The Constitution, which recognizes the important role of young Filipinos in nation-building, guarantees the protection of the youth's welfare. But the government continues to implement policies which hamper not only

the progress of society but also the realization of the full potential of the youth.

- A bright future for today's youth is no longer possible under a regime which accepts and propagates the cardinal principles of the World Trade Organization: liberalization, deregulation and privatization. Never has there been a government so callous in glorifying the WTO-sponsored programs of globalization even if there is an overwhelming evidence to show how these policies are destroying the education, employment and culture of the nation.

Being in the realm of everyday changes and challenges, Filipino youth evolved from:

- Being traditional into practical minded especially to work ethics.
- Modernized through its ability to speak English, then challenged to be back on learning the mother native tongue.
- Exposed to social realities, forced to not just gain knowledge but be part of the whole changing process.

Globalization and its components

According to Globalization 101, Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world.

It is a reality that all the people around the world must deal with as it has the good intention of making modern life way much better than the crude way. The process of globalization pour in better chances for development to many states but there are some negative side in this. It mostly affect the youth if left unattended in the right way. Policy makers must always make certain that they take care to what youth needs to turn globalization as an opportunity more than a challenge with strong hold.

III. METHODOLOGY

The criterion regarding the choice to use in the study included all related studies from online journal and articles that have "Filipino youth" and "Globalization" keywords. The goal is to get more than ten studies for much more meaningful metasynthesis that suits the criterion demanded. It seeks to find out how Filipino youth attain betterment in globalization despite its challenges.

Each and every data encoded for metasynthesis forms part in the integrative outcome of the whole study.

The following data collection was formed in this manner:

1. Drafting the statement of the problem,

2. Forming sampling through secondary data all gathered from online sources.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1. Objectives of the study regarding Youth and Globalization

Authors of the Study	Objective of the Study
Lanuza, 2007	Aims to explain the phenomenon of retention of Filipino youth traditional and family values in the modern world and at the same time connecting it wider issue of Globalization.
George, 1999	It seeks to explain the youth culture in the context of understanding the future of globalization and religion.
Gidley, 2001	The study aims to define the current challenges of youth recognizing the importance for search of spiritual values.
Batan, 2011	It tries to explore the significance of globalization in the growing up process of Filipino young people compared to other countries. It will also identify the problem of globalization in the Filipino culture.
Herrera, A. & Robias, J. 2010	This exploratory study intends to explore the views of the youth of Baguio on Filipino national identity and nationalism in the age of globalization.
Palatino, 2009	It seeks to define and set the connection of provocative and important insights regarding the effect of free-market economic policies, privatization, and neo-liberal globalization on Filipino youth.
Oreiro, 2014	The paper will look at the history and development of Asian American identity, specifically that of Filipino-Americans including the inferiority of youth and the ways in which it is being formed today.
Cruz G., Laguna E., Raymundo C. (2001)	The paper attempts to do the following: (1) describe the nature of Filipino adolescent lifestyle in terms of mass media consumption, engagement in social behaviors and risk behaviors; (2) describe the familial context of the adolescent as a possible determinant of adolescent lifestyle; (3) determine the correlates of distal, proximal and risk behaviors of the adolescents particularly focusing on the role of family structure, family control variables and parent-adolescent interaction process; and (4) identify the precursor variables to adolescent risk behavior.

Table 2. Research Output on Youth and Globalization

Authors	Research Output on Youth and Globalization
Herrera, A. & Robias, J. 2010	Theme 1: The study found out that that the youth relatively feels very positive on being Filipino. While respondents exhibit a positive personal preferences for things Filipino, these preferences have not yet been lifted to a level of consciousness that would make the manifestation of such personal preferences as expressive of their identity as Filipino, or as charters of national identity. Theme 2: It also appears that ignorance or lack of information on the cultural affinities of ethnic groups and on their membership in the national community is the most problematic area.
Lanuza, 2007	Theme 1: The cumulative effects of the family and religion outweigh the

	<p>onslaught of modernizing and globalizing forces at work within and outside UP Diliman.</p> <p>Theme 2: The influence of the globalizing forces such as mass media intrusion, the introduction of the new information technology, the inroads of mass culture and the consumerist values being fostered by the growing “mall culture” are already being both within the dominant Filipino culture.</p>
Unesco, 2010	<p>Theme 1: There is a real great danger that the Philippines will fail to achieve universal primary education by 2015 given the extreme economic inequalities fuel education inequalities, notably pushing many children out of school into employment.</p>
Batan, 2011	<p>Theme 1: The homogenization of growing up Youth culture</p>
Miranda, 2003	<p>Theme 1: Filipino youth inconsistent relationship with Filipino government and the option of “going abroad”.</p>
Palatino, 2009	<p>Theme 1: Filipino youth face Paradox of education</p> <p>Theme 2: Filipino youth deal with cheap labor</p> <p>Theme 3: Filipino youth challenges cynicism</p> <p>Theme 4: Filipino youth handle dissent</p>
Voice Master, Philippines (2003)	<p>Theme 1: Media and technology are the other big things in their life. TV and radio have the highest reach.</p> <p>Theme 2: Technology is still a function of class, but the Internet Cafes mushrooming in our midst will democratize their availability to the youth. Globalization will happen faster in this generation as the world opens up though media and technology. According to the youth, with the Internet, they can learn about anything.</p>
Oreiro, 2014	<p>Theme 1: This new generation of Filipino-Americans, labeled under the ‘Asian American’ title, would come to embrace their Asian panethnic identity, but not without developing efforts to maintain their uniqueness as Filipino-American.</p> <p>Theme 2: With the increased access to global media, many American-born Filipinos are beginning to further question what type of identity they wish to adopt. This has created what has been described as a type of ‘cultural limbo’ for many Filipino-American youth.</p>
Leon, L. (2004)	<p>Theme 1: Filipino-American youth do not feel connected to the culture of their ancestral homeland, and at the same time they find themselves excluded from the culture and history of their host society. Although parents may push their children to adopt and embrace the American system, culture and norms, Filipino American youth find themselves caught between their parents’ immigrant dreams and the American realities of race and racism”.</p>
Cruz G., Laguna E., Raymundo C. (2001)	<p>Theme 1: The Philippines like the rest of the world is experiencing pervasive socio-economic and cultural transitions brought about by globalization. Continuing modernization, increasing levels of urbanization and industrialization along with the worsening level of poverty in the face of a ballooning debt burden have drastically changed the face of the Filipino society. The impact of such trends cannot be more dramatic than its effect on the Filipino family.</p> <p>Theme 2: Lack of economic opportunities has led to massive movements resulting in some adjustments in family structure. Newly emerging forms of living arrangements have compromised the interests of many particularly the younger members of the family. This is evident in the marked increase in the number of children who are growing up under the care of either solo or surrogate parents.</p> <p>Theme 3: The generally urban ward movement particularly among the young has spelled greater independence for them as early nest leaving</p>

	diminishes parental control and influence on these young people's lives, which may pose undesirable consequences for their behavior. Such changes, along with the rapid development in information technology and the spread of the mass media provide a unique context for Filipino adolescents.
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Table 3. How to Turn Globalization Challenges to Opportunities

Author	How to Turn Globalization Challenges to Opportunities
Lanuza, 2007	The family and religion institutions have spawned new forms of disciplinary mechanisms that now serve as mini pan opticons that keep surveillance to the youth.
Herrera, A. & Robias, J. 2010	The refusal of the majority of the population and especially of dominant groups within the society to confront questions within the society, to confront questions of neo-colonial domination and to gain lessons from the country's historical experiences will most certainly be reflected in the nature and content of national identity formation especially through the schools.
Batan, 2011	The author insisted on the concept of "Cultural Competence" training from the concept given by Hanley J.H which means to work towards cultural competence, looking within for deeper understanding of ourselves and the cultures of the people we serve. To also act on the knowledge, turning understanding into more effective programs and services.
Palatino, 2009	The youth movement is prepared to sustain its earlier victories in opposing some of the WTO policies in education. It can learn from the creative and sustained actions of high school students when they opposed the proposal of the government to impose additional year for unqualified students even though there is no increase in funding for education. The public indignation over the bloated funding of debt service at the expense of social services must be harnessed into one potent force. The government's earlier admission that they failed to regulate fees must be maximized to demand more reforms in tuition collection. Indeed, the future is bleak for Filipino youth because of a government subservient to foreign dictates. But this does not mean the fight is already over. Because the Filipino youth is at the forefront of the battle for a better nation, humane world and a prosperous future.
Oreiro, 2014	However, as individual self-representation continues to grow stronger and new avenues Filipino identity are currently being discovered, I would urge the scholarly community to pay attention to the ongoing phenomena that are affecting Filipino and Filipino-American youth today. While the question of identity is certainly not limited to a single racial or cultural group, it is quite possible that these phenomena may possibly serve as the foundation for discovering a new transnational identity in the coming years.
Cruz G., Laguna E., Raymundo C. (2001)	The Filipino family which serves as the primary social group of the adolescent is showing initial traces of stress, marked by substantial levels of absentee parenting and unstable marital unions. This is largely the result of options taken by parents as they deal with the pressures of a changing environment (such as overseas migration). Such change coupled by the increasing levels of migration by the adolescents have given rise to new forms of living arrangements which have taken youth away from their family environment—a condition that makes them vulnerable to risk behaviors. As family control over the young people recedes in importance during the

	<p>adolescent years, alternative influences, particularly peers and mass media, gain prominence. With the increasing westernization of mass media which threaten traditional values inculcated by the family, its increasing appeal to the young poses serious implications. It is worth noting however, that family values and parental guidance continue to show significant influence in trying to neutralize the effects of media and peers. Particularly, a strong, stable and intact family environment of the adolescents tends to diminish the impact of outside influences on the adolescent.</p> <p>In the face of the growing environmental threats on adolescents, it is thus important to further strengthen the family as a primary refuge for the adolescent. Specifically, fathers who are viewed as heads of the family but functionally distant due to their work outside the home should strive for greater involvement in domestic affairs. As role models for their sons, their presence in the home is necessary.</p>
Voice Master, Philippines (2003)	<p>The Internet is a great tool for building youth empowerment. We can create our own web pages to promote youth participation. Youth can develop international solidarity by participating in online discussions. We can use the Internet to connect with international youth organizations such as Advocates for youth, International Student Activism Alliance, and Global Youth Action Network.</p>

V. DISCUSSION

For the first objective, the overall objectives of authors accumulated are to define, describe, set the connection, identify and explain youth challenges on Globalization. Each and every aim of the authors finely suit the criteria of it falling under the category of Metasynthesis. All the authors are focused in establishing the defining point between youth and globalizations. Most of the concepts have the following keywords: Family Values, Youth Culture, Comparison of Growing Up Process, National Identity, Perception on Global Market and Behavior Patter trends.

For the second objective, different authors with different themes speak of connected Globalization issues effect on Filipino youth. Almost all of these challenges or issues are usually observed in the society given its practical effect in reality. The problems of Filipino youth in this Modern day Globalization era sprouted from the time of Colonial times as the same concepts are still part of the argument such as nationalism, self-identity, media, education and information technology. The influences of those what are usually seen in the practical world pattern on what is moulded in the minds of Filipino youth.

No one could really say that working abroad is right or wrong. No one can set the real parameter if the how far technological innovations cause positive or negative effect to the future of Filipino youth. No one have the power to measure if a Filipino behaviour in the modern time is accepted compared to the traditional thinking in the past. Filipino youth in Globalization can do so much more for

themselves to become equipped if the discretion go beyond thinking the right or wrong into what would rationally give great for the common good.

The considerations for defining who the Filipino youth under Globalization would take too much stream lining along the line given that there are different kinds of Filipino youth. There are rich, middle class, poor and under poverty line Filipino youth in the Philippines. Each and every defined class have different sets of values that they follow, believe and consider. The effect of Globalization for each of them may have difference or sameness so; the challenges need to be contextualized. As such, Filipino youth's challenges under the concept of globalization come out from different perceptions and must be considered in the latter parts of international relations studies as it gives implication to the status quo.

For the last table, despite the criticisms on Filipino youth because of Globalization and vice versa, there are still liberations available for Filipino youth to overcome all these challenges. Having some coping mechanisms in the given problematic schemes would liberate Filipino youth from the bondage of thinking that downside of globalization. There are avenues to showcase the possibilities of having better change rather than considering the victim paradigm on the constant change this world embraces now.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this metasynthesis, common themes on youth's challenges on Globalization has both positive and negative road towards opportunities. The whole process of metasynthesis gave clarification the consistency defined in the materials that are being assed. Filipino youth and globalization has laid down the concepts which are all reliable, cost-conscious, prolific and practical, though very broad if assessed deeply. Each and every objective in the metasynthesis was openly defined by the authors included in the study. The research outputs were enriching – full of explanation to the phenomena. The inclusion criteria procedure to collect data, sample description and methods for data analysis and interpretation were also presented.

In line with concepts of Filipino youth and globalization, the following recommendations are made:

- Traditional influence of Academe. Educators need to be exposed more on the practical and subjective supervision of Filipino youth as changes are rapidly felt or experienced from now and then.
- Strengthening of Barangay based activities for Youth most specifically Out of School Youth and Children such as Pag-Asa Youth Association of the Philippines.
- Further researches for youth empowerment. Deep and narrow research need to be done on Filipino youth's challenges or coping mechanisms for Globalization.

- Youth factor play for policy promulgation. Policy makers and think tanks should include the relevance of Filipino youth.

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About the Author



Adrienne B. Dequina is an experienced Organizational Administration professional, having worked in international humanitarian organization, government agency and academic institutions. Currently, she works as Project Coordinator for Save the Children in Surigao del Sur Province in Mindanao, Philippines. Her degrees include Doctor of Philosophy in Organization Studies, Master in Public Administration major in Organization Studies, and Bachelor of Arts in International Studies major in American Studies.