"BAHAY-TIRAHAN": FACTORS AFFECTING THE BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN LIVING IN MAKESHIFT HOUSES IN TRECE MARTIRES CITY, CAVITE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

BERINIO, TONI ROSE L. *"Bahay-Tirahan":* Factors Affecting the Biopsychosocial Development of Children Living in Makeshift Houses in TreceMartires City, Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis, Bachelor of Science in Social Work, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2016. Adviser: Mr. Jayson B. Omugtong.

The study was conducted from November 2015 to March 2016 in the City of TreceMartires, Cavite to determine the Factors that affect the Biopsychosocial Development of the Children who lives in makeshift houses. Specifically, the study aimed to: 1.) Determine the factors that affect the development of the participants in terms of; biological aspect, psychological aspect and social aspect. 2.) Determine the challenges encountered by the participants as they live in makeshift houses. 3.) Determine their strategies in coping with these challenges. The research was a Qualitative Study. Approval from the City Social Welfare and Development Office of TreceMartires and each of these barangays was sought. After with an interview with the participants, home visitations were conducted to gather pertinent information. There were (5) participants in this study.

The factors that affected the biopsychosocial development of children who lives in makeshift houses in the City of Trece Martires are, in terms of biological aspect; child's food intake, good sleep patterns and family health history. In terms of psychological aspect; child's school behavior, his personality and his coping mechanism with emotions, such as being positive in life. Lastly, in terms of social aspect; child's family closeness, relationship with others and his community involvement. These three components have a great impact to each other in order to understand a total child's functioning.

Likewise, the house condition of a child, which is living in a makeshift houses can affect his development. Since they belong to less fortunate families, they can't afford the proper nutrient requirement. Children with innutritious diet run the risk of growth and developmental problems. With this, children are mostly prone to have diseases, such as; diarrhea, colds and cough. Since they're families have a low income, due to their work as a construction worker, laundry woman, maid and vendor, there is a shortage in foods, clothing, medicine, allowance of the children for school and other expenses. In relation with this, children cannot come to school because their mother also can't afford to give their allowance on the day that they are absent.

On the other hand, children who live in makeshift houses are friendly and sociable, because they can interact easily with their neighborhood with the same situation. There are also challenges encountered by the participants as they live in makeshift house, such as; problem with family, problem with environment, health and sanitation and problem financial and educational.

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INTRODUCTION

Many terms can be used to classify or define individuals and their environments. The sciences have systems for classifying and measuring areas of interests. Likewise, the social work professionals are expected to use empirically validated classifications of behaviour that transcend the biases associated with "common sense" and other forms of "conventional wisdom." It has advocated the use of "Biopsychosocial Approach" in understanding the human behaviour and social environment (Ashford & LeCroy, 2009).

A *BioPsychoSocial Approach* is a view of development as a complex interaction of biological, psychological and social process. Biological processes incorporate the changes within the body associated with the passage of time that alter the body's functions and structures. Psychological process, are those that involve cognition, personality and emotions. The Social processes in development are those that reflect the environment or context and they include indicators that reflect the individual's position within the social structure (Whitbourne, 2001).