MEDIA AS STRESS MANACEMENT TOOL AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS OF CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY = MAIN CAMPUS

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of media as a stress management tool among selected faculty members of Cavite State University- Main Campus. Specifically, it aimed to determine what form of media is mostly used by the faculty members of Cavite State University- Main Campus as tool for stress management; what are the gratifications sought by faculty members on media, and; determine the level of effectiveness of media as a stress management tool.

In this study, media was specified as television, radio, music/songs, movie /film, books, newspaper and magazines and the internet specifically the social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

There were no particular kind of program on television and radio, music genre, movie variety, as well as kind of books, magazine and newspapers, and there was also no activity on, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram being particularized in this study.

Descriptive research method was used in the study. Mean and standard deviation were used to statistically analyze the gathered data.

The results showed that television, music/songs, movie and facebook are the forms of media often used by the faculty members of Cavite State University- Main Campus as tool for stress management.

Moreover, participants agreed that entertainment, companionship, surveillance and interpretation were seen as gratification sought by the participants from media.

Lastly, the results revealed that media is an effective tool for stress management.

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INTRODUCTION

For the population of Cavite State University- Main Campus that is over twelve thousand, faculty members are particularly vulnerable to occupational problems at several points in their working lives. Due to the large population of the university, the demands from the workforce will surely be constant.

According to Girdano, Dusek and Everly Jr. (2013), work has a qualitative as well as quantitative aspect and both can produce stress. No doubt that work and the relationships among co-workers, superiors and subordinates are always listed as top stressors in just about every survey.

For Hellriegels (1989), as cited in Tamina (2007), if stress becomes too great, performance begins to decline because stress interferes with it.