

EDITOR'S NOTE

The **Aradman Multidisciplinary Research Journal** of the Eastern Visayas State University releases its 2nd volume 1st issue this April of 2022. This is in keeping with its aim to release semiannually research papers that are multidisciplinary in nature and in accordance with the programs offered by the College of Arts and Sciences, namely, social sciences and humanities, literary and artistic forms, economic models, physical sciences thoughts, mathematical and statistical concepts, and physical education courses.

The Eastern Visayas State University is primarily a technological and engineering school for many years now. However, as a higher education institution, there is still a need to emphasize the role of other disciplines in the intellectual and holistic formation of students. The necessity of this journal is anchored on this conception.

This issue has collected research studies and articles from various scholars across the Philippines. The distinctness of one study compared to the others signifies its multidisciplinary nature, thereby catering to readers from numerous intellectual disciplines. The contributors to this issue are established researchers who are respected and experts in their respective areas of academic bailiwick.

Our first article is authored by Dr. Peter Paul E. Elicor of Ateneo De Davao University. As one of the top scholars from the south, he has carved a name for himself by focusing, as his areas of research and publication, on Philosophy of Education, Philosophy of Children, and Indigenous Philosophy. In the paper, "Positionality and Ethics in Doing Research," Dr. Elicor postulates that all research endeavors are partial and incomplete, and one cannot claim absolute connotations. The research topics that a person ventures into depend on the political, economic, or cultural milieu he is in, and the contributions that he makes to the body of knowledge

depend on these angles. In the process of writing our research works, there are ethical questions that arise as to whose advantage or disadvantage that person is writing for. The outcome of one's work must benefit the dominated, or those who have lesser voices in society. Ethically, the responsibility of researchers must not be limited to the output or the paper itself submitted for consideration or publication, but must go beyond it thereby affecting the lives of the marginalized and the oppressed.

The second article titled, "The Story of the Image of the Sto. Niño de Tacloban: Challenges and Concerns," is contributed by Rev. Dr. Ramon Stephen B. Aguilos, a Roman Catholic priest of the Archdiocese of Palo. His expertise covers church history, theology, philosophy, and local history. Dr. Aguilos is also a professor of Church History at the Saint John the Evangelist School of Theology, and has published numerous articles in reputable journals as evidenced on the Google Scholar page. In this research inquiry, Dr. Aguilos contends that historically, the origin of the fiesta of Tacloban City is anchored on two narratives that have been in the consciousness of Taclobanons through the years. One version is founded on a legend or folktale which is the "Balyuan Rites", and the other one is based on a more historical vantage point as narrated by true-blue-blooded locals, which is the June 30 feast day celebration. Despite the thoroughness of the study, it has resulted in more open-ended questions which have become leading points for further inquiries. The original storytellers of these narratives have long been gone, but the evidence available, like the souvenir program regularly published every feast day of the Sto. Niño, has resulted in either true or false narratives. The stories may seem incontrovertible, but there are historical gaps that need to be addressed. In the absence of primary eyewitnesses, secondary pieces of evidence like archival documents and other related themes may lead to erasing obscurities that have shrouded the narratives of the Sto. Niño of Tacloban.

The third article is written by Dr. Glenn G. Pajares of the University of San Jose Recoletos. Dr. Pajares has published numerous papers and is one of the leading researchers of USJR. In this paper titled, “Hermeneutics as an Approach in Teaching and Learning Literature,” Dr. Pajares introduces and stresses the importance of Hermeneutics that teachers in the senior high school and higher education institutions can utilize in teaching and learning literature. Hermeneutics is the science and art of interpretations. Literary works can be easily understood through interpretation of the concepts and texts found in them. In elaborating these concepts, several frameworks are introduced. These are the hermeneutics of Friedrich Schleiermacher, Wilhelm Dilthey, Hans George Gadamer, Paul Ricoeur, and Jacques Derrida. Dr. Pajares explains that frameworks emanating from these philosophers, historians, and sociologists are better approaches to teaching and learning literature.

The fourth paper is authored by Prof. Beljun Enaya of the Visayas State University. His areas of interest include social and political philosophy, logic, and ethics, and with special interest in the philosophy of Jean Paul Sartre. The paper entitled, “Philosophizing from the Farmer’s View: A Preliminary Investigation,” directs its focus on the philosophy of farmers. Prof. Enaya introduces a *philosophy from* method in the completion of this work. Instead of creating a philosophy *for* the farmers, a method which is making a philosophical thought or system for the use of these farmers, Prof. Enaya finds it beneficial and practical if a philosophical perspective of farming is basically drawn from them. For him, this perspective creates a scenario, or a *pamimilosopo*, not from distinguished or established philosophers or philosophical systems, but from the philosophical mindset of these farmers. There is a big difference between the two perspectives, and the author would like to advocate the latter rather than the former.

The fifth research work is authored by Prof. Thea C. Galos of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics of the Eastern Visayas State University, and Enriqueta D. Reston of the School of Education, University of San Carlos, Cebu City. The paper, “Level

of Development and Research Publication Productivity among State University and Colleges Faculty: A Predictive Model,” is a statistical research work on predicting the publication capacity of faculty members among SUCs. The paper investigated and correlated the four domains of research publication productivity, namely: knowledge and intellectual abilities; personal effectiveness; research governance and organization; and engagement, influence, and impact. The study showed that the developed and validated regression model provided a predictive model of research publication productivity with 52.7% explanatory power. This data proved that there are still other areas and factors that these faculty members need to explore and inculcate to have a deeper and defined capacity in research publication.

The sixth paper of this issue is titled, "Race, Racism, and Immigration: A Critical Appraisal of Immigration Policies in the West." It is authored by Dr. Jeffry V. Oca, the country's leading critical theorist, and Dr. Sheldon Ives G. Agaton. Both are from the Eastern Visayas State University, Tacloban City. They argue that historically, human immigration has been going on in many places on the globe. This phenomenon could be attributed to various reasons. To limit the influx of people to places like the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, these countries impose stricter border controls. The authors critically analyze whether or not such imposition can be regarded as racism. This paper argues that this policy of limiting the entrance of immigrants into the borders of these countries is not inherently racist. Instead, it is done on socio-economic grounds.

Sheldon Ives G. Agaton

Editor-in-Chief

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