

Inner Disposition and Social Formation of Junior High School Students towards Corporal Works of Mercy

Richard M. Oco¹, Mary Issa Grace B. Florendo², Erlinda A. Quirap³

richard.oco[at]deped.gov.ph

maryissagrace.florendo[at]deped.gov.ph

caelquirap[at]gmail.com

Abstract: *This study aimed to investigate and explore the impact of inner disposition and social formation towards students' corporal works of mercy. A total of 320 selected junior high school students participated in this study. To facilitate such concern, Survey questionnaire was used to gather data and information. Unstructured Interview to the respondents were done by the researcher to validate the gathered data. Mean, Percentage, Standard Deviation and Spearman Rho Correlation were the statistical tools used in this research. The results showed that the respondents' inner disposition was at high level. Level of social formation was at very high level with school formation being rated higher level compared to family influence. Level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy was rated high with feeding the hungry at very high level. Significant positive correlations were established between inner disposition and level of social formation towards level of willingness to perform corporal works of mercy. The respondents felt that serving others and volunteering promotes positive outlook towards others and in the future endeavors. The respondents believe that inner disposition and experience of formation has significant impact towards their willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. The respondents were fully oriented regarding the necessary standard corporal works of mercy but finds school activities about it were minimal in terms of applying what they learn. Thus, school and home are intertwined in developing one's personality.*

Keywords: Inner Disposition, Social formation, Corporal Works of Mercy

1. Introduction

One of the Christian and civic responsibilities that must be done by young individuals is their concern towards the welfare of their neighbors in terms of bodily needs (food, water, clothes, etc.). Helping those in need comes in various ways, but the most concrete way it is expressed have been clearly accentuated by the Catholic Church in terms of the virtue of mercy revealed by Jesus Christ (CFC 972).

Important theoretical contributions to our understanding of this study are the theories of Freud, Watson, Herzberg and Maslow. Freud's psychoanalytic theory stated that personality has three components that are dynamic and interacts with each other to influence individual's behavior and personality. The critical part on the development of these components is that it happens as the child develops. Thus, interactions with family and friends and exposure to environment like home and school is very important (Cherry, 2019).

Furthermore, Watson's behaviorism theory suggests that all behavior is learned from the environment. He also believed that it's the relationship of stimulus and response actions. The stimulus are the activities and influences from the environment while the response is the individual's actions towards it. When an individual is exposed to positive things and actions that individual will also do the same. But when individual is also exposed to violence and negativity it is most likely that he will also embrace it (McLeod, 2017).

Meanwhile, Herzberg's two factor theory of motivation stated that humans are not contented with the satisfaction of lower-order needs at work but look for the delectation of higher-level internal needs as to achievement, recognition,

responsibility, advancement, and the nature of the work itself. Herzberg concluded that job characteristics related to what an individual does satisfy one's needs on achievement, competency, status, personal worth, and self-realization, thus making him happy and satisfied (Kuijk, 2018).

Furthermore, Maslow's theory on hierarchy of needs which is usually represented by a pyramid includes: Biological and Physiological needs, Safety needs, Belongingness and Love needs, Esteem needs, and Self-Actualization needs. Maslow's theory infers that the fundamental level of needs should be achieved before the person will strongly desire for higher order level of needs (Cherry, 2020).

As a public secondary school teacher, the researchers chose this study believing that continuous commitment to the teaching profession begets contentment. The selected variables in this study are inner disposition, social formation that relates to family formation and school formation.

Family formation can also be a factor of individual's practice of the corporal works of mercy. Family is considered the basic unit of society. A child's development in terms of behavior is influenced by the family as they are the individuals that interacts the child during the stage of development. Most importantly, family provides the basic skills and knowledge that the child acquires before going to school. Every individual is unique therefore every family has also its own unique way that contributes critical influence to the child's development.

In short, it is through the acquisition of learning within circle of the family and parenting experiences, that the child develops socially and psychologically (Vaz & Relvas as cited

by Rodrigues et al, 2012). The reality of family interactions can help the child to prepare himself/herself for the reality outside the family (Jackson & Leonetti as cited by Rodrigues et al, 2012).

Another contributing factor is the school formation. The school serves as the child's second home and what was learned at home will be reinforced at school with ideas and information that are ideal not just at home but even to the environment that the child is revolving and learning. Therefore, the schools must provide programs, activities and avenues that promotes positive behavior that will lead the child in doing corporal works of mercy.

The primary objective of this study was to determine correlates of inner disposition and social formation to the level willingness of respondents to practice corporal works of mercy. Specifically, it sought to answer these questions: What is the respondents' level of inner disposition? What is the level of social formation among respondents in terms of: Family Formation and School Formation, What is the level of willingness of selected respondents to practice corporal works of mercy in terms of: Feeding the hungry, Giving drink to the thirsty, Clothing the naked, Taking good care of the sick and Comforting the bereaved family of the dead. Is there a relationship between the respondents' level of inner disposition and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy? Is there a relationship between the respondents' level of social formation and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy?

2. Methodology

The researchers utilized the descriptive method with set of questionnaires answered by the respondents. The data gathered in the questionnaire were used to answer the research problems in this study. A personal unstructured interview was also conducted by the researchers to confirm the data from the questionnaire.

The respondents of this study are the selected 320 respondents. Due to the existing presence of Covid 19 pandemic that prohibits the children aged 20 and below to go out from their home and roam around, the 320 selected respondents were carefully selected with regards to their access to the internet and availability of internet connections in their area as the questionnaires were send via email as well as their responses to it as well as their unstructured interviews were done via Facebook and Google applications.

The instrument used to gather the data and information of this study was adapted standard corporal works of mercy questionnaires from Mariam Bundukin, Claudia Rodrigues and Latashia Joseph.

The first part of the questionnaire was the level of willingness to perform corporal works of mercy. This was subdivided into 5 with each containing 10 indicators namely: Feeding the hungry, Giving drink to the thirsty, Clothing the naked, Taking good care of the sick and Comforting the bereaved family. The second part of the instrument was on the level of inner disposition with 10 indicators. Then the last part was on social formation with subdivision: family for-

mation and school formation each containing 10 indicators as well.

The researchers conducted a pilot study of the willingness to perform corporal works of mercy, level of inner disposition and social formation Questionnaire' in one of the junior high schools in Alubijid District in Misamis Oriental. After conducting the pilot test, the data gathered were subjected to Cronbach's Alpha test to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. The result was an alpha of 0.855 for level of willingness to perform corporal works of mercy, an alpha of 0.899 for inner disposition and an alpha of 0.944 for social formation which all means that the survey questionnaire has consistency and is a reliable instrument.

In addition, three specialists composed of a guidance counselor, a master teacher and an experienced University Professor with high educational attainment and qualifications have evaluated and certified the said questionnaire's validity.

Through a written request, the researcher asked permission from the school district supervisor and principal in conducting the research study and in gathering the data. Upon approval, the researcher proceeded to the researcher floated and retrieved the accomplished questionnaires via emails.

Upon getting and organizing the data the researcher then proceeded with the unstructured interview among the selected students for data confirmations and insights. The participants of this study were asked to join voluntarily and that they were informed about the whole content of the research as well as the purpose and contents of the questionnaires. The researcher assured the participants that data gathered and details taken from them were held with utmost confidentiality for privacy, safety and ethics concerns.

The statistical tool used to analyze the data gathered to answer the problems stated for this study were mean, standard deviation and Spearman Rho Correlation Coefficient. The quantitative data was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

3. Results and discussions

Problem 1. What is the level of respondents' inner disposition?

Table 1: Respondent's Level of Inner Disposition

Indicator	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) I feel a deep sense of responsibility for reducing pain and suffering in the world.	3.87	1.20	High
2) The needy have to take care of themselves; helping them is a waste of my time and resources.	3.07	1.33	Average
3) Meeting the needs of others provides a sense of purpose in my life.	4.07	1.18	High
4) My prayers focus on discovering God's will more than expressing my needs.	4.87	1.06	Very High
5) I have problems enough of my own I could not think of others' needs.	4.07	1.38	High
6) Helping others makes me feel	4.07	1.28	High

happy.			
7) I feel a deep sense of empathy (feeling what the other is going through) for others.	3.60	0.95	High
8) I feel guilty whenever I don't help someone who is in need.	4.40	0.80	Very High
9) I make myself available for service when needed.	4.53	1.14	Very High
10) The examples of Jesus Christ inspire me to help the ones in need.	4.80	1.42	Very high
Overall Mean	4.14	1.17	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 1 in the next page presents the respondent's level of inner disposition. It garnered an overall mean of 4.14 and sd of 1.17 equivalent to high level. Among the ten indicators, 4 out of 10 or 40% were rated very high, 5 out of 10 or 50% of the indicators were rated high while 1 out of 10 or 10% was rated average. This data implies that the overall level of respondent's inner disposition is high.

Indicators: My prayers focus on discovering God's will more than expressing my needs, I feel guilty whenever I don't help someone who is in need, I feel guilty whenever I don't help someone who is in need and the examples of Jesus Christ inspire me to help the ones in need were the 4 indicators that were rated very high.

This data implies that the respondents believed and were inspired by the existence of God and that they were willing to do for the others. Per interview the respondents disclosed that helping someone provides a different sense of gratification.

These findings align with the study of Bundukin (2017) who revealed that the participants experience the joy of serving with Jesus Christ as their inspiration, and they have a sense of guilt whenever they fail to help. Koessel (2011) found out that spirituality and personality in doing good things has significant relationship in various ways.

Problem 2. What is the level of social formation among respondents in terms of:

2.1 Family formation

Table 2 presents the data on respondent's level of social formation through family formation. It registered an overall mean of 4.09 and sd of 1.07 equivalent to high level. Among the indicators, 5 out of 10 or 50% were rated very high, 4 out of 10 or 40% were rated high and 1 out of 10 or 10% were rated average. This data implies that the student's level of experience of formation through family influence was high.

Indicators: My parents praise me whenever I help someone in need, My siblings and I were taught by our parents to help each other in times of need, At home, we were taught not to waste money and food, My parents ask me to help in sorting out-grown clothes to be given away to those who needed it most and When I was a child, I was taught by my parents

and siblings to share my toys or snacks with others were the indicators rated with very high level.

Table 2: Respondents' Social Formation on Family Formation

Indicator	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) My parents usually hand me a money to give it to the beggar (s).	2.67	1.01	Average
2) My parents praise me whenever I help someone in need.	4.40	1.54	Very high
3) I see my parents helping others, giving to charity, or donating items to the needy.	3.71	1.18	High
4) My siblings and I were taught by our parents to help each other in times of need.	4.86	1.12	Very high
5) Every time my parents reach out to others or give their services, they bring me along.	3.67	1.19	High
6) At home, we were taught not to waste money and food.	4.80	1.04	Very high
7) My parents ask me to help in sorting out-grown clothes to be given away to those who needed it most.	4.53	1.02	Very High
8) My family spend time visiting sick relatives or friends.	3.87	0.61	High
9) Whenever there are calamities, our family usually give away clothes, water or foods.	3.67	1.19	High
10) When I was a child, I was taught by my parents and siblings to share my toys or snacks with others.	4.80	0.83	Very High
Overall Mean	4.09	1.07	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

This data implies that learnings on doing good things like saving food and sharing food and snacks to others must be taught at home while the child is young. Per interview, the respondents revealed that doing it outside their homes is no longer difficult as they already learn it at home.

These findings are in consonance with the study of Bundukin (2017) who stated that truly, the family who is the primary molders of the young influence them to help the needy because they have established a platform of good training in terms of reaching out to others. Parents do not usually hand them money to give it to the beggars that may mean that that the parents train them to reach out to the needy from their allowance so they may be given the opportunity to make a sacrifice for others' welfare.

Moreover, Rodrigues et al (2012) revealed that the impact of family influence on the child's behavior or personality is great. Valeeva (2016) also stressed that family values and activities are interrelated with the child's foundation to make valuable and meaningful things and activities.

Table 3 presents the data on respondent's level of social formation through school. It registered an overall mean of 4.50 and sd of 1.12 equivalent to very high level. There were 8 out of 10 or 80% of the indicators were rated very high while 2 out of 10 were rated high. This data implies that

student's experience of level of formation through school was very high.

Only the indicators: In my present school, I am encouraged to volunteer in school programs or activities that help people in need and In our program we are encouraged to participate in Community Extension Services were rated high. This data implies that in terms of concepts and lessons the school provides the needed information but in terms of applications like providing programs to put what they learn into practice was somewhat minimal. These findings connects with the study of Bundukin (2017) who inferred that students truly experienced good formation from the school that influences them to serve others and further admitted that students were being helped by the school to form their consciousness in serving others.

Table 3: Respondents' Social Formation through School

Indicator	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) The school teachers respond compassionately to the needs of the students.	4.80	0.97	Very High
2) In my present school, I am encouraged to volunteer in school programs or activities that help people in need.	3.40	0.95	High
3) In our program we are encouraged to participate in Community Extension Services.	3.93	1.18	High
4) The school has taught me to serve the needy.	4.46	1.02	Very High
5) The school community help its members who lost their loved ones by giving financial and moral support	4.93	1.23	Very High
6) The school taught me to serve without counting the cost.	4.67	1.13	Very High
7) The school respects the poor / the helpless.	4.90	1.21	Very High
8) The school teachers address the needs of the students.	4.67	1.19	Very High
9) The school taught me to respond compassionately to others.	4.80	1.16	Very High
10) The school gives students the opportunity to serve the needy.	4.47	1.14	Very High
Overall Mean	4.50	1.12	Very High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 4: Overall Experience of Formation

Family Influence	4.09	1.07	High
School Formation	4.50	1.12	Very High
Overall Experience of Formation	4.30	1.10	Very High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 4 presents the data on student's overall experience of formation. It garnered an overall mean of 4.30 with sd of 1.10 equivalent to very high level. School Formation was ranked highest with overall mean of 4.50 and sd of 1.12 equivalent to very high level while family influence registered and overall mean of 4.09 and sd of 1.07 equivalent to high level. This data implies that the school plays an important role in reinforcing what the child learn at home and

that it must also provide avenue for learners to practice what they learn.

Coleen (2015) revealed that putting what you learned into practice or actions allows you to share with others at the same time build confidence in facing adversaries. Moreover, Forbes (2018) stressed that putting what you learn into action makes it valuable and worth remembering for if you don't put what you learn into action it will just go to waste and eventually you will forget it.

Problem 3. What is the level of willingness of selected respondents to practice corporal works of mercy in terms of:

- 3.1 Feeding the hungry
- 3.2 Giving drink to the thirsty
- 3.3 Clothing the naked
- 3.4 Taking good care of the sick
- 3.5 Comforting the bereaved family of the dead

Table 5: Willingness to Practice Corporal Works of Mercy

Type of Corporal Works of Mercy	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Feed the hungry	4.20	1.24	Very High
Give drink to the thirsty	3.91	1.39	High
Clothing for the naked	3.59	1.33	High
Taking good care of the sick	3.86	1.28	High
Comforting the bereaved family	3.87	1.13	High
Overall Corporal Works of Mercy	3.89	1.27	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 5 presents the student's overall willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. It registered an overall mean of 3.89 and sd of 1.27 equivalent to high level of willingness to practice. Among the 5 main indicators of corporal works of mercy, Feed the hungry was rated the highest with the overall mean of 4.20 and sd of 1.24 equivalent to very high level of willingness to practice. It was closely followed by the indicator give drink to the thirsty with an overall mean of 3.91 and sd of 1.39 equivalent to high willingness to practice.

This data implies that among the corporal works of mercy under this study it was giving food and drinks were the things that the respondents were willing to do and share. During the interview the respondents revealed that aside from food and water are the main basic needs this are also things that they have with them so it's easy for them to share it to the needy. The respondents further revealed that doing corporal works of mercy makes them feel happy, satisfied and fulfilled. Bundukin (2017) shared that majority of the participants claim that they feel, happy/glad and fulfilled/contented. In contrast, the participants who fail to do CWM admitted that they feel guilty and sorry.

Table 6: Willingness to Practice CWM: Feed the Hungry

Feed the hungry	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) Make sandwiches or food packs and give them out to the homeless or needy.	3.93	1.18	High
2) Take a friend out to a meal or snack, your treat.	4.00	0.73	High
3) Volunteer for food donation activity	3.53	1.49	High

4) Organize food donation activity	3.87	1.45	High
5) Prepare a meal to someone who is seriously ill	4.00	1.46	High
6) Lookout for the proper nutrition of your love ones	4.47	1.45	Very High
7) Educate yourself about world hunger	4.13	1.40	High
8) Avoid wasting of food	4.80	1.03	Very High
9) Share your meals with others	4.70	1.04	Very High
10) Save food from your meals and give it to others	4.60	1.20	Very High
Overall Mean	4.20	1.24	Very High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 6 presents the student’s level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy through feeding the hungry. It registered an overall mean of 4.20 and sd of 1.24 equivalent to very high level of willingness. There were 4 out of 10 or 40% of the indicators were rated very high level of willingness while 6 out of 10 or 60% of the indicators were rated with high level of willingness. Indicators: Lookout for the proper nutrition of your love ones, Share your meals with others, Avoid wasting of food and Save food from your meals and give it to others were the rated with very high willingness to practice.

This implies that the respondents were aware of the importance of saving and not wasting food as there are other individuals that were not as blessed as them and that they were willing to practice sharing it. Per interview the respondents disclosed that they were taught on the importance of saving food and that they should never waste it as they can share it to others. These findings are in consonance with Leavitt (2020) who stated that food conservation and sharing with others improves way of living and builds deeper appreciation with food.

Table 7 presents student’s level of willingness tom practice corporal works of mercy through giving drink to the thirsty. It registered an overall mean of 3.91 and sd of 1.39 equivalent to high level of willingness. There were 4 out of 10 or 40% of the indicators that were rated very high, 3 out of 10 or 30% of the indicators were rated high level while 2 out of 10 or 20% were rated with average level. This data implies that the level of willingness among students to perform CWM in terms of giving drink to the thirsty was high.

Indicators: Give water bottles to the needy, Educate yourself about water conservation and protection, Avoid wasting of water and Save water for others were rated with very high level of willingness. The respondents admitted that they were able to learn the importance of water towards life and that it’s the cheapest to share specially that it is abundant basic needs for us to find and have. This aligns with Wires (2018) who stated that water is life therefore it should be shared regardless of who and what we are in the community.

Table 7: Willingness to Practice CWM: Give drink to the Thirsty

Give drink to the thirsty	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) Give water bottles to the needy	4.53	1.54	Very High
2) Donate money to improve	3.67	1.53	High

water supply for others			
3) Pay for the coffee or drinks of a person	3.67	1.01	High
4) Take a cold glass of water to a neighbor doing work.	3.13	1.26	Average
5) Participate in charity works for providing water supply	3.47	1.67	High
6) Organize charity works for providing water supply	3.33	1.57	Average
7) Donate to buy milk for a baby	3.33	1.29	Average
8) Educate yourself about water conservation and protection	4.33	1.70	Very High
9) Avoid wasting of water	4.67	1.25	Very High
10) Save water for others	4.93	1.12	Very High
Overall Mean	3.91	1.39	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 8 presents the student’s level of willingness to practices corporal works of mercy through giving clothing for the naked. It registered an overall mean of 3.59 and sd of 1.33 equivalent to high level of willingness.

This data implies that the student’s level of willingness to practice CWM through giving clothes to the naked was high. Only 1 out of 10 indicators or 10% was rated very high while 6 out of 10 or 60% of the indicators were rated with high level of willingness and 1 out of 10 or 10% of the indicators were rated with average level of willingness. Indicator Go through your drawer and give away good condition clothes that you don’t need was the only indicator that received an average mean of 4.33 and sd of 1.39 equivalent to very high level of willingness to practice.

Table 8: Willingness to Practice CWM: Clothing the Naked

Clothing for the naked	Mean	SD	Interpretation
1) Go through your drawer and give away good condition clothes that you don’t need.	4.33	1.39	Very High
2) Organize a clothing donation campaign	3.73	1.28	High
3) Participate in a clothing donation campaign	3.47	1.25	High
4) Go through your drawer and give away good condition shoes that you don’t need.	3.73	0.99	High
5) Sew or buy baby blankets for your local pregnancy center	3.13	1.35	Average
6) participate in programs that provide towels and linens for hospitals in distressed areas	3.27	1.38	Average
7) Participate in programs that provides clothes for typhoon victims	3.60	1.45	High
8) Lend or give your jacket or blanket to a person experiencing cold	3.20	1.42	Average
9) Organize programs that provides clothes for typhoon victims	3.87	1.40	High
10) Encourage others to donate good condition clothes or shoes	3.60	1.40	High
Overall Mean	3.59	1.33	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

During the interview the respondents admitted that sharing clothes is still quite challenging as they are still studying and that they don't have enough money to buy extra clothes. Hairston (2018) reiterated that sharing something valuable from you like clothes is hard but it can also provide opportunity to better the life or living condition of the recipient.

Table 9 presents the student's level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy through taking good care of the sick. It garnered an overall mean of 3.86 and sd of 1.28 equivalent to high level of willingness. Out of the 10 indicators there were 3 or 30% that were rated very high level of willingness, 5 out of 10 or 50% of the indicators were rated with high level and 2 out of 10 or 20% of the indicators were rated average level of willingness. This data implies that the student's level of willingness to practice CWM in terms of taking good care of the sick is very high.

Table 9: Willingness to practice CWM: Taking care of the Sick

<i>Taking good care of the sick</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
1) Spend quality time with those who are sick	3.87	1.20	High
2) Take time to make call or send text/email to someone who is sick	4.33	1.07	Very High
3) Cook and deliver meals for the sick	3.93	1.40	High
4) Volunteer at a hospital or health center	2.80	1.16	Average
5) Visit a seriously or terminally ill member of your family or friends	4.67	0.78	Very High
6) Volunteer to drive patients for medical appointments	3.40	1.58	High
7) Assist those caregivers for family members	4.07	1.73	High
8) Assist as caregiver to someone who is sick	3.87	1.54	High
9) Take care of a sick family member	4.82	0.73	Very High
10) Volunteer for a medical mission	2.80	1.66	Average
Overall Mean	3.86	1.28	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Indicators: Take time to make call or send text/email to someone who is sick, Visit a seriously or terminally ill member of your family or friends and Take care of a sick family member were rated with very high level of willingness to practice. Unstructured interview revealed that although the respondents were allowed to take care of the sick and that they are willing to do it, most of their parents or guardians does not allow them to do full responsibility as sometimes there are illness that requires care and monitoring of much older individuals. Merrill as cited by Bundukin (2017) stressed that apart from taking medicine the care and comfort given from the family members, relatives or friends can be of great help to one's recovery.

Table 10: Willingness to Practice CWM: Comforting the Bereaved family

<i>Comforting the bereaved family</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
1) Attend the wake or funerals of	4.20	0.90	Very High

those you knew			
2) Help a widow/widower in need with work or errands	3.47	1.08	High
3) Donate food for the funeral	3.07	1.28	Average
4) Visit the cemetery and pray for the dead	4.70	0.89	Very High
5) Pray for the lives lost due to abortion	4.07	1.38	High
6) Spend time with widows and widowers	3.33	1.13	Average
7) Send message of condolences to families of those who have died	4.60	1.30	Very High
8) Take friends and relatives to visit the cemetery	4.00	0.63	High
9) Offer prayers for those with terminal illness and those who died	3.80	1.22	High
10) Support organizations that offer free burials to those who cannot afford	3.47	1.49	High
Overall Mean	3.87	1.13	High

Mean range is 1.0-1.80, 1.81-2.60, 2.61-3.40, 3.41-4.20, 4.21-5.0

Table 10 presents the student's level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy through comforting the bereaved family. It registered an overall mean of 3.87 and sd of 1.13 equivalent to high level of willingness to practice.

Three out of 10 or 30% of the indicators were rated with very high level of willingness to practice, 5 out of 10 or 50% of the indicators were rated with high level of willingness to practice and 2 out of 10 or 20% were rated with average level of willingness. This data implies that the student's level of willingness to practice CWM in terms of comforting the bereaved family is of high level.

Indicators: Attend the wake or funerals of those you knew, Visit the cemetery and pray for the dead and Send message of condolences to families of those who have died were the indicators that were rated with very high level of willingness to practice.

Per interview, the respondents agreed that losing one of your love ones is very painful and that it can be eased through supports and encouragement from friends and relatives. Visiting the cemetery is already part of the Philippine culture so performing it is not that difficult. However, these findings contradicted with that of Bundukin (2017) who revealed that students have problems of their own that they cannot comfort their friend who have lost their loved ones.

Problem 4: Is there a relationship between the selected respondents' level of inner disposition and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy?

Table 11 presents the correlates of spirituality and willingness to practice civil works of mercy. Spirituality and variables under corporal works of mercy like: Feeding the hungry, Giving drink to the thirsty, Clothing the naked, taking good care of the sick and comforting the bereaved family of the dead registered positive significant correlation value ranging from low to high correlations. The computed r values were higher than the r tabular values at 0.05 and 0.01

level of correlations respectively.

Table 11: Correlates of Inner Disposition and CWM

Variables	r-value	p-value	Interpretation	Test of Significance
Feed the Hungry	0.340**	0.504	Low	Significant
Give drink	0.261**	0.658	Very Low	Significant
Clothing	0.432**	0.905	Moderate	Significant
Taking Care	0.465**	0.184	Low	Significant
Comforting	0.803**	0.826	High	Significant

*significant at 0.05 level (0.197) **significant at 0.01 level (0.257)

This data implies that spirituality or inner disposition has positive impact on the respondent’s willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. As part of the teachings in Christian religion, the respondents know and values the importance to sharing your blessing and volunteering for a good cause to help others. Part of the Filipino culture solidifies this which is the bayanihan spirit wherein neighbors would help each other in terms of needs and crisis. Ang as cited by Valeeva (2016) revealed that the bayanihan spirit is still very alive not just among Filipinos but even with other races in their own ways and means of expressing and doing it. Meanwhile, Okun et al (2014) stressed that religiosity and spirituality have positive significant impact on person’s willingness to volunteer in doing good things.

Problem 5: Is there a relationship between the selected students’ level of social formation and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy?

Table 12 presents correlation between level of experience through family influence towards willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. It registered significant positive correlation values ranging from low to moderate positive correlations.

Table 12: Social formation on Family Formation and CWM

Variables	r-value	p-value	Interpretation	Test of Significance
Feed the Hungry	0.581**	0.873	Moderate	Significant
Give drink	0.469**	0.171	Low	Significant
Clothing	0.319**	0.716	Low	Significant
Taking Care	0.659**	0.380	Moderate	Significant
Comforting	0.306**	0.931	Low	Significant

*significant at 0.05 level (0.197) **significant at 0.01 level (0.257)

This data implies that family influence has positive impact on student’s willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. The computed r values were higher than the r tabular values at 0.05 and 0.01 level of correlations respectively. This data implies that family influence has positive impact towards student’s willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. Family being recognized as the basic unit of our society plays a vital role on the formation of positive values of a child as it acquires its foundation of skills and learning within the family.

Furthermore, family does not only mean the biological aspect but it can also be from someone very dear and close to you. These findings were in consonance with that of Ross (2020) who revealed that family is not just your siblings,

parents, and relatives but even to those whom you share common goals and activities in life. Moreover, Perks (2015) study revealed that parental or family volunteering activity has great influence on the child’s volunteerism attitude as it gets older.

Table 13 presents the correlates of experience of formation through school formation and willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. It registered positive correlations ranging from high to very high level of willingness. The computed r values were higher than the r tabular values at 0.05 and 0.01 level of correlations respectively.

Table 13: Social formation on School Formation and CWM

Variables	r-value	p-value	Interpretation	Test of Significance
Feed the Hungry	0.897**	0.400	High	Significant
Give drink	0.820**	0.987	Very High	Significant
Clothing	0.495**	0.982	Low	Significant
Care	0.704**	0.278	High	Significant
Comforting	0.731**	0.157	High	Significant

*significant at 0.05 level (0.197) **significant at 0.01 level (0.257)

This data implies that school formation has positive impact towards student’s willingness to practice corporal works of mercy. The school being considered as the child’s second home must re-enforce the learnings and values gained at home and even correct the negative ones.

Schools should provide various teachings that will enhance student’s learning and willingness to practice corporal works of mercy specially that as the child starts to go to school most of the time are being spent at school to study and learn. Swindell (2018) stated that volunteering in school activities promotes positive impact on one’s well-being both in the aspect of mental and health. Nievar (2012) also disclosed that existing research showed that doing volunteer works like CWM helps strengthen relationships, develop interpersonal skills and even helps the person in overcoming life challenges whether within family or personal aspects.

4. Conclusions

The study was undertaken to determine the level of inner disposition and level of social formation and its impact on student’s willingness to practice corporal works of mercy of the selected respondents.

Specifically, the following problems were dealt with in this study:

- a) What is the level of inner disposition among selected respondents?
- b) What is the level of social formation among selected respondents based on family formation and school formation?
- c) What is the level of willingness of selected respondents to practice corporal works of mercy?
- d) What is the level of willingness of selected high school students to practice corporal works of mercy in terms of: Feeding the hungry, Giving drink to the thirsty, Clothing the naked, taking good care of the sick and comforting the bereaved family of the dead?

- e) Is there a relationship between the selected students' level of spirituality and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy?
- f) Is there a relationship between the selected students' level of experience formation and level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy?

The respondents of the study consisted of 100 selected students from Alubijid National Comprehensive High School. Descriptive method of research was utilized in this study using survey questionnaires in gathering data and information. Unstructured interviews were also conducted by the researcher.

The first part of the survey questionnaire was about the inner disposition. The second part was on: experience of formation dealing with family influence and school formation. And the third part was on willingness to practice corporal works of mercy dealing with: Feeding the hungry, Giving drink to the thirsty, Clothing the naked, taking good care of the sick and comforting the bereaved family of the dead.

The questionnaires were administered personally by the researcher through emails as going out of respondents from their residence is still limited due to health and quarantine protocols observed and implemented because of the pandemic. All questionnaires were coded and stored in the computer for easy access and manipulation. Computer software was utilized to solve for frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Spearman Rho Correlation Coefficient.

The gathered data disclosed the following results:

The level of inner disposition among selected students were at "high".

Overall level of experience of formation was very high wherein level of school formation registered very high level compared to family influence at high level.

Overall level of willingness to practice corporal works of mercy was high with feeding the hungry at very high level while the rest were at high level.

Significant positive correlations were registered between inner disposition and level of experience of formation towards corporal works of mercy.

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

The students felt that serving others and volunteering promotes positive outlook towards others and in the future endeavors. The respondents believe that inner disposition and experience of formation has significant impact towards their willingness to practice corporal works of mercy.

The respondents were fully oriented regarding the necessary standard corporal works of mercy but finds school activities about it were minimal in terms of applying what they learn. Thus, school and home are intertwined in developing one's personality.

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