



# Perception of Filipino Parents on the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and Its Impact to Country's Disaster Preparedness

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**Abstract**— This study identified the perception of Filipino parents on the implementation of the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its impact on the country's disaster preparedness. A quantitative approach and correlational design were utilized in the study. This approach and design are appropriate for the study's objective to forecast variables related to the perception of the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the impact on the country's preparedness for disaster of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The data for this study was gathered from parents in the City of Manila. The study found that most respondents were female and aged above 55, with high school graduates being the largest group. Nearly half had other jobs, with a low monthly income between ₱9,100 to ₱18,200. Most chose yes due to their involvement in CAT, ROTC, or the military. Most respondents perceive a positive effect on their well-being from their experience with the mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps role, agreeing that it impacts a country's disaster preparedness. Parents' perception of the mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps is influenced by their experiences with CAT, ROTC, or the military.

Demographic profiles of respondents show no significant differences, except for those who have had negative experiences. Parents' opinions on mandatory ROTC and its role are significantly related. The researchers suggest that this study can provide parents with informative insights to shape their own opinions on the subject. Citizens can refer to it to decide if they support mandatory ROTC implementation as a patriotic measure or perceive it as militarization. It provides useful ideas for forming their opinions on the amendment. As the intended group, they will be notified about potential military training and services.

The government should consider parents' ideas for ROTC members. This study will identify factors influencing parents' decisions on the proposed plan for their kids. It will help the government understand reasons behind the delay in implementing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, aiding informed decision-making. ROTC is mandatory for all students and serves as a resource for CHED officials to assess students' readiness and familiarity with the program. Future researchers lacking data on how ROTC impacts disaster response recommend conducting a similar study to foster development. This study can also be used as a data source for future studies.

**Keywords**— Disaster Preparedness, Military, Perception of Filipino Parents, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.



## I. INTRODUCTION

This study is intended to determine the perception of Filipino parents on the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and also its possible impact on the country's disaster preparedness. Mandatory military service (also known as conscription or the draft) remained widespread in the developed world after World War II. However, as most countries in North America and Europe moved to specialized militaries, conscription has considerably dropped. Despite a decline in the use of conscription over the last decades, it is still in use in some highly developed economies (Tarabar & Hall, 2016). However, globally, 94 of the 179 countries for which data is available are still conscript (Galiani et al., 2011). Philippine conscription was introduced at several points in the country's history. As of 2022, the Philippines has no military conscription, and military service is entirely voluntary, as provided in the 1987 Constitution. However, there have been calls for mandatory conscription by Vice President Sara Duterte, along with several Senators pushing for a bill to introduce mandatory Reserve officers' Training Corps enrolment. The first institutionalized government response to disaster relief and preparedness occurred during the time of Marcos. Executive Order 1566 established the National Disaster Coordination Council under the Office of the President as the highest decision-making body for natural disaster response. Twenty years later, the decentralization movement has conquered the country. In 1991, the task of disaster management and disaster preparedness was delegated to the lowest level of government in the Philippines, the Local Government Office of Autonomy. The National Disaster Coordination Council was still an office under the president, but its powers were significantly reduced in the years following the decentralization move. By 2009, nearly 40 years after the Marcos-era statute, the National Disaster Coordination Council was finally updated and replaced by Republic Act 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. Moreover, through a consortium of disaster management plans, the NDRRMC mentioned above was born (Lin, 2017). The three government agencies charged with ensuring national security said calling for the return of the mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) would only help young people and agreed not only to benefit young people but also to prepare for disasters and instill discipline and patriotism. General Valeriano de Leon, chief of operations for the Philippine National Police, said it was an act of patriotism to prepare the country for any threat to its sovereignty. President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. has called on high school students to mandate his ROTC and his NTSP. "The goal is to encourage, train, organize, and mobilize students for national defense readiness, including disaster preparedness and capacity building for risk-related situations," he added. "The ROTC is part of the AFP's reserve force development program "It instills discipline and physical qualities in the individual and protects people and nations from all threats, natural or man-made," Col. Medel Aguilar, acting spokesman for the AFP, said (Cueto, 2022).

Hence, the researchers embarked on this study to investigate the perception of Filipino parents towards the proposed Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This study would also determine the potential influence of the proposed program on the nation's catastrophe readiness.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 History of Reserve Officers' Training Corps



According to Castillo (2022), Filipino conscription began during the Spanish colonial period. The Spanish Empire deployed Filipinos as auxiliary forces in both domestic peacekeeping and security and overseas missions. The Spaniards praised the Filipinos for being outstanding soldiers. Approximately 17,000 native Filipino troops served the Spanish forces near the conclusion of the Spanish occupation (late 1800s). Sixty percent of these Filipinos worked for the Guardia Civil. Conscription was adopted by the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935, with a 5-and-a-half-month enlistment period. Commonwealth Act No. 1 went into effect in 1939, when President Quezon issued Executive Order No. 207. ROTC became mandatory for all schools and universities throughout the country as a result of this. It was undertaken to fill the Philippines' reserve troops of 400,000 soldiers at the time. However, when President Quezon toured Tokyo in 1939, he said that the Filipinos also could not effectively defend their nation due to the Japanese military's dominance. When Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972, he released similar Presidential Decrees requiring trainees to serve in the emergency military. The first was in 1973, for 12 months. The second occurred in 1974 and lasted 18 months. It is still possible to have compelled military duty today. The Constitution provides in Section 4, Article 2: "The Government may rely upon the citizens to defend the State, and in fulfillment thereof, all individuals may be compelled, under conditions stipulated by law, to specific actions based, military, or civil service." The Executive Order No. 207 of 1939 was canceled by President Ferdinand Marcos, who replaced it with the Executive Order No. 59. The provisions of this Executive Order governing ROTC were to be implemented by all academies, universities, and other institutions having an enrolment of 250 or more male students. The three different types of national service that were demanded of all Filipino citizens were conscription, law enforcement service, as well as civic welfare service. On August 8, 1980, President Marcos further approved Presidential Decree No. 1706, which is frequently referred to as the "National Service Law." The Act Establishing Citizen Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservists (RA 7077) was passed by the Congress in 1991. Sections 38 and 39 of this law require two years of military education (Basic ROTC) for all university students, with an additional two years of ROTC programming (Advance ROTC) optional. The fundamental element of these activities is the belief that Filipinos serve as both citizens and soldiers, acting as moral and physical watchdogs for the democracy in which they live Bantay Publiko (2016). Based on Desilver (2019), several nations around the world, notably Britain and European nations, abolished conscription in the 19th century. In the modern world, some nations continue to practice it, some do not, others just suspended or abolished it, and some are considering reintroducing it. Taking 5 nations with ambiguous status out of the equation, there are 60 nations where conscription is legally permitted and actively enforced, 23 nations where it is legal but not practiced regularly, 85 nations without a conscription-related law, and 23 nations where it is not.

Mandatory conscription, usually referred to as obligatory service, is a legal requirement for people to serve in the military or other capacities, as per ProCon.org (2021). Modern proposals for mandatory service involve young Americans joining the military or participating in civilian enterprises such as educating in low-income areas, providing care to the elderly, or infrastructure maintenance, among other things. Proposals to institute forced service in the United States date back to the 1800s. More recently, between 2003 and 2013, incumbent US Representative Charles Rangel (D-NY) made five failed attempts to enact the Universal National Service Act, which would have forced all Americans between the ages of 18 and 42 to serve in the military or do civilian national



defense service. One required national service is the US military draft, which was established during the Civil War. Despite the fact that all male US residents between the ages of 18 and 25 are required to register with the Military Draft, America has an all-volunteer army. It has not conscripted men into the military since 1973, when around 2.2 million men were drafted during the Vietnam War. Between 1990 and 2013, 24 countries stopped using enlisting, and for a time, only 15 did so, as seen by Beiri (2015). Lithuania and Ukraine have recently started utilizing the draft again, however. This action's justification was quite clear: Russia's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in eastern Ukraine. Discussions on the reinstatement of drafting and the readiness of the armed forces for combat have started in other Eastern European nations as well as in Sweden. Too much conscription is a problem once more in Western Europe, but this time, it is different and distinguished by societal problems. In France, for illustration, some observers bemoaned the absence of the national service, which was discontinued in 2002, and its integrative and didactic role in the aftermath of the attack on the editorial premises of satire magazine "Charlie Hebdo" in January 2015. This viewpoint caused the discussion to go in a different path than it did in Scandinavia or Eastern Europe: a number of well-known politicians supported general community service for both men and women without requiring them to perform military service. As cited in the related literature from Brache (2021), the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is a program that prepares learners to serve as officers in the United States Navy, Army, or Air Force. ROTC originated in 1819 with the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, which is now renowned as Norwich University. The university's mascot is presently the 'cadets,' which is appropriate given that the school allows pupils to incorporate combat training into their education. If an emergency arose that demanded soldiers, the pupils would be willing to serve in the military. Other universities began to adopt this concept, with a surge during the Revolutionary War with the Morrill Act of 1862. The statute established universities on accessible federal land to teach "agricultural and the mechanic arts," with the notion of educating "military tactics" stated in passing. The word ROTC originally appeared in the National Defense Act of 1916, which President Woodrow Wilson signed into law. This statute, in addition to establishing ROTC, concentrated extensively on the National Guard, doubling the number of practices conducted, tripling the amount of training provided per year, and putting payment for these modifications in the control of the federal government.

## ***2.2 Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the Philippines***

The vice presidential candidate for the Uni-Team Electoral Alliance, Sara Duterte-Carpio, declared on January 19, 2022, that she would support the implementation of conscription in the Philippines, based on the most recent Nepomuceno (2022) mayor Sara Duterte-Carpio. An elderly Filipino boy passes away. Filipinos reacted to their victory in the May elections mixedly. She claims to use her position as Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines to speak to Congress and the Senate about requiring military service for all 18-year-olds, not just ROTC., said compulsory military service lasts only a few days or weeks (CNN Philippines, 2022). The Department of Defense (DND) and the Philippine Armed Forces (AFP) backed their claims (DND). AFP spokesperson Colonel Ramon Zagara said, "This proposal is in line with a time when governments face adversity and challenges and is in line with our aspirations to help people build their nations." We welcome the "Conscription only helps build a strong military base and build a strong nation." Furthermore, according to DND Secretary of Defense Delfin



Lorenzana, "DND requires 18-year-old Filipinos to It supports military service and has several advantages. First, the military will have a ready and stable pool of trained reservists to protect the country and conduct HADR (Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief) work. Second, education and self-discipline make them better citizens. Third, they are taught to serve on land. However, due to the limited resources of the state, the expected opposition, and the fact that "we will not stand up and there is little need for large-scale mobilization," a required ROTC is superior to a compulsory military service alternative, he said. The reinstatement of the Reserve Officers Training Corps has been given the incoming president's blessing, based on Pinol (2017). RA 7077, commonly known as the "Citizen Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act," which would make ROTC compulsory, was also the subject of submissions from Defense Secretary Lorenzana. Prior to President Rodrigo Duterte's approval, there will be cabinet meetings and profound discourse and analysis. Through the ROTC program, youth in the Philippines have the opportunity to defend and protect our country. A "mandatory and underfunded program is a time waste for our young individuals (and more likely to result in corruption and abuse again)," according to Dizon (2022), as Dean Ronald Mendoza of ASoG stated. Aside from costs, it jeopardizes the goal of professionalizing the AFP and distinguishes quantity over quality. Furthermore, why pursue mandatory military service if we cannot solve the issues and issues in the ROTC program? Furthermore, it undermines the AFP organization's exclusivity. The government's primary responsibility is to serve and protect the citizens. The government may request that the people defend the state. To that end, all individuals may be required to perform personal military or public service under circumstances prescribed by law. Section 4 states that while state defense is no longer the government's primary responsibility, it may call on the individuals to defend the state. In times of war, the people must protect the state (De Leon, 2011). Even if there is no actual "war" situation, I will use the stipulation as an example. In one study conducted by Suralta (2022), the recent statement by vice-presidential candidate Sara Duterte on mandatory military duty elicited diverse reactions from fans and detractors alike. Those who opposed obligatory training alleged that it was polluted with abuses and bribery. It is the primary cause for the repeal and amendment of the law. Those who advocate its rebirth argue that it is both timely and beneficial to the country since it can promote patriotism, nationalism, and obedience in the next generation. The state may call for the defense of the state, and in order to do so, all individuals may be forced, under the terms of the law, to perform personal military or public service." Furthermore, Article II, Section 13 thereof, further highlights the significance of the youth in nation-building where it indicates that: "The State recognizes the critical role of the adolescents in nation-building and shall promote and defend their physical, virtuous, cognitive, and social well-being. It will instill nationalism and patriotism in the youth and stimulate their participation in public and civic issues." ROTC is one of three NSTP components that provide combat training to encourage and prepare students for defensive military readiness. In June 2019, Duterte declared an urgent Senate motion requiring students in Grades 11 and 12 to participate in the ROTC program in order to "invigorate their sense of nationalism and patriotism required in defending the State and further promote their critical role in nation-building." The House of Representatives passed legislation to reinstate mandatory ROTC for high school seniors during the 17th Congress, but the Senate did not. Defunct Davao City Mayor Sara Duterte is a verified AFP reservist with the rank of Colonel. If she is elected Vice President, the proposal to revive mandatory military service will certainly pass easily in the Senate. The country's defense chief welcomed the president's daughter and vice presidential candidate's proposal to demand



mandatory military training for 18-year-olds but warned that there could be administrative and financial challenges (Mogato, 2022). According to Delfin Lorenzana, the defense and armed forces establishments need to be fully prepared to deal with civilian-military training due to the additional funds and workforce required. "There are huge hurdles in implementing this," Lorenzana said, adding that more training camps and trainers will be required to accommodate millions of 18-year-olds for civilian military training, similar to that of Singapore and South Korea. "We are not at war, and there will be little need for a general mobilization," he said, in contrast to other countries where external aggression is always a threat. There are also "anticipated objections from those who are not inclined to join the military," he said. "Mandatory military training under the Reserved Officers Training Course (ROTC) in the academic institutions was scrapped under former president Fidel Ramos, a pensioned army general, but expanded citizen's training to include civilian police force and disaster preparedness and response.

### ***2.3 Impact of Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps***

The military plays a vital role in maintaining national security. This is true for all countries, especially when there are external threats or conflicts. Armenia is currently in a "no war, no peace" situation that requires soldiers to defend its borders, so it prioritizes national defense. Ironically, there are concerns about the safety and social protection of spouses and military personnel (Sargsyan, 2015). Both families and conscripts face social and economic challenges for a variety of reasons. First of all, most soldiers are sent into battle after completing their training. Some drop out of school and join the military while still in school. They leave school, join the military, and take a two-year defense course. Families also lose their "working hands" as some of the conscripts were the primary breadwinners of the family. Second, deployment puts relatives in stressful situations. Third, many families are unable to see military service due to distance and financial constraints, both cause depression and stress. When it comes to ROTC, some students see it as nothing more than an instrument of state repression. It is a particular skill that only some possess the mental, physical, or psychological aptitude for, as shown by Adil (2018).

For the physical, mental, and psychological components, which are still there, the majority of individuals would not be able to reach the standards or be up to military standards. Another problem with ROTC is that it requires it to be re-evaluated; since it helps the military build-up its reserve force, it functions as a workforce reserve for the state. It is crucial that the ROTC, whether it is voluntary or required, appeals to the students given its significance to national security and the program's main strength of producing officers who are diverse in outlook and representative of our culture. The curriculum for the ROTC program should be designed so that students learn about the military holistically and its various branches, such as Logistics, Intelligence, Cyber Security, Comptrollership, Disaster Relief training, and so on, in order to avoid the problem that the program faced in the past. As a result, the military would be able to recruit millions of students each year for its many divisions, giving the students a chance to learn more about and develop a greater appreciation for the armed forces. It must also be appropriate for the student's job choice. The military and students both gain from this. The fundamental economic ideas of comparative advantage and specialization serve as the foundation for the case for a volunteer army and against conscription. Different people have different opportunity costs while generating different commodities and services, including military services. Conscription puts individuals drafted into a military occupation that is



less directly in line with their skills, disregarding the reality that some people have a comparative advantage in fields like food production, engineering, or teaching. According to a 1988 Government Accounting Office analysis, the expenditure for a draft would be higher than under a volunteer military under the majority of assumptions on the replacement of career military personnel with first-time conscripted recruits. An argument in favor of conscription is sometimes claimed that because a volunteer military is more expensive, conscription will save the nation money. This argument has a flaw in that it ignores economic costs and considers budget expenditures. Forced military service at a non-negotiated wage may reduce budget expenses, but it does not reduce the conscripts' opportunity costs. One study estimated that the potential cost of the draft was twice as high as its budgetary cost, which is a significant disparity between the two (Hall, 2011).

This article focuses on the problematic factors among Finnish nationals who are required to serve in the military, as stated by Kosonen, Alisa, and Teemu (2019). Conscription and the idea of mandatory national defense are reexamined in light of the negotiation and balancing of dual identities, as well as the idea of role migration. National service is a societal institution that generates a credible workforce for national defense by putting some citizens - men and initially volunteer women - in a strong, obligatory, and robust connection with the state. Individual sacrifices are made on behalf of the nation and nation in such relationships. There was no direct reciprocal relationship involving civic rights and conscription in our data. The main issues concerning conscription and national defense in the context of this study are the inequity of the conscription system, its obligation, and lack of discretion. The problem of violence has a special meaning for individual conscripts as citizen soldiers when they consider their role in an act of war. Conscripts and their expertise might be applied to a broader range of security-related concerns than just armed defense. Both objective and subjective elements of varied military personal experiences may have a detrimental long-term effect on physical and psychological functioning, Combat exposure is one of the most widely investigated objective deployment risk factors. It has been linked to a variety of mental health issues, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Although other factors, such as deployed soldiers' concerns about family and relationship disruptions, have not historically received much focus in the field, studies have suggested that they may also have a severe impact on health, particularly in women. The elimination of conscription internationally is a historical objective of the internationalist left, according to the relevant literature by Walters (2022). However, it has been conspicuously lacking from many of today's progressive and left-wing reactions to the invasion of Ukraine. This omission is particularly startling because the incursion might not have been possible without Russia's policy of requiring young men to serve in the military, which accounts for about a quarter of the nation's standing military, which includes some of the boots currently in Ukraine. Opposition to compulsory military service may no longer seem like a prominent foundation upon which to garner support for anti-war as well as internationalist politics, particularly in the USA and the United Kingdom, in which professionalized soldiering is so deeply ingrained as to make the reintroduction of the draft profoundly unlikely. However, internationalists should continue to oppose conscription with ferocity and an unwavering stance. It is careless, illegal, and self-defeating behavior that decreases our all-around safety. It ought to have been outlawed long ago.



In one study conducted by Puhani and Sterrenberg (2022), In addition to being a type of forced labor, required military or alternative community service may have a detrimental impact on wages. However, these programs also have altered participants' perspectives by increasing their willingness to volunteer and even their level of happiness with some parts of their lives. A provisional policy implication could be that school activities that expose high-school students to places like hospitals, care facilities, organizations that support youth, or organizations that support national defense like the army or disaster control may help broaden young people's societal perspectives and increase volunteer work without requiring them to take a full year off from school. Based on the study of Lindquist and Hjlamarsson (2016), more than 60 nations around the world have mandatory conscription as an option for young males. This happens when individuals are at a turning point in their lives when they are choosing between higher education, entering the workforce, and reaching the height of the age-crime profile. Conscription's impact on crime in the present needs to be clarified. While increasing interpersonal relationships among young men who enlist could increase crimes that are extremely "social" in nature, keeping young men engaged and distanced from mainstream society during their most crime-prone years helps prevent crime. Post-service criminality may be impacted by conscription through a variety of means. The persistence of crime and the "incapacitation" effect may result in a decrease in post-service criminality. By concentrating on men at this high-risk age, the promotion of democratic principles, submission, and discipline may help reduce post-service criminality. However, exposure to guns and desensitization to violence may make criminal tendencies worse (Grossman, 1995). Through its effects on educational and employment results, conscription may also have an impact on crime. If employers perceive conscription as a sign of quality or if it enhances a young man's employable abilities, health, or physical fitness, it might reduce crime. However, if conscription disrupts a continuous educational path, slows entry into the labor market, and decreases future employment chances, post-service criminality may rise. During service, being heavily exposed to new peers may have either favorable or unfavorable consequences depending on how the new and old peer groups compare in terms of their traits. Young people would take classes in a variety of skills, such as essential life support, first aid training, self-defense fundamentals, battle readiness, survival methods, and others, provided they understood the reason for the training, claims Villanueva (2016). We understand that developing self-control and self-defense skills is advantageous for both individuals and nations.

#### ***2.4 Perception to Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps***

President Marcos Jr.'s views were quickly noticed by parents in Smart Parenting Village, with one parent asking, "What do you think of ROTC?" Some answered "yes," "no," or "conditionally". Some even participate in ROTC itself. Parents who answered yes often emphasized the importance of discipline. Children will benefit from the rigorous training and discipline ROTC is known for. Several parents who participated in the discussion expressed the opinion that the word "required" alone should be a warning. Children should have the opportunity to choose between being educated and being educated in the military. Smart Parenting Village members point out that many martial arts and physical education programs can teach children self-defense if they are interested. Some parents disagree with compulsory military training, realizing that military experience is not for everyone (Bonifacio, 2022)





Based on a Pulse Asia poll conducted by Senator Sherwin Gatchalian, 69 percent of Filipinos are in favor of adopting the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Program in senior high school. The pollster asked 1,200 respondents if they agreed or disagreed with the proposed ROTC program for students in Grades 11 and 12, and 69 percent of them answered that they agreed. In contrast, 16 percent disagreed, and 15 percent said they were undecided about the issue. The survey was conducted from June 24-27 in Metro Manila, 71 percent, as cited by Daniza Fernandez (2022). As stated by Willie Casas (2020) they criticize the dishonest decision to rename ROTC as the Citizen Service Act. The online petition stated that the "new" program still essentially involves ROTC because it mandates that students undergo military training while being supervised by state authorities. The subject, which only proved to be an added burden and became a breeding ground for abuse and corruption, should no longer be resurrected. As such, we resolutely call for the scrapping of all proposed legislation and other measures that seek to rehabilitate mandatory ROTC in the education curriculum. Earlier, ACT Teachers Party-list Rep. France Castro said the substitute bill on the ROTC will also result in an additional financial burden for Filipino families.

### ***2.5 Reserve Officers' Training Corps Role to Event of War***

Uncertainly using political violence, terrorism analyzes itself as which is usually challenging to connect to crime or conflict, and which results in a challenging conceptual dead end. Declaring war grants it the morality of a deserving foe and runs the risk of dividing society into two incompatible groups. To turn away from waging war is to accept political violence by bringing it down to make it hard to employ the resources and means that would raise the level of a crime that might be required to combat a more dangerous organization, a group of thieves. When the attempt to prevent war makes the rejection of war clear, the natural continuation of the previous period is undetectable. Military action demonstrates a complete departure from the norms of older forms of defense that were popular. The evolution of war would seem to be influencing changes in the military's fundamental goals and actions. The latter now favors aggressive actions that do not keep a situation (the boundaries during the Cold War) the same or a document signed for maintaining peace), but at altering the status quo, eliminating a terrorist organization, or overthrowing a government. Currently, remote strikes are the action types that are most frequently utilized. (Durieux, 2017)

As stated by Hall and Deinla (2020), From May to October 2017, the Marawi crisis forced the use of armed counterterrorism measures. Moreover, philanthropic endeavors coexist. The Marawi response's many actors' roles were task- and space-based. The of Mindanao was under Martial Rule, and the military split the country into the Main Battle Area (MBA), which served as the area for battle, and the Controlled Area. (CA), where there was no active fighting, but entry was prohibited; each of these areas had its command structure and deployment of military forces. 24 of the 76 communities in Marawi were covered by the MBA. After a few weeks of the campaign, all of the residents had left the region.

The restricted area (RA), beneath the Joint Task Group (JTG) Ranao's (military) operational authority, with cleared portions. As of August 2017, citizens were permitted to return to their residences and places of business. In the middle of the incessant commotion, JTG Ranao coordinated these timed returns (also known as kambalingan) by those who were impacted (R. Brawner Jr., personal communication, February 28, 2018). When it was over, the



military also determined the timing and scope of visits by civilians prior to the start of official fighting in October 2017, former civilian occupants of the MBA, also known as Kambi Sita. JTG Lanao played an essential part as well. in both the city and the province's legal system. The neighborhood's police department experienced severe officers from the National Capital Area who relieved him after suffering losses in the early weeks (NCR) and from other areas of the autonomie. The curfew was upheld by the military and the police, and operated joint border controls at the entrances and exits of the city. The road that connects Marawi and Iligan The military regarded the city and the area around Lake Lanao as a vital supply route for its forces working within the MBA. Even as its arm for civil-military operations, the military engaged in intense combat operations. Fully operational Joint Task Group Tabang (Help). There was a poor reputation for the military in Civilian antagonism increased as a result of the armed campaign in Marawi and Lanao Province (Searle, 2017). Even the children in the group displayed this antagonism and blatant lack of confidence. Drawings from evacuation centers show the military as wicked men, while ISIS-affiliated terrorists were depicted as superhumans.

### ***2.6 Reserve Officers' Training Corps Role to Event of Natural Calamities***

According to Schaefer (2019), few issues are more important for national leaders than protecting their citizens from danger. Events around the world are affecting countries in ways never seen in isolation in the current climate, where climate change is altering the very fabric of society. Hurricanes are also becoming more frequent around the world due to climate change. In addition to the effects of global warming, these countries are also affected by earthquakes. National armed forces are more actively involved in these situations, deployed to ensure the survival of people in many countries around the world and to overcome the existing lack of cooperation during these disasters. Such assistance should be prompt so that accessibility is immediate and pre-provided supplies (including water, food, and canvas) are provided with little or no waiting time. Although this study used four specific developed countries as examples, the primary justification for deploying military forces more aggressively in the event of a large-scale natural disaster can be extended to apply to the countries they support. As said by ATHA (2016), to reduce vulnerability to disasters (e.g., comply with building codes and avoid areas frequently flooded) and to improve preparedness (e.g., through appropriate training), more emphasis should be placed on disaster preparedness specialization) scaling up humanitarian aid and strengthening coordination among national and international humanitarian actors). However, many of today's crises are so severe that states cannot dictate an early response through civilian means alone. National armed forces, sometimes as well as multinational armed forces, play an essential role in this. Since the military's primary role is warfare, questions arise about military involvement in humanitarian assistance during natural disasters. However, military officers are called upon to act more often. More attention needs to be paid to these processes, and governments, humanitarian agencies, the military, and donors should fund empirical research in this area.

According to Clarke and Kalkman (2019), Parallel with developments in domestic security, armed forces are also becoming increasingly involved in disaster relief and response, challenging the Oslo guidelines on the use of military and civil defense assets for such purposes published by UN OCHA in 1994, which stated that military, foreign aid should be considered a last resort. American military forces were heavily engaged in response and relief efforts during the hurricane disaster in New Orleans in 2005, and the Haiti Earthquake in 2010, and the US



Armed Forces also assisted Japan when an earthquake generated a tsunami, resulting in a nuclear disaster in 2011 (Fisher, 2011). One version of civil-military entanglement is gendarmerie (military units with constabulary powers), embodying the convergence of civilian and military use of force in a single unit. The French Maréchaussée was established in 1720 for territorial control and renamed the Gendarmerie Nationale in 1791 during the French Revolution. The gendarmes, who have traditionally been responsible for law and order in the rural parts of France, even if they are formed and trained as military units, reside under the Ministry of the Interior with close connections to the Ministry of Defence, and the gendarmes abide by military law.

### ***2.7 Reserve Officers' Training Corps Role in Event of Social Unrest***

As shown by Nasr (2021) asserts that the military existed long before the current modern state was established. The military was developed with the aim of acquiring and safeguarding territory and resources, and it has played. It will continue to play a vital role in state formation and development. Consequently, the state and the army's intimately connected connection has drawn a significant amount of scholarly research. The military, however, is a structure that now goes beyond its original objectives of assault and defense. Such an expansion has defined the general and technical notion of what the military symbolizes. It is a tool for creating states, but it has also evolved into a way to support nation-building and cohesion. Although there is enough study on the military's involvement in state formation, it is limited in its ability to explain the military's practical contribution to nation-building. This study will, therefore, concentrate on the latter and evaluate conscription as a military policy primarily with regard to the arousal of national sentiment. We can positively reframe the divisive view of conscription by evaluating the extent to which military conscription can eliminate ethnic barriers that already exist and bring citizens together behind a shared national cause and identity. Moreover, it will also improve our knowledge of the military's role as a social institution that has both short- and long-term effects on societal attitudes, behavior, and nation-building.

As cited by Forbes and Pedler (2019), PTSD or Post-traumatic stress disorder in this population considers issues relating to engagement in treatment and discusses the empirical support for best practice evidence-based treatment. The issues in those areas are further examined in the research, with a focus on treatment engagement, care-related impediments, and treatment non-response. The final section discusses creative techniques to overcome these difficulties, including improved usage of accepted vocabulary and definitions, engagement-boosting tactics, early identification methods, comprehension of treatment result predictors, and therapeutic innovations. Enhancing currently utilized therapies, developing non-trauma-centered interventions, innovative medication, personalized medical methods, advancing functional outcomes, family involvement and support, and paying attention to physical health are examples of treatment innovations.

The researchers' ability to explain how Filipino parents feel about the required ROTC and its potential consequences on a nation's disaster preparedness is made possible by the associated literature and study that has been presented. The researchers concluded that the studies listed can be combined to create a coherent reading by carefully studying the conceptual framework, difficulties that were explicitly expressed, the conclusions, literature, and studies that were offered. The researchers were able to conceptualize the current study with the



assistance of the literature and studies mentioned earlier. The researchers' investigation was informed by the conclusions and advice of the authors and writers referenced in this paper.

The history of ROTC throughout the nation demonstrated how the program was developed with the purpose of enhancing student citizenship and the level of protection they are able to offer. The objectives of ROTC are entirely nationalistic, despite issues that have arisen during their execution in the past and the present. Today's crises are frequently so severe that states are unable to impose a prompt reaction using only civilian methods. National military forces and occasionally multinational armed forces are crucial in this. The military's engagement in humanitarian aid during natural catastrophes raises concerns because its principal function is fighting. Additionally, the acquired information can be utilized as a guide to help ROTC in the Philippines be improved for a better and more thorough application that can reduce the abuse that arises from incorrect administration of the program.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

In this study, the researcher employed a quantitative approach to satisfy and meet the study's objectives, which dealt with quantifying the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics. A quantitative approach is the process of collecting and analyzing numerical data. In one study conducted by Cohen et al. (2000), A quantitative approach can be defined as an inquiry into a social or human problem based on testing a theory composed of variables measured with numbers and analyzed with statistical procedures in order to determine whether the predictive generalization of the theory holds. Cohen further asserts that a quantitative research method is associated with a positivist tradition and deductive approach, relying on experimental design and statistical correlation. Correlational analysis is a method of evaluating two parameters in order to find a statistically significant correlation between them. The purpose of correlational research is to identify elements that are so closely connected that a change in one affects a change in the other (Saini, 2022). Since the primary objective of the research is to predict factors related to the perception of Filipino parents to the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its impact on the country's disaster preparedness, this design is appropriate in the present study.

#### **3.1. Participants**

The target respondents of this study were obtained from the city of Manila. From this population, three hundred four (324) parents were selected to participate in the study, and each parent was asked about their opinions on the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The sample size was obtained using G\*power. The purposive sampling was used because the researchers wanted to collect feedback from parents whose children are presently enrolled in Manila-area schools or institutions that require mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The sample that had been used in this research was 324 selected parents, and they were selected in order to gather information regarding the implementation of mandatory military service. As stated by Heath (2023), purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling technique used in research investigations to pick a specific set of people or units for study. Participants are picked "on purpose" rather than at random. It is often referred to as judgmental or selective sampling.



## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Age

**Table 1. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Age**

Age	F	%
<b>Below 40 years old</b>	54	17
<b>41-45 years old</b>	62	19
<b>46-50 years old</b>	64	20
<b>51-55 years old</b>	70	22
<b>Above 55 years old</b>	74	23
<b>Total</b>	324	100

The table indicates the respondents' demographic profile frequency distribution in terms of their age group. It shows the majority of the respondents are from the age group of 55 years old and above, with 74 total respondents, which makes up 23 percent of the entire population. The age group of 51-55 years old is the second dominant age group of respondents, with 70 respondents, which makes up 22 percent of the population. 20 percent of the population, which is made up of 64 respondents from 46-50 years old, is the third dominant age group of respondents. Respondents who belong to the 41-45 age group are the fourth dominant, with a total of 62 respondents, which makes up 19 percent. Lastly, respondents aged 36-40 years old and below make up the least, with 54 respondents or 17 percent of the entire population.

In the same study by Vera-Ruiz (2023), the majority of Filipinos between the ages of 18 and 24 (83%) support the proposal to make ROTC compulsory. However, OCTA noted that at 39 percent of each group, disagreement on the topic is "quite high" among Filipinos aged 45 to 54 and those over 75.

### 4.2 Sex

**Table 2. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Sex**

Sex	F	%
<b>Male</b>	161	50
<b>Female</b>	163	50
<b>Total</b>	324	100

The table indicates that the number of female respondents dominated the sample of the study with 163 (50%) compared to the male with 161 (50%) respondents.

In one study conducted by Itorralba (2023), many of the fathers made it clear that they intended to enroll in Army ROTC training so that, if required, they could serve as backup or reserve soldiers and defend the Philippines, much like the citizens of Ukraine are so admirably doing. Many female parents or mothers want to join the reserve military or Army ROTC programs to protect their nation, the Philippines. But they are reluctant to do so because they are the ones primarily responsible for raising the children at home.

#### 4.3 Highest Educational Attainment

**Table 3. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Highest Educational Attainment**

Highest Educational Attainment	F	%
Elementary Learner	7	2
Elementary Graduate	19	6
High School Learner	24	7
High School Graduate	121	37
College Undergraduate	86	27
College Graduate	67	21
Total	324	100

The table indicates the respondents' descriptive characteristics in terms of Highest Educational Attainment. It shows that the majority of the respondents are high school graduates, with 121 participants, which makes up 37 percent of the entire population. The undergraduate level is the second dominant highest educational attainment of respondents, with 86 participants, which makes up 27 percent of the population, which is made up of 67 respondents, are graduates, the third dominant age group of respondents. Respondents who are high school learner are the fourth dominant with a total of 24 participants, which makes up 7 percent, and those who are elementary graduate comprises 19 participants or a total of 6 percent. Lastly, there are 7 respondents, or 2 percent of the total population, who are elementary learners.

According to Vera-Ruiz (2023), the proposal to require ROTC for Filipinos who are at least 18 years old has the support of 82% of those in socioeconomic class ABC. In contrast, according to the OCTA, 31% of adult Filipinos in socioeconomic class D disagree with the plan.

#### 4.4 Family Monthly Income

**Table 4. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Monthly Income**

Family Monthly Income	F	%
Rich (At least ₱182,000 and up)	7	2
High income (Between ₱109,200 to ₱182,000)	10	3
Upper middle income (Between ₱63,700 to ₱109,200)	20	6
Middle income (Between ₱36,400 to ₱63,700)	40	12
Lower middle income (Between ₱18,200 to ₱36,400)	68	21
Low income (Between ₱9,100 to ₱18,200)	92	28
Poor (Less than ₱9,100)	87	27
Total	324	100



The table shows that 92 out of 324 respondents (28 percent) belong to the group of low income, where the family monthly income ranges from between ₱9,100 to ₱18,200, where most of the respondents belong.

Second, 87 respondents (27 percent) belong to the group of poor, where the family monthly income ranges from less than ₱9,100. Third, those who belong to lower middle income whose family monthly income ranges from between ₱18,200 to ₱36,400 have a total number of 68 respondents, which makes up 21 percent of the population.

Fourth, respondents who belong to middle income, a total number of 40 respondents that make up 12 percent of the population whose family monthly income ranges from ₱36,400 to ₱63,700. Fifth, 20 respondents (6 percent) belong to the upper middle income whose family monthly income ranges from between ₱63,700 to ₱109,200. Sixth, 10 respondents (3 percent) belong to the high income whose family monthly income ranges from between ₱109,200 to ₱182,000, and last, only 7 respondents (2 percent) belong to the rich whose family monthly income ranges from at least ₱182,000 and up.

Based on Vera-Ruiz (2023), the idea to make ROTC mandatory for Filipinos who are at least 18 years old is supported by 82% of people in the ABC socioeconomic class. Contrarily, 31% of adult Filipinos in socioeconomic class D disagree with the idea, according to OCTA.

#### 4.5 Occupation

**Table 5. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Occupation**

Occupation	F	%
Professionals	35	11
Technicians and Associate Professionals	17	5
Clerical Support Workers	8	3
Service and Sales Workers	47	15
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers	14	4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12	4
Plant and Machine Operations and Assemblers	14	4
Elementary Occupations (any occupation involving unskilled or semi-skilled work)	45	14
Armed Forces Occupations	9	3
Others:	123	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be observed from Table 5 that most of the respondents have other jobs 123 (38%), Forty seven (15%) in service and sales workers. There are 45 (13.9%) in the Elementary Occupations, 35 (11%) in professionals, technicians. and associate professionals 17 (5%).

Respondents whose occupation are Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers and Plant and Machine Operations and Assemblers with a total of 14 respondents which makes up 4.3 percent and those who is Craft and



Related Trades Workers 12 (4%). There are also 9 (3%) in Armed Forces Occupations. Lastly, respondents whom occupation is Clerical Support Workers has eight (3%).

In accordance with Vera-Ruiz (2023), the proposal to make the Reserve Officers' Training Corps mandatory for Filipinos who are at least 18 years old has the support of 82% of those who fall under the socioeconomic category ABC. According to the OCTA, however, 31% of adult Filipinos in socioeconomic class D disagree with the plan.

#### 4.6 Perception from Experience

**Table 6. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Experienced in CAT, ROTC, or the military**

Experienced	F	%
Yes	153	47
No	171	53
Total	324	100

The table indicates that 153 (47 percent) of parents have experienced CAT, ROTC, or the military, compared to 171 parents (53 percent) who had not experienced it.

As determined by Bonifacio (2022), President Marcos Jr.'s points were quickly noted by parents from Smart Parenting Village, and one parent enquired, "What do you think of ROTC?". 257 Filipino parents have responded to the question.

Their viewpoints also differed. Some people responded with "yes," "no," and "yes with conditions." Some people even went through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps themselves.

**Table 7. Distribution of the Respondent's Demographic Profile in terms of Perception from experienced**

Perception from experienced	F	%
Positive	113	74
Negative	40	26
Total	153	100

The table above presents that out of the 153 respondents who experienced Reserve Officers' Training Corps based or served in the military, 113 (74%) gained a positive effect on their well-being. In contrast, 40 (26%) gained a negative effect.

In one study conducted by Bonifacio (2022), parents from the Philippines have responded to the question of what they think of ROTC. Even some of them participated in ROTC.

The unnamed mom shows her vulnerability and acknowledges that she was also guilty of abusing other people.





**4.7 Role of Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps to a Country's Preparedness for Disasters**

**Table 8. Role of Mandatory Military Services to a Country's Preparedness for Disasters as Assessed by the respondents.**

Role of Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps to a Country's Preparedness for Disasters		Mode	VI
1.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will have a significant effect on a country's disaster preparedness.	3	A
2.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps help in defending the country in case of a threat concerning terrorism.	3	A
3.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps help in performing aid to victims of calamities.	3	A
4.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps can aid in the event that a coup d'etat (kudeta) occurs.	3	A
5.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will yield a positive effect in adding strength to the nation's security and preparedness.	3	A
6.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps is a viable solution to a country's threats (in the event of war, social unrest, and calamities).	3	A
7.	The skills and knowledge gained from mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be sufficient to use in response to war, natural calamities, and social unrest.	3	A
8.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps can yield a positive effect in shaping the nation.	3	A
9.	There is a sufficient threat (in the event of war, social unrest, or calamities) on the country to warrant mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps.	3	A
10.	The proposed of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will bear a long-term solution for the country's disaster preparedness.	3	A
Overall Mode		3	A

Legend: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 8 presents the role mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will play in the country's disaster preparedness. The result revealed that the overall mode of 3 (Agree). The mode value of 3 explains that the mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will have a role in country disaster preparedness.

The mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps has a significant effect on a country's disaster preparedness (Mo = 3), such as helping to defend the country in case of a threat concerning terrorism (Mo = 3), helping in performing aid to victims of calamities (Mo = 3), and aid in the event that a coup d'etat (kudeta) occurs (Mo = 3).

According to a representative of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), military reservist units can significantly contribute to rescue and relief efforts in times of calamity. Col. Noel Detoyato, head of the AFP public



affairs office, said on Thursday that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) can be activated to support regular military troops executing relief efforts. He wrote in a text message, "They (ROTC units) can serve as our ready reserve and warm bodies in case of disasters. (They can act as) force multipliers." A "strong sense of discipline and purpose" is developed in young people by the ROTC program, according to lawmakers who are fighting to reinstate the need for it. Training reservists on disaster and relief operations and rehabilitation can prepare them to respond to natural and artificial calamities that often hit the country. Earlier, the Department of National Defense said the mandatory ROTC bill is not "military-centric" but focused on values formation (Nepomuceno, 2019).

#### 4.8 Parent's Perception in the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps

**Table 9. Parent's Perception in the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps**

Parent's Perception in the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps		Mode	VI
1.	Expressing your opinions can affect the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps.	3	A
2.	There is a need for the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps	3	A
3.	Proposing mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the school curriculum will yield a positive effect on the students.	3	A
4.	The proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps is needed in the current times.	3	A
5.	I adhere to sending my children as an aid in response to war, calamities, and social unrest.	3	A
6.	Participation in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should be voluntary rather than mandatory.	3	A
7.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will instill patriotism and nationalism among the youth.	3	A
8.	The current military of the Philippines is capable of defending the country.	3	A
9.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps will yield a beneficial effect on the draftees.	3	A
10.	Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps is needed at the current time.	3	A
Overall Mode		3	A

Legend: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD).

Table 9 shows the Parent's Perception of the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It shows that with a (Mo = 3), the respondents Agree that "The implementation of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps is needed in the current times." Also, with a (Mo = 3), the respondents Agree that "Expressing your opinions can affect the implementation of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps."

On the other hand, with a (Mo = 3), the respondents both Agree to the statements "I adhere to sending my children as an aid in response to war, calamities, and social unrest" and "Participation in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should be voluntary rather than mandatory."

As stated by Magsambol (2022), the vice president's demand for mandatory ROTC has drawn criticism as well; activist groups claim that it sends a clear message that "any dissent will be met with force." Marcos has the support of some congresspeople. Seventy-seven percent of parents in grades 11 and 12 support ROTC, according to a survey that Senator Sherwin Gatchalian commissioned.

#### **4.9 Difference in the perception of the Filipino parents in the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps when grouped according to their demographic profile**

**Table 10. The difference in the perception of the Filipino parents in the proposed of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps when grouped according to their demographic profile.**

Demographic Profile	Test Used	Computed Value	P Value	Decision	VI
Sex	Mann-Whitney U	U = 12873.5	p = 0.727	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Age	Kruskal Wallis test	H = 2.049	p = 0.727	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	Kruskal Wallis test	H = 2.424	p = 0.788	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Family Monthly Income	Kruskal Wallis test	H = 11.943	p = 0.063	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Occupation	Kruskal Wallis test	H = 8.474	p = 0.583	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Experienced	Mann-Whitney U	U = 12468.000	p = 0.387	Failed to reject Ho1	Not Significant
Perception from experienced	Mann-Whitney U	U = 1725.000	p = 0.009	Reject Ho1	Significant

Table 10 shows the difference in the perception of Filipino parents in the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps when grouped according to their demographic profile.

As can be gleaned from Table 10, the p-value of 0.727 for sex, 0.727 for age, 0.788 for highest educational attainment, 0.063 for family monthly income, 0.583 for occupation, and 0.387 for experience was more significant than the significance level of 0.05. Hence, there was no statistically significant difference in parents' perception of the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps when grouped according to their demographic profile. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. The perception from experience with a p-value of 0.009 was lower than the significance level of 0.05; hence, there was a statistically significant difference in parents' perception of the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps when grouped according to their demographic profile. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. It revealed that there are no significant differences in the respondents' demographic profiles other than those of parents who have had a negative experience with CAT, ROTC, or the



military, which may have affected how they felt about the proposed requirement for Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

How do you feel about ROTC, a parent inquired? Filipino parents have contributed 257 comments to the question. Their perspectives also differed. Some responded with "yes," "no," and "yes with conditions," respectively. Some even participated in ROTC themselves. April Reyes, a former officer and mother of three kids, shared her experience. "I used to be an officer, and I've seen how regular trainees are treated. I do not want my kids to experience bullying or power struggles. If disaster preparedness is the goal, she continues, there are other options that are less likely to be abused (Bonifacio, 2022).

**4.10 Relationship between the perception of the Filipino parents on the proposed implementation of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its role to country's preparedness for disaster.**

Table 11 Relationship between the perception of the Filipino parents on the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its role to country's preparedness for disaster

**Table 11. discloses the relationship between the perception of parents in the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps and role of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps.**

Correlations			Role of Mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps	Parent's Perception on the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps
<b>Spearman's rho</b>	Role of Mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps	Correlation	1.000	.139*
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.012
		N	324	324
	Parent's Perception on the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps	Correlation	.139*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.012	
		N	324	324
<b>*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).</b>				

As shown in Table 11, for the relationship between the parents' perception and role of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps to the country's disaster preparedness, a p-value of 0.012 was obtained, which was lower than 0.05 level of significance. It showed that there was a significant relationship between parent's perception and the role of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the country's disaster preparedness. It indicates that the perception of parents and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps' role both influence the proposal for a mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps'.



The findings of the study support the study of Quezada (2020), concentrated on the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program with the goal of increasing membership by refuting myths held by parents and kids who are not currently involved. Maslow's hierarchy of needs paradigm, critical race theory, and transformative and authentic leadership were all used in the study. The study emphasized that parents' and non-participating kids' frequent misconceptions have a substantial impact on program participation. Additionally, it supported previous studies on the beneficial benefits of the program on participants' students, advising the use of an assertive communication strategy to express the official objective and impact of the program.

## **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of the study, The majority of the respondents are ages above 55 years old, and most of the respondents are female. In terms of highest educational attainment, high school graduate has the highest number of respondents. In terms of family monthly income, respondents with a family monthly income that ranges from low income (Between ₱9,100 to ₱18,200) have the highest percentage. In terms of occupation, the respondents had other jobs. In terms of experience, most of the respondents chose yes, and their perception of the experienced majority of them has a positive effect on their well-being. And The respondents agree that mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps role have an impact on a country's disaster preparedness. Parents' perception of the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps: The respondents agree that their perception impacts its proposal. Respondents' demographic profiles have no significant difference other than the profile of parents who have a negative experience on CAT, ROTC, or the military have a difference to their perception regarding the proposed mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps. And The perception of parents, as well as the role of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, influences the proposal for a mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Based on the findings and the conclusions generated from the study, the proponent of the study recommended that Whether they support the reinstatement of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as a requirement or not can be a key determining factor. This study can provide parents with information that will help them form their own opinions about the subject, even though they may also have a variety of insights. It can be used as a guide for citizens to decide whether they support the mandatory ROTC implementation plan and believe it will be beneficial for instilling patriotism in students or a form of militarization. It will give students knowledge and additional details about the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and its potential implementation as a requirement. It will provide them with concepts that they can use as a helpful starting point for what they think of the amendment. They will also be made aware of any potential military training and services since they are the proposal's intended target. The thoughts of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps' parents should be incorporated into the national government's plan. Additionally, this study will provide factors that may have an impact on parents' decisions about whether or not the proposed plan is best for their kids.

The government will learn about these factors and potential reasons why the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is not immediately implemented by the government, allowing them to make informed decisions. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is required of all students, and the CHED officials can use it to collect more data on those students. If the students are prepared to enroll in the program and if they have prior knowledge of it, it will serve



as their guide. Future researchers with inadequate research on the impact of mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps on a nation's capacity to respond to disasters. To advance development, the researchers advise carrying out this comparable study. Additionally, this research can be used as a source of information for future research that may be connected to it.

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