



HULOG PISO: A CASE OF A LEARNER IN THE NEW NORMAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic has led to the closure of educational facilities and institutions worldwide; however, the teaching and learning process can still be carried out through website video group conversations. I observed that the self-discipline to set aside significant chunks of time to complete the lessons is required for online education. Currently, the vending machine industry has benefited enormously from the extensive modernization efforts that have been made. Observing how these devices develop new features and modify themselves to accommodate local requirements is amazing. The primary goal is to provide instant services to customers through the utilization of an internet connection for the cost of a single coin. For this study, I utilized a qualitative research approach, and I chose one informant who lives in an isolated part of Malapatan. My research is a single-case study with an informant of a Grade 11 student living in a community falling further and more behind yet attending a school at the leading edge of technological advancement. Piso Wifi is his primary means of virtual communication for his academic pursuits. He must walk for several kilometers, and the disruptions caused by his

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environment during his online lesson are both issues for him. Besides, the challenges of managing his time and work to earn money for his online class.

Keywords: *Hulog Piso*, PisoWifi, Online Class, Virtual

INTRODUCTION

Due to the pandemic, over 1.2 billion students are not in school (Li, 2020). The plague has caused institutions and learning centers to close across the globe, but the teaching and learning process can still be carried out via website video group calls. Because of the adoption of health protocol standards, most nations have restricted their in-person instruction or traditional teaching-learning methods. In more than 200 countries, the COVID-19 epidemic has caused the greatest disruption of educational systems in recorded human history.

In the Philippines, I discovered that among the several modalities provided by the Department of Education, or DepEd, roughly 93%, or 43,498 public schools nationwide, already have equipment that would be utilized in the online learning modality (Montemayor, 2020). Most students require more self-discipline and determination (Naveen, 2020). In addition, since kids are no longer in the classroom, gadgets, and electronics like tablets, laptops, and mobile phones are seen as their dependent friends (Li, 2020). Additionally, they have grown dependent on Google, a popular and vital website for research inquiries, and books and periodicals are currently

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of the utmost importance for the research (Sliwa, 2018). The information highway training places a strong emphasis on improving self-motivation. As I watch, most students will discover themselves submerged beneath a seemingly insurmountable sea of homework. Online classes demand the willpower to set aside large chunks of time to finish the lessons (Gorbunovs, 2016). It entails prioritizing distant learning and not allowing unforeseen circumstances to cause delays. Two challenges are making difficult decisions occasionally and coping with the pricey internet to access the classes (Rodriguez, 2018).

The vending machines business (Jaffe, 2015) has been thoroughly modernized. Seeing how these devices innovate and adapt to meet local needs is fascinating. Its main objective is to provide customers with instant services using the machine's capabilities. Due to each country's unique needs, the products stored in vending machines vary greatly from one country to the next. Thus, vending machines have undergone significant changes to provide people with necessities while selling goods for specific professions stress-free.

Since the Philippines is one of Asia's top six internet-using nations, I discovered that Piso WiFi is currently the most well-liked company. For Internet surfing, emailing, information access, instant messaging, and news reading, Filipinos view it as one of their essentials (Mationg, 2013). To protect against rainfall, Piso WiFi and vending machines are composed of light wood materials and laminated acrylic. To make it visible to the public, it can be installed indoors or, if possible, outdoors. It is a box that weighs four kilos and is 31 centimeters long, 24 centimeters wide, and

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41 centimeters high (Gomez, 2021). The left side of the box features a hole for the wired connections, such as the ethernet cable and power cord. Typically, the rear phase has tiny holes for speaker sound and an opening hinge with a lock for coin collection on coin-picking days. A coin slot is put on the front of the box where a coin can be inserted for internet services. The right phrase is installed with a hole for an exhaust fan to control the temperature inside the box. The area around the Piso WiFi box where a strong internet connection can be had has a range signal of between 150 and 250 meters.

As I continue my investigation, I find that *Hulog Piso* is a form of informal communication that people use to exchange money for internet access (Ornedo, 2020). This is one of the pandemic's domino consequences and effects on schooling, according to Mineo (2020). Because they lack a connection at home, most students try to learn online by connecting to Piso WiFi to participate in their lessons. Before changing to Piso WiFi, it was first presented as Piso Net (Kasznik, 2015). Piso Net is well-known as a personal computer rental service for online and local area network games. It is a big gathering place for internet users and kids who only have a modest budget for gaming and surfing, which further boosts demand for this industry. It is similar to an online store modified to be coin-operated and affordable by children for playing because it allows them to use the computer for as little as one peso (Staff Report, 2018).

It turns out that doing research for an assignment with little money online is helpful for students. Due to the adoption of the stay-at-home policy during this pandemic, Piso Net

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eventually adopted Piso WiFi in this new normal education. Due to everyone's use of cell phones, the demand for personal computers has declined (Rimol, 2023). Pisonet then evolved into Piso WiFi to increase productivity while continuing to meet the demands of contemporary technologies. Because relatively few people in the nation have access to a home internet service provider, Piso WiFi plays a significant role in the current trend of online learning (Scheck, 2017). The expense of internet service providers and the geographic location, where internet connection cables and towers cannot reach in remote and secluded locations, are the main causes. Since face-to-face interaction is not permitted in this new standard of education, virtual or online classes are the only option for educating students. However, only some have access to telecommunications or internet service providers. The Piso WiFi is the ideal option for allowing all learners in the nation to continue their education. In the Philippines, Piso WiFi is currently used by students in urban communities for their online lessons. However, students in remote locations must go to some rural areas to access Piso WiFi.

The Philippines lacks access to the internet, as I have come to learn. Amadora (2020) emphasized a difficulty that led to general delays in learning and providing internet connections in inaccessible locations. Even though there are online and internet service plans, they are created differently. There is, therefore, seldom a day in online learning when a learner in an online class does not complain about a disconnection or internet interruption. Similar mistakes are made by other students, even in urban areas. This becomes more difficult for students living in remote

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places (Roesh, 2020), where the signal is slower than for city dwellers. Mountain learners must search out locations only to receive one or two signal bars. Due to economic or fiscal constraints, remote learners also need help to afford to buy routers for internet signals.

Most of the time, I hear about the students' struggles in the neighborhood where I work as a teacher. As a result, my study on research interactions aims to identify any potential solutions for students who need help to meet the criteria of possessing these technological resources. According to my research, not all students can afford these devices, and even those who can face a second challenge with an internet connection and mobile data for online learning (Budiman, 2020).

He frequently dumps a coin on Piso WiFi thrice a week, as I saw with a Grade 11 student. He dresses in his school's polo shirt uniform, sporting jersey shorts or pajamas. When I questioned him, he told me that he walks down from their community, which is six kilometers distant, and that he must walk another 10 kilometers from Barangay Proper to the store, where the Piso WiFi is located. I can see the smile growing on his face as he gets ready for his online studies every time he inserts a coin. Even though the area is too small for him to sit comfortably, he generally does so on the hollow bricks beneath the Piso WiFi because they provide a suitable background for his online lesson. Since the Piso WiFi is situated along a major road, he frequently experiences disruptions during his online classes from passing vehicles.

The study of Donthu (2020) aimed to comprehend the lives of a learner who is struggling

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as a result of this pandemic (Basilaia & Kvavadze, 2020), as well as how he transitions from conventional learning to online and virtual classrooms by utilizing Piso WiFi or Piso Vending Machine. I was curious about his struggles with attending weekly virtual lessons because doing so impacts the family's financial plan, not including the device required for the online course and the increased tuition costs of the institution due to this pandemic. In this situation, I found it fascinating to learn about the learner's dependence on log Piso and to discover the meaning of each coin's chime before the online course starts.

Since studies have yet to be done on this subject and issue, I tried to fill this research gap. There are numerous studies on online learning that I came across, but none on *hulog Piso* or the Piso vending machine as the doorway to the teaching-learning process. A few books and articles have been available since the introduction of vending machines for Internet services a few years ago. *Peso-Net*, a new technology for a world that is changing quickly, is one study on this, and it provides information about the goodness and advantages of this new technology (Mationg, 2013). To better grasp the case of a student and delve further into his life during this new normal schooling, it may be helpful to consider the results of my study.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

In my study, I employed a qualitative method of research (Bhandari, 2020) using in-depth interviews and observations. This is a single case study (Willis, 2014) which is the basic form of a case-oriented research that emphasizes one informant with a unique story to tell and is incomparable to others. As stated by Conde (2021), the case study stands to very practical information, natural viewpoints, refinements of the community's vernacular dialects, and This captured motivations and push factors on how the learner manages his situation, his adjustments, or the dilemma he faces in his learning through virtual classes.

Selection Process

This is a case study of one learner but is universally experienced by other learners. My informant' struggled in his regular classes due to their home being far from internet signals. He relies on Piso wifi or Piso Vending Machines, located approximately ten kilometers from their community. I chose only one informant. The approach utilized in the study is literal replication, meaning I chose a case with a similar setting and expected to achieve similar results, as cited by Ebneyamini (2018).

The logical overview is the generality of a specific set of outcomes to some wider concept (Yin, 1994). Unlike surveys, experimental or quantitative research focuses on statistical generalization, and case studies are analytical. According to Sporer and Schwandt (2007),

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analytical generalization is also called theoretical elaboration. I will aim to connect or link his results and findings to a particular theory or concept.

One of the challenging and puzzling endeavors (Gerring & Mcdermott, 2007) in doing research is identifying cases for tremendously small samples. Seawright and Gerring (2008) shared that case selection in case study research has twin purposes: a representative sample and useful variation on the dimensions of theoretical interest. Careful planning is needed to establish criteria for the selection of cases; I used what is very applicable so that it was easier to identify the ideal individual suited to the study.

Data Analysis

In this study, I used the emic approach (Godina & McCoy, 2000). As the researcher, I put myself into the shoes of the informant. I began the presentation by describing the facts and incidents I would share with the informant. I also revealed the informant's background and his status in life. These facts and incidents were described separately since this is a case study. I narrated the stories as if I were the "storyteller."

According to Stake (2010), analysis and interpretation in qualitative research have four forms: categorical aggregations, direct interpretation, establishing patterns, and developing naturalistic generalization. Categorical aggregation (Creswell, 2007) "draws meaning across parts of data." Direct interpretation "draws meaning across parts of one occurrence of information." Patterns are parallels across numerous occurrences of data. Naturalistic generalizations are

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“lessons that could apply to a population.”

The informant (Padgett, 2012) has a unique story to tell. The interview results of the informant were interpreted independently at first. Then the data gathered was analyzed and categorized according to themes. Each theme was discussed meaningfully. The data was then converged by discussing extreme and common responses of the informant and stating other related studies to support the findings and results of the interview. From the converged responses of the informant, I drew implications and generalizations which could be applied to larger populations.

Informant

I interviewed only one informant, a Grade 11 learner presently residing in Malapatan municipality and studying at Holy Trinity College – General Santos City. He belongs to a low-income family and longs to finish his studies in a period without any retained subject to help his parents from poverty immediately. He is the third son of seven siblings and longs for a good future for his parents, working as a farmer. A Blaan learner who has a vision of finishing his study to have a better life for the family because his parents rented a field from their neighbor and to be paid by commission based on their harvest time. This learner has an average performance in school and is good at dealing with others. He is dedicated to school. He is performing well and is maintaining good grades.

My informant originated from a remote part of Malapatan, where there is no access to the

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internet and no phone coverage. I took precautions to conceal his identity by giving him the pseudonym "Kayto." A boy or a son in the family is called "Kayto," a common name in Blaan culture and used as affection. I chose him to be the informant because I want to go deeper and explore further how he can bear his situation and why he has always been exhausted from his class every day. I discovered what could be the root cause of choosing this modality (Castelo, 2020) and the life experience along the way. Since I was exposed to him, I have been very curious about how he interacts and what other things he would want to do with his online classes. Besides, his parents did not fully help and assist him financially anymore due to the consecutive failures of his two elder brothers, who married early and did not finish their studies. Having this research was an opportunity to know the informant better and assist in terms of social developments and emotional aspects.

Informants are those who are efficient sources of important information that may be of help to make a research work valid and reliable (Fetterman, 2008). The case study method requires informants to have face-to-face interviews. The purpose of such an interview is to gather information, diverse backgrounds, opinions, and even facts from the informants who have first-hand experience of a certain phenomenon, problem, or issue. Moreover, the informant must be aware of his role in the community; he has knowledge about the problem or issue under study, he is willing to participate for the success of the research and can communicate effectively and must display impartiality in all of his convictions (Faifua, 2014). These five important

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characteristics of an informant are applied in this research work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Experiences on Piso Wifi as Connectivity for Online Virtual Classes

Piso wifi is often explored as an alternative to not having internet access at home—the significance of accessing the online world through a vending machine that requires payment. However, for the machine to function, electricity is required. Leaving out other considerations, such as the availability of an internet connection. A substantial operating expenditure is required for Piso wifi connectivity to function properly. In addition, the sudden disconnection occurred because the flow of internet in the area was unstable. The number of people using the Piso wifi network might also cause an internet connection to be delayed because the network cannot provide an adequate amount of data to all the nearby devices.

Kayto's journey went deeper than these surface levels. His more in-depth perception of the length of the journey from their home on the mountain to the Piso wifi box in the Poblacion. The number of kilometers he must walk daily with his sore legs and the hours he must stand while taking his online classes to keep up with his workload. The torment of hiking each time merely to get to where classes are held. The topography of the vessel resulted in the passageway becoming muddy during periods of precipitation.

Kayto was referring to the conveniences afforded if the Piso wifi was close to their village,

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making it simpler for him to attend classes. A Piso wifi location conveniently adjacent to their home could make it easier for him to get ready. According to him, after placing a coin into the machine, he could return to their house and just sit there and rest if the machine was located close. In addition, because we had a Piso Wifi, we did not have to pay the monthly costs normally associated with internet service to the telecommunication company. If his claim about the scenario was accurate, he might feel at ease with it. If what you said was true, then that was a huge benefit for him.

It was beneficial to the learners in that it made it easy and comfortable for them to gain knowledge, which is what is meant by the phrase "advantages to the learning." According to Clark (2020), the student must live close to the learning area or have access to an internet connection to participate in an online class. This helps the learner save time. If the learner has access to the platform's online education, he will not have to stress about making the daily trek to the institution where he will receive his education. The student merely prepares for himself, such as grooming, before facing his cellphone for the virtual experience, unlike the student who, while worn out from walking many miles, nevertheless manages to put in the effort required to prepare for another activity for the online class. Even while Kayto puts his time management talents to the test daily, the sheer work he must complete daily is more than enough to keep him busy.

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Kayto: ...Dili na pud ka magbayad ug binulan Sir sa PLDT or unsa man nga internet. Pati mag mobile data nga kalas ug load ug hinay pa gyud. Tapos komportable ka mag-online class Sir kung duol ra sa inyong balay. Kung online learning Sir nga naa ra sa balay, bentaha kaayo. (line 163-166)

(...You are not required to pay PLDT or any other communication bills on a monthly basis. Additionally, mobile data uses a lot of data and has a slow connection. If your home is close by, you can feel at ease throughout your online class. Thus, it is regarded as advantageous.)

Kayto: Ang disadvantage gyud Sir kanang kung sama sa amoa Sir, nga mubaktas pa gikan sa balay kay walay pamasaha tungod sa kapigaduhon, mapugos gyud ug binaktas maskin sakit na sa tiil. Kung sa bagay, maanad ra man Sir, labi na ug balik-balik sa lakaw-lakaw. Apil na diha ang wala pay kuryente sa among lugar. Kay tungod magtambay pa ko sa proper sitio aron makicharge pa sa akong cellphone. line 174-179

(The disadvantage is that, due to our financial situation, Sir, we must walk from our house because there is no fare, and I must put up with it even though it hurts my toes. But thanks to daily repetition of walking, Sir, I am now immune. including the issue of no electricity in our neighborhood. I must first remain in the appropriate location for my phone to charge.)

When Kayto needed to elaborate on this disadvantage to his online learning, he brought up his real-life scenario. He expressed his concerns about the distance of their residence to the Piso wifi needed for his virtual lessons. He also spoke up about his feelings regarding the proximity of their house to the Piso Wifi. The conversation was then diverted when he stated that he was used to it since he walks to great lengths every day. In addition, he complained that their residence lacked the electricity they required the most and that they were forced to make the trip down to the appropriate location to charge their cell phones.

One of the obstacles that Kayto must overcome to advance his education is the lack of access to the internet. This indicates that he was required to walk to other locations with another Piso wifi.

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Kayto's experiences include having her online classes interrupted by various disruptive factors, including distractions in the surrounding environment, such as children playing and passing vehicles. Because of this, he was forced to fight against his patience and bear the loudness around him.

Experiences Affect the Student Learning

One of the finest ways to teach original problem-solving is through experience (Stuart, 2018). Students are encouraged to look for their special answers to practical tasks when learning about real-world topics because they learn that there are many ways to solve problems. With this, students can apply data and ideas in a real-world setting where they play an active role. They may struggle to understand concepts that do not correspond to the "real world." The content becomes real to the student as they engage with it. Students engage more brain regions and form deeper connections with the subject when tangible experiences are combined with abstract concepts, followed by reflection. They are urged to consider how their decisions may have affected the situation and how their results may have differed from those of other pupils. Through this examination, they can better comprehend how their acquired ideas can be used in various situations.

According to Stuart (2018), students will discover that certain methods are more effective than others as they work on practical tasks. They throw away the strategies that do not work. Still, attempting something, abandoning it, and trying again—typically considered a "mistake"—

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becomes an important step in the learning process. Students learn to value their mistakes rather than fear them.

In the informant's status, Kayto faced the reality that reaching the peak of success must twine with hard work and perseverance. He focused on the real-world situation that not all made are equal and justifiable. Education must be achieved by adapting to life's status (Cherry, 2021). People adjust their mental representations to match new information as they process it through accommodation. People frequently need to create a new schema or revise their preexisting mental categories when they come across entirely novel knowledge or contradicting their beliefs.

Unavailability of Gadget

The life of learners now revolves heavily around their smartphones. When discussing advantages, it's vital to recognize that smartphones allow students to learn through the medium they feel most at ease. Since the user wears the smartphone, it is always and everywhere available. This makes it simple to obtain educational materials no matter where you are or what time of day it is. Students can therefore access the resources that enhance their learning without being hindered. Literally, at their fingers, they can learn. We live in a society where smartphones are widely used in every household and are easily accessible. You can be 99.9% certain that there will be a smartphone whether there is a desktop, laptop, tablet, or another type of device. The smartphone offers a portable platform that is an effective learning aid and is a common fixture in households across all demographics.

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Kayto: *Kuan sir, sa sugod kay lisud gyud sa akua sir. Sa wala pa ko anang wifi sir, maglisud pa gyud ko kay wala man koy idea anang cellphone kay wala man koy gadget gyud akua... Tapos, mao to sir, nanghulam ko sa akong tiya ug cellphone para lang naa koy panggamit sa pag-eskwela. lines 44-46, 48-49*

(It was quite challenging for me at first. Prior to having wifi, Sir, I had trouble using my phone because I lacked a personal device... So that's all; I have a phone that my aunt lent me for my lessons.)

Since it is rare for their community to have a mobile phone, having one is considered a high standard of living. Kayto, for his part, answered the question with a series of haphazard answers because his issue is the technology itself and not the Piso wifi connectivity in its entirety at the outset. When he did not have a smartphone, he did not understand how to use one. Therefore, this is a challenge for him. The first obstacle Kayto must overcome is obtaining a smartphone for his education. He was required to purchase a piece of technology to access his online courses. He wore a grin as he discussed his predicament and his efforts to find a solution to his issue. Before they started their online class, he did not have a smartphone because it was not necessary for the places where he resided, but now that they have their online class, he needs one.

It has been determined that his perspective toward dealing with technology conflicts with his schooling. It is possible that knowing the technology will defocus learning during a rushed process. Despite this, he is the type of person that can always find a solution to whatever situation he is facing. He never fails to look on the bright side of things and make the most out of every circumstance. Since he did not have the funds necessary to acquire it, the best method for him

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to get it was not to buy it but rather to borrow it from someone else. He tried to borrow money and ask for help from her aunt, who was her mother's sister. As a result of this modernization, most people rely on internet connections, and having an internet connection is crucial for communication today.

During this economic uncertainty, consumer electronics such as smartphones, laptops, and other devices continue to be prohibitively expensive. As a result, people with lower socioeconomic statuses and some middle-class statuses cannot purchase these items because they must prioritize purchasing food and other necessities for their families instead. Using devices that allow internet communication is important, particularly in urban areas, and citizens depend on this. Because mobile phones are an integral element of people's communication, particularly among students, to conduct research and attend virtual classes. In addition, because teachers are concerned that their students may not have access to laptops or the internet at home, they cannot provide learning opportunities through online teachers. The only equipment that can be used for online transactions and communications is technologically advanced mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets, laptops and desktop computers, and desktop PCs with attached monitors. Due to the differences in approach, educators believe that students require additional teaching support and online communication tools to manage their time better (Flack, 2020).

Due to the current state of face-to-face classroom regulation, technology and communication must be integrated with conventional teaching. In today's world, this is an

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absolute necessity. Because of the potential for daily lesson changes, it has a higher potential value for both the classroom and the workplace (Choi, 2020).

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics or UIS of 2020 highlighted that one of the drawbacks of online education is that the currently available technology limits it. The lack of equity and accessibility to technology is the primary factor in the failure to succeed because of the enormous problem in low socioeconomic and rural neighborhoods. Their standard of living, which is just above the poverty line, is one of the reasons why you will not find many people in their town using smartphones or other electronic devices. According to his assertion, there were different approaches to the problem of not having a device. The tone of his words gave off the impression that he was able to triumph over his challenge. How he converses is rooted in self-assurance and an effort from within. His aunt provided him with a cell phone on loan for his studies. As a part of the curriculum, students are expected to engage in online conversation as part of their classwork. Even though it would be difficult for him, he is willing to do everything it takes to find a way to continue his education. Sobralske (1985) emphasized that it will not change its practices of eagerly seeking knowledge.

It is also impossible to access the internet in their village because it is in a remote part of the country. In addition, they do not have access to power in their region; therefore, the only entertainment available is a dry cell radio. This is the only way they can stay informed about events beyond their locations. The Piso Wifi is the second step on his path to success. After

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purchasing a cellphone specifically to take online classes, he is now faced with figuring out how to use the Piso Wifi. Because having a cell phone is essential for establishing a connection to the Piso Wifi, he must work toward acquiring one.

Poor Time Management

Anyone who wants to be productive at work must learn to manage their time effectively. Every employee's most valuable resource is time and poor time management can harm their ability to meet deadlines and produce quality work. A bad habit of not finishing work and wasting time is poor time management. Ineffective time management makes organizing and planning work more difficult. Additionally, it might cause workers to feel stressed and anxious and lose out on possibilities.

Kayto: *Katong panahon pa gyud sa istrikto sa pandemic Sir, katulo sa isa ka-semana: Lunes, Miyerkules ug Biyernes Sir. Wala pa may klase katong panahona nga face-to-face. Unya kay istrikto pa ang checkpoint pud. Naa gani anah Sir, halos kada adlaw ilabi na ug wala ang among teacher pagka-Monday, mag-schedule mi ug Tuesday. Kung wala pagka-Wednesday, mag schedule mi ug Thursday. (line 64-69)*

(The time when the pandemic and strict on rules, Sir, we have 3 times in a week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Sir. At the time, there was no face-to-face classes. Besides, the border checkpoints are strict. There was a time, Sir, that mostly everyday, especially some teachers were not around on Monday, and re-scheduled the class on Tuesday; and on Wednesday, re-scheduled on Thursday.)

When it comes to learning, time is the single most crucial factor. During this time, the student prepares for their school days and plans what they will do during their free time. This indicates that effective time management can help Kayto attain his goals more expediently. In addition, it is beneficial for him to spend his time efficiently to assist him in prioritizing his job and

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to assist in preventing him from procrastinating. Kayto created a time budget for his activities that were unrelated to his schoolwork. Because he wanted to save money, he worked when he was not required to attend classes. And the cash earned was saved to acquire Piso wifi connectivity for his classes the following day.

The most obvious effect of mismanaging one's time is the behavior known as procrastination. Students who cannot manage their time will usually put off completing projects until the very last minute, which will inevitably cause them great stress as they strive to make up for the missed time. Allowing too many responsibilities to go uncompleted puts oneself in jeopardy of missing every deadline (Heibutzki, 2021). In addition, having difficulty juggling the demands of your course load, test preparation, and extracurricular activities such as clubs or internships may realize that both your academic progress and test performance suffer as a result. It is possible that if one does not keep up with studies, the inability to manage time effectively will lead to a vicious loop that negatively impacts academic progress.

Consequently, it will be more difficult to comprehend new information or engage with it in any way. Sleep quality will also suffer if you often stay up late to complete tasks that should have been finished days ago. This will find them to have less time to sleep each night. People are aware of how vital rest is for those enrolled in postsecondary education; nevertheless, it is unable to manage time effectively, so getting enough sleep might not be at the top of the list of priorities. This could lead to illness in addition to feelings of exhaustion.

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According to Kayto's response, the days of the week their class would take place are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. During the time of the pandemic, they were unable to attend school. At the borders, they had a very tight policy. Moving from one border to another was impossible without encountering many obstacles. However, in his schedule, there were occasions when the schedules were not followed because his teachers in the respective subjects were absent. This caused the schedules to be disrupted. One of the difficulties that Kayto presented was the inconvenient necessity of meeting the teachers during the day at a time that was not on the schedule. He needed to alter and reorganize his routine to accommodate the time made available to him by his teachers. When the teachers for Kayto's meet-virtual class have a set time scheduled for it, that is the time that he expects his online lesson to begin. On the other days of that stretch, he planned to use his spare time or his time to work on his sidelines.

Kayto conversed without complaining about the time schedules his teachers failed to adhere to. According to the story, he used his spare time to assist his parents on the farm and with various household tasks. In addition, he managed to fit into his employment in the Poblacion to make some money to fund his online study for the next day. For him, every day was extremely important and significant. It is difficult to adapt to a situation involving distant learning in unpredictable times, as Hayat (2020) emphasized, and no amount of creative stretching can change that.

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Far-Off Distance

The process of students using the internet to participate in classes in a virtual setting is referred to as distance learning or distance education. This is rising at an exponential rate due to the closing of institutions on a global scale, which results in the requirement and importance of distance education. Schools and other educational institutions have opted for distance learning to sustain education by using technology for students and instructors. Apart from its widespread effect on education, there are numerous reasons why students would favor distance learning as an alternative to traditional forms of instruction.

Due to the lack of access to potable water, usable energy, and reliable internet signals, Kayto's hamlet is regarded as being in a primitive state and located a significant distance from civilized areas. When I went to visit them, it took me close to three hours to walk from their proper position to the location of the barangay hall. Due to the persistent rain, vehicles such as habal-habals and motorcycle drivers were unwilling to accept passengers. Therefore, walking was both the greatest option and a viable alternative. As I made my way through the neighborhood one kilometer away from the actual sitio, I noticed that the area was surrounded by cornfields and shaded by coconut trees. As I emerged from the partially shaded section, I became aware that the steep slope of the mountain was progressively making my legs weaker, not considering the clay soil that got caught on my slippers and added to the burden that I was already carrying on my feet when I was hiking. After I had traveled the distance between the two points, I realized

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that their road was unsuitable for vehicles then. I finally understood why the cab drivers would not take passengers out on wet days. As the steep way was further eroded, the road was divided in half. The region in the middle was similar to a little river, and it was in this river that the water flowed down from the higher ground. Due to the tunnel's position, which is on a slope, their spot was prone to landslides. On the other side of the view, where I was standing before I reached their location, there was a sea of clouds covering the trees and a hazy view of fog. It indicates that I had already reached the mountain area known as the plateau, which the locals also call the *talampas* or the *mesa*.

Kayto: *Mag-guol ko Sir uy. Kung walay internet sa Lun Padidu Sir, panahon na gyud nga mubaktas na pud ko padulong ug Kawas. Wala naman koy lain option Sir. Pero pag abot nako ana didto sa Kawas, sigurado late na gyud ko. Gikan pa gud ko sa among balay, unya magbaktas pila ka-oras padulong sa Lun Padidu, unya kung walay internet, baktas na pud ko padulong Kawas. Kay kung magsakay ko Sir, wala na koy panghulog sa Piso Wifi. (line 78-83)*

(Sir, I'm worried. It is time for me to walk to Kawas if there is no internet at Lun Padidu. Sir, I have no other choices. However, if I made it to Kawas, I will undoubtedly be late for my lesson. If the internet is down, I have to struggle to walk to Kawas from our house after spending hours walking to Lun Padidu. Because, Sir, I no longer have enough money for Piso Wifi if I commute.)

Kayto had to walk to Piso-Wifi daily, which was a significant inconvenience if his teacher was absent at the appointed hour. It indicates that he needed to go back for the lesson that will take place tomorrow and walk for another several kilometers to go to the proper position and then walk for another few kilometers to get to the location where the Piso wifi may be found.

He was gripping about the distance they had to walk to get to the Piso Wifi box. He had no choice but to continue walking even though the daily grind was causing his feet to hurt, but

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he blamed his situation on the fact that he was impoverished. I could read the boredom written on his face as he walked daily, but he would quickly change the subject to how he was and repeatedly say, "I am used to being hurt." There were moments wherein walking was pointless and unnecessary because it was no longer required or useful.

It was a struggle for him to walk for kilometers only to get to the Piso wifi, which intended to save him time and effort for the following day, but he still had to return for more lectures.

Unavailable Internet Connection and Electricity

The so-called achievement gap will only worsen if there is no reliable, fast internet and no internet connection. Now that there is a disparity between learners with access to the Internet and those without, low-income and minority students may also have to battle against it. The digital divide, as this new inequity is commonly known, is an increasing issue in education. Lack of internet connectivity can have a variety of negative effects on a student's academic performance. Without the Internet, students cannot communicate with their professors or peers, conduct their research, or use online homework assistance.

Kayto: ...*Gikan pa gud ko sa among balay, unya magbaktas pila ka-oras padulong sa Lun Padidu, unya kung walay internet, baktas na pud ko padulong Kawas. Kay kung magsakay ko Sir, wala na koy panghulog sa Piso Wifi. line 81-83*

(If the internet is down, I have to struggle to walk to Kawas from our house after spending hours walking to Lun Padidu. Because, Sir, I no longer have enough money for Piso Wifi if I commute.)

Even if there was no connection to the internet at Lun Padidu, he was concerned about it. As far as he was concerned, there was time to travel another kilometer toward Kawas. There

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was no other choice because the closest location with another Piso Wifi box was in Kawas. He was aware of the information and thought it to be true that walking to Kawas would take an additional hour. It implies that he arrived late already. He left their home and walked to the proper sitio, then continued on foot for an additional kilometer from the proper sitio to Lun Padidu, which is the location of the Piso Wifi box. And yet another kilometer from Lun Padidu to Kawas to join a Piso Wifi network equipped with an internet connection for his online course.

Learners only have a short amount of time to study and finish their homework, a major problem regarding a lack of energy. Many kids go vast distances on foot, frequently in the dark, to and from school. These students cannot perform their homework at home in the evenings if, as is frequently the case, their household lacks an energy source. To have enough light to finish their education, they are frequently compelled to look for alternative sources outside their homes, sometimes at petrol stations or under streetlamps. When a family does have access to electricity, they frequently use kerosene lamps to light their homes. This is a costly habit that also comes with significant health hazards.

Kayto: *Ug dili man lang pud kana lang akong problema Sir. Kung wala gyuy kuryente sa Malapatan, walay pud nay kuryente sa Kawas. Absent gyud ko sa online. Unya kay ug makadaghan ka ug absent Sir, basig ma-drop man pud ka anah. (line 89-92)*

(Sir, that is not just my issue. Power outages in Malapatan indicate that there is no current flowing through Kawas. I am absent in my online class as a result. Additionally, if you frequently miss classes, it will lead it to dropped out.

No electricity means no internet connection, and if there is no internet connection means no attendance in his classes. This is also the challenge encountered by Kayto when he had his

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online class in Lun Padidu. It is frequent for the area to have power interruptions due to the maintenance of wirings in the areas. Thus, repairing the electricity means another absence for Kayto in his virtual class.

Kayto: ...*Ga-saksak rapud bayah mi Sir sa community nga sa baba sa among sitio kay wala pa man kuryente didto sa amoa.*
(line 137-139)

(Usually, I need to charge the cellphone at the proper sitio of our barangay because we do not have electricity in our community.)

When he could not access the internet, he was required to travel an additional mile to locate a Piso wifi machine with a working internet connection. Since Kawas serves as the municipal boundary between two other municipalities in Sarangani, it is the one that is located closest to Lun Padidu.

The Distractions

According to Levin (2021), standing for nearly four hours a day can cause inflammation of the passageways through which blood travels, resulting in varicose veins. Some of them are brought on by conditions that cause chronic pain, such as osteoarthritis (OA), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), or psoriatic arthritis (PsA). A person's mental health can suffer due to the physical discomfort they are experiencing. One's mental health might negatively impact the capacity to function in school. It can lead to difficulties participating in social events and interacting with others through virtual communication, decreasing one's sense of self-worth and in-class cooperation.

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Kayto: *Daghan kaayo Sir. Isa-isahon nako Sir ha. Una, ang mutindog ug pila ka-oras sa imong gina pwestuhan nga dili ka ma-disconnect sa internet. Ibig sabihin Sir, mutindog ko ug pila ka-oras kung asa naay maayong connection. Kay usahay Sir, makalit lang ko ug kawala sa virtual kay na-putol diay akong connection. (line 117-121)*

(Too many, Sir. I will enumerate, Sir. First, standing for hours on your post to maintain the connectivity in the internet and it will not disconnect. Because sometimes, Sir, there is a sudden disconnection in the internet that led me to disconnect on my virtual class.)

Every time he attended his virtual classes, Kayto had this excruciating anguish in his body. Being forced to stand for nearly a day was a torment for him. The time spent during lessons sitting or standing almost completely still to preserve the quality of one's internet connection was an agony for him. If he watches below, the stability of his stance while holding his smartphone aligned to his face for the virtual may cause him to experience another episode of physical back pain. It was unavoidable that he would be in a stressful situation, resulting in long-term discomfort. It may make him anxious about his studies and cause him to lose focus in his online lesson.

Kayto: *Ikaduha, ang mga naga-agi nga sakyanan Sir. Halos dili na nako madunggan ang tingog sa among teacher Sir kay dili man gyud malikayan ang saba kay duol man sa dalan ang Piso Wifi. (line 121-123)*

(Secondly, those vehicles which pass by, Sir. I cannot hear anymore the teacher's voice, Sir, because of the location of the Piso Wifi.)

As Kayto was responding to my interview about the things that typically divert from online learning, he enumerated and elaborated on his ideas, which made me find him so fascinating because of the sincerity of his talk. He said he was forced to stand in the same spot for several

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hours to prevent the internet connection from dropping. Therefore, to maintain the internet's reliability, he had to stand for several hours. Not doing this results in an abrupt loss of connectivity, which disrupts his online class connectivity whenever he moves to a new location.

It was unimaginable that Kayto had to remain stationary for long periods only to ensure a reliable internet connection for his online courses. The agony that he had to go through just to get up and maintain the internet signal of the Piso wifi, without even bearing in mind the effect of standing would have the inflammation of his toes after the lesson, and not only for that particular instant but for virtually every other one of his virtual classes as well.

Kayto: ... *Unya, makasab-an pa gani ko Sir kay nganong saba daw ang background nako ug mu-request ang teacher nga kung pwede mubalhin daw ko sa ubang lugar. Dili man pud ko makabalhin Sir kay basi mawala ko sa akong connection. Gina-off na lang nako ang mic Sir aron wala siya madunggan nga saba. (line 123-127)*

(...Then, the teachers sometimes scold me due to my distractive background and surroundings and asks me to transfer away from that crowd. So, I prefer to turn-off my microphone to avoid hearing the noises.)

Learning that is disrupted (Schmidt, 2020) because of the movement of cars can significantly impact the learner's cognitive development. It adds to the learner's lack of focus and distracts him from the activities he should be performing. The use of technology and cell phones has evolved into a source of distraction in the urbanized area. It indicates that distraction can be interpreted differently based on one's location at any one time. When moving to a more urban setting, one's diversions changed into something else. It is not only the background noise level; it also includes the other things that compete for a person's attention, like when trying to learn while playing games on their phone. On the other hand, distractions have persisted in people's

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perceptions in certain rural locations for over a decade. These distractions include the passage of automobiles honking their horns, as well as other youngsters shouting in the vicinity. According to Hero (2022), distractions can potentially lower work quality while increasing the time required to complete the task. This can also affect how well one does in school, particularly about grades and test scores. Because of this, it might be difficult for a student to recover from being distracted and refocus on the class and the material being taught.

Kayto: *Ikatulo, mga bata nga gadula Sir didto sa duol sa Piso Wifi. Makahasul Sir kay didto pud sila mag-saba-saba ug magdula nga makadugang ug distraction kung magklase ko. Sama rapud Sir sa mga sakyanan nga gasaba kung muagi. (line 127-148)*

(Thirdly, children playing around which can contribute to distraction on my virtual class. The same with the vehicles running by.)

On the part of Kayto, he had been worried by the usual flow of vehicles that passed by him at every instant. He could not control the situation because the Piso Wifi was located on a nearby main road. Vehicles were constantly moving down the road, making the scenario unpredictable. A loud noise came from the various automobiles, which could completely distract him from what he was listening to. Because of the explosions and the crashes, he could not hear his teacher's voice and could not keep up with the lesson. And because of the noise, as mentioned earlier, emanating from his background, he received a scolding from his instructor. He could not prevent himself from suffering through the new and unexpected events that occurred every second. Adjusting to the reality that the issue is beyond his control caused Kayto a great deal of mental suffering.

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In addition, there was a disruption caused by the children running around and playing. They were so loud that you could hear them over the sound of passing traffic. Even the cries of children were a part of the everyday distractions that people had to deal with, and those trying to concentrate on their work or class found it still distracting and disturbing. According to Leung (2015), being ready for interruptions and distractions is a good strategy, but doing so might mentally and physically drain one's energy, which can lead to one falling short of achieving one's life objective.

In addition, Kayto detailed the misery of hearing the screaming and sobbing of the children and the Piso wifi box near him. His suffering was compounded by the other distractions, including the commotion caused by the youngsters yelling at each other and the noise from the passing trucks. Because of the disruption, he might become irritated, and his annoyance might interfere with his learning ability. It's possible that the disruptions coming from a variety of sources caused him to lose interest in learning, which in turn led to his collaboration leading to poor grades and performance in class since the vast majority of people can function productively totally in silence (Hendrix, 2019). Excessive noise could result in distractions, making it more difficult to concentrate on the lesson. If noise exposure has the potential to impair educational performance, it is in everyone's best interest to steer clear of environments that foster distraction. However, the challenge of Kayto is how he manages the source of distraction along with his primary location of education.

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According to Hendrix (2019), an uncomfortable environment may be one factor that contributes to a learner's poor performance in the classroom. Some students decided to study online in places with pleasant environments, such as the cafeteria, the library, or even their bedrooms. When a person feels at ease in his surroundings, he is more likely to remain in the same location and maintain his attention on his studies. The feeling of comfort can also serve as a source of motivation, leading to acquiring additional information.

Seating that is not only good but also comfy and provides a study area. It is possible that locating and selecting the seat will give one the ideal level of support necessary to maintain an appropriate stance and posture during virtual lessons. Nevertheless, if it is not comfy, it could easily distract, which would harm the capacity to learn.

Kayto responded and expanded on this point. He was exposed to the sun's burning rays for long periods in an open area, which caused his skin to burn. The Piso Wifi hotspot may be found in an open place, which is how it attracted the attention of the individuals living in the surrounding area. While there, he continued attending his online lessons, dressed in his top uniform and jersey underneath. And for him, sitting underneath the Piso Wifi box is the only position where he can relax and get some rest. Even if his toes could relax, the rest of his body continued to suffer from the heat of the sunlight. When I first met Kayto, I noticed that he had a dark and tanned complexion, which resulted from spending excessive time in the sun.

According to a study by the American Academy of Family Physicians 2022, prolonged

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exposure to the sun's rays can cause us harm. Damage to the eyes is one of these consequences. If it stays or is exposed for an extended period to any reflection coming from sunlight or ultraviolet rays, it can cause damage to the tissue of the eyes. This can be prevented by using protective eyewear. It can cause the cornea's outermost layer to blister or damage. And if it is over a long period, cataracts may form. Cancer of the skin can develop in some other species. In addition, it can reduce the immune system that the white blood cells will make to repair the injured skin, jeopardizing your health.

There are other distractions that Kayto experienced during his virtual class. Other people commonly experience it using intensive, draining smartphone applications, such as virtual communication and video presentation. It was helpful to have fully charged smartphones that could be used until the end of the virtual session. In addition, provided it had good battery life, it would extend the length of the classes. In the role of Kayto, he also had trouble dealing with the fact that his cellphone ran out of battery power before the end of the class.

Kayto: *...Ikalima, kanang ma-lowbat na ang cellphone Sir. Problema pud kaayo nah kay kung ma-off na Sir, dili nako mahuman ang klase. Basig absenan na ko ato Sir. Ga-saksak rapud bayah mi Sir sa community nga sa baba sa among sitio kay wala pa man kuryente didto sa amoa. (line 135-139)*

(Lastly, having a low battery cellphone, Sir. That is another problem if the cellphone will be empty, it means, that I cannot finish my virtual class. And probably, my teacher declares me absent. Usually, I need to charge the cellphone at the proper sitio of our barangay because we do not have electricity in our community.)

In addition, he griped about the lack of energy at their location, claiming that if there was power available, he could charge his phone there instead of spending another hour at the

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sitio proper. The center of the barangay may be found in the proper sitio, which is located below the slope. This is where the barangay hall can be found, and residents here share their electricity so that Kayto's community can charge their cellphones and dry cells.

Unknowledgeable on Software

Some of the students became disinterested after staring at the computer for an extended amount of time, which can lead to the temptation for the students to browse other websites for leisure purposes. According to Gautam (2020), several drawbacks are associated with acquiring knowledge through online and virtual classes. Most instructors lacked participation in the teaching and interaction process, which may have caused students to avoid listening to them. Maintaining concentration on the screen to learn was the most significant obstacle for most pupils.

Kayto: *Labi na gyud tong magdownload daw ug zoom kay mag online class... Unya, nangutana lang ko sa akong classmate tong pag-Grade 10 sir eh kung unsaon pag-download ug zoom. (lines 46-47, 49-50)*

(Particularly while downloading the Zoom application for an online course... After that, I asked my former Grade 10 classmate, Sir, how to get the Zoom application.)

The manipulation of Google Drive through the usage of a cellphone and the speed of the internet connection constituted other challenges present in Kayto's online procedure. It was challenging for him to keep his cellphone and Google Drive synchronized for an extended period. Weis (2021) emphasized that it must have some sort of internet connection to edit documents and make updates. Most applications that rely on the Google Cloud have this disadvantage in common. Additionally, the internet connection speed for downloading and uploading data must

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be accurate to maintain the sending and receiving of files. Any distraction has the potential to cause an error, which will require the process to be restored and reinstalled.

Kayto: *Grabe ang adjustment Sir. Pagkahuman nimo tuon sa online learning, tun-an pa gyud nimo ang mga process sa pagdownload, sa mga assignment nga ginapasa sa teachers, tapos paano magpasa ug documents. Naa pay panahon nga dili ko makapasa ug quiz ug test sir kay dili ko kabalo mugamit ug google nga gina-answeran Sir. Kanang mga link. Unya kanang ginapasa nga assignment sa group chat nga MS Word ug uban pa nga MS. Maka-download man ka ana sa cellphone pero dili man ka maka-upload ana kung dili laptop imong gamiton, Sir.*

(Quite the change, sir. Following my online education, I must also master the steps for downloading the assignments I must turn in to my teachers, and I must then learn how to upload documents. Additionally, there are times when I am unable to submit my quizzes and tests to you because I am unable to use Google to find the answers. They connect. After that, post those assignments on the group chat for Microsoft Word and other Microsoft office applications. If you use a cellphone, you can download it but not upload; it is preferable to use a laptop in its place. *line 97-104*

Money Matters

Baker (2019) emphasized the significance of money in school resources. A student's dreams can be fueled by money for education, and the learner's dream can be sustained until the learner achieves achievement. Without making financial contributions or investments, completion of one's education is not even remotely achievable. Even if money cannot buy happiness, it may buy you peace of mind and security and ensure you get a good education. This will also have the potential to give everyone a brighter future. In addition to this, it provides the emotional peace that everyone should have. However, not everyone aspires to have that level of knowledge or financial security, and putting money away for the future is not required right now. Due to their poverty level, others are forced to utilize their savings to purchase the products they consume. Regarding Kayto's parents, it has come to my attention that they prioritize material possessions over their children's education. Their revenue is sufficient for daily meals such as cassava or corn

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rice.

During the time I spent with him and his family every week, I noticed they were preparing lunch and gathering vegetables from their garden. They often consumed a vegetable soup made of boiled okra, and gourd poured with salt. This soup was their viand that was poured over their corn rice. They served their delicacies with his family and his two older siblings' families and then shared the feast among all of them.

Kayto put aside some of the money he made from his ways to earn in the Poblacion to put it toward his education. He also saved some money to cover the costs of his Piso wifi and virtual classes. He was so dedicated to saving money that he even walked many kilometers to go to where he would learn.

Kayto: ...*Kay kung magsakay ko Sir, wala na koy panghulog sa Piso Wifi. (line 82 to 83)*

(...Because, Sir, I no longer have enough money for Piso Wifi if I commute.)

I could see by looking into his eyes that he was willing to strive for it, even if it meant it would hurt him and his toes. In his opinion, the most effective way for him to save up for the next virtual class was to budget his money. He snatched it up to cover his education's upcoming costs.

Kayto: ...*Wala pay labot nga mangita pa ko ug kwarta aron naa koy mahulog sa Piso wifi. Halos tanan lagi Sir, problemahon nako. (line 104-105)*

(...Not counting on using Piso Wifi with coins or cash. Nearly all of the works are issues.)

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Because Kayto is highly responsible regarding his education, he has never wavered from his mission of acquiring funds to cover the costs of maintaining his Piso Wifi connection.

Ways and Means to Overcome the Disadvantages

The extraordinary motivation behind most people's dogged pursuit of their dreams until they are realized is the desire to provide for their families at whatever cost. It is the coming together of love, dedication, devotion, and self-sacrifice. One of the things that need to take into consideration to get life on track is to follow one's heart. It does not matter who or what is preventing them from achieving their goals, according to Lynch (2022). The most important thing, however, is to listen to my gut and dreams and get started doing something I always wanted.

Kayto: *Antos lang gyud Sir. Dili pud nako pwede ipakita kay Ma ug Ye ang akong kalisud ug hilak kay dili pud ko gusto nga mag-guol sila. Sa among sitwasyon karon Sir, maningkamot gyud ko kay para makuha pud nako ilang buot nga kaluy-an puhon makahuman gyud ko.*

(Just come up with the pain, Sir. I won't cry or grieve in front of my parents because I don't want them to be concerned. With the way things are right now, Sir, I will work hard to earn their trust and one day, in God's time, I will finish my studies.) *line 190-193*

In response, Kayto stated that he must endure the pain to succeed. Because he did not want his parents to be concerned, he did not cry in front of them or let on that he was upset by the situation. In light of their circumstances, he would make every effort to maintain the trust of his mother and father, and he believes that, in God's own good time, he will eventually complete his education. Since he did not want to notice his parent's tiredness in him, he focused on his goal. Besides, he was trying to turn the mind of his parents into the failure that happened by his

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two elder siblings who were married and did not finish their studies. So, he pretended that he was all right. Therefore, he would not show them any signs of exhaustion.

Kayto: *Kay duha na baya sa akong mga igsuon Sir ang wala nakapadayon ug eskwela kay naminyo. Maong dili pwede nga ipakita nako sa ila akong kapoy Sir. Dili pud ko gusto, Sir na maging isa ko sa ilang pabigat sa ila. Kay kanang akong ginahulog sa Piso Wifi, gikan ra pud nah sa mga tindahan sa palengke Sir nga ginasag-uban nako ug tubig ug panglampas sa mga balay-balay. (line 193-198)*

(Sir, two of my older siblings failed and were unable to finish their education since they were married. So, Sir, I won't let them see how worn out I am. I don't want to add to the family's burdens. Since I offer to bring people water at the public market and clean their yards and gardens at their homes, the money for my Piso Wifi truly came from these sources.)

And concerning his financial plan for his Piso wifi, he earned money for it by working in the public market. And regarding his budget for his Piso wifi, he worked for it in the public market by fetching water in some stores, especially those selling fish. Others came from residences he had extended an invitation to tend to their gardens and yards.

And all his parents knew that he had just given an interview regarding his Piso wifi. His parents were unaware that it included all his challenges while pursuing his education online.

After that, he requested that I keep it a secret between us and not disclose it to anybody else.

Kayto: *Maong pagkabalo lang nila ani Sir, gi-interview lang ko kay sa akong pag Piso Wifi. Wala sila kabalo nga apil na pud akong kalisud. Maong secret lang nato ni Sir ha? (line 198-200)*

(They just know that I am doing an interview regarding Piso Wifi. They are unaware that this also applies to my challenges. So, sir, let's keep this a secret, alright?)

Lynch (2022) stated that we have a unique perspective on the world because we are from

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different parts and have different standings in life. We must make progress toward the goals that we have set for ourselves. The dream will gradually become a reality with even a tiny improvement and inspiration.

When I asked Kayto about it, he spoke gravely when he responded to my question. I thought I had tapped into the source of his power. His parents had instilled in him a strong work ethic and moral compass. His eyes started to water, and his voice started to shake increasingly as time passed. He paused his talking whenever he gradually exposed the exhaustion in his heart, and eventually, he did so often.

The Community of Inquiry of Picciano (2017) is in line with the situation of Kayto in such of affecting the believed approach but does not change the learning itself. Even though there is a movement of modernization and technology and changing the process of teaching, which is ironical on their status of living, it will not change its way of eagerness to learn because the learner must adjust himself and not the situation of the pandemic, which is unstoppable and affects traditional and modern teaching conditions nowadays.

The lack of internet connectivity can significantly impact the community of inquiry theory and its three presences—social presence, cognitive presence, and teaching presence. Lack of internet access can harm social presence since learners may not be able to communicate with one another in real-time or participate in synchronous online discussions. The sense of belonging and community among students, a crucial element of social presence, may be diminished.

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Furthermore, lack of internet connectivity may also impact cognitive presence because students may not have access to online databases or libraries to help with their studies. This may restrict the capacity of the students to create and communicate meaning in a virtual learning environment. Lastly, the absence of internet connectivity may also affect instructional presence. It is possible that instructors will not be able to present instructional material or lead conversations through online platforms or give learners timely feedback or help. As a result, the teacher may be less able to facilitate and direct the online learning process, a crucial aspect of their teaching presence.

The community of inquiry theory and its three presences may face substantial obstacles due to the lack of internet access. However, several approaches can be devised to overcome these difficulties, such as giving students access to offline materials or using different contact forms, such as calls or text messages, to maintain a social and pedagogical presence.

CONCLUSION

Learners in the new normal of virtual education face an array of challenges requiring thoughtful assessment and determined responses. Technological challenges, digital literacy gaps, and social isolation all pose significant obstacles to engagement and learning results. Furthermore, motivational challenges and pedagogical modification difficulties emphasize the importance of thorough support systems and innovative approaches to teaching. Furthermore,

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equity issues about access to technology and resources increase disparities in educational opportunity. To address these issues, teachers, policymakers, and stakeholders must work together to guarantee that all learners, regardless of circumstance, can succeed in virtual learning environments and have access to excellent education.



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