

Children Under Juvenile Justice Intervention: A Case Study

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Abstract: This study generally aimed to investigate the problems and coping mechanisms of the juvenile under rehabilitation programs at Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth. Qualitative method using case study design was employed. Purposive sampling was adopted to select the eight participants- children in conflict with the law who are under suspended sentence and, who are undergoing the rehabilitation program. These informants who are from the Cagayan Valley Region, Philippines are 15 to 17 years old, and who acted with discernment at the time of the commission of the offense. These participants were chosen based on knowledge, consent, willingness and capability to share the best information needed in the study. To gather the data needed, a semi-structured interview was employed. All interviews were recorded through cellular phone. The recorded interview was transcribed, and the transcripts were read over a number of times. Initial notes were listed and emergent themes were identified. The first emergent themes were then listed and the researcher tried to see the connections of each theme and may be clustered which later may become the super ordinate concepts. The themes were translated into a narrative account which were expanded and explained as the emerged themes. From the findings, it is concluded that the problems experienced by the juveniles is more on the process of the resolution of the case which affects the personal and psycho social functioning of the juveniles undergoing rehabilitative services. It is also concluded that there is no single best strategy to cope with problems experienced by juveniles inside the rehabilitation center.

Keywords: children in conflict with the law, coping mechanism, juvenile delinquency, problems of the juveniles, rehabilitation program

1. Introduction

“There is no society known where a more or less developed criminality is not found under different forms. No people exist whose morality is not daily infringed upon. We must therefore call crime necessary and declare that it cannot be non-existent that the fundamental conditions of social organization, as they are understood, logically imply it.” This quote of Emile Durkheim displays the presence and prevalence of criminality in the society. And, it is actually considered one of the greatest problems besetting in the society today.

Crimes, which are perpetrated by both adult and juveniles vary from petty crimes to heinous crimes or otherwise. Crimes which are committed by juveniles are growing concern worldwide. It is a social phenomenon that is inevitable. It is sad to note, however, that the laws created sometimes were proven futile to prevent its existence. Being inevitable, holistic efforts are encouraged just at least to control the occurrences. These juvenile crimes are globally accepted as Juvenile Delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency as cited by Aclis (2016) is defined as the habitual committing of criminal acts or offenses by a young person, especially one below the age at which ordinary criminal prosecution is possible. Though the definition pertains to the acts committed by children, it is also very important to consider the age of criminal responsibility since this is one of the most common differences by several states in its universal perspective.

A controversy has been born as to how to handle juvenile offenders with some people arguing that they should be treated like adult offenders. The government has considered both public safety and the need to rehabilitate the juvenile offenders in its effort to fight this behavior. This has been effective in reducing the case of juvenile delinquency. All over the world, an examination of the juvenile justice system is being done. Aala et.al (2013) in their study pointed out that among the areas of concern undergoing re-investigation is the philosophy of punishment involving juvenile offenders and the process of bringing them into the juvenile system of justice. While their focus is on the philosophy of punishment as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, the present study focuses on the philosophy of rehabilitation as part of the tertiary interventions without resorting to juvenile justice process.

According to Young, Greer, & Church (2017), the sentencing of an individual convicted of a criminal offense is largely driven by three key considerations: retribution (punishment), deterrence, and rehabilitation. In the case of juvenile offenders, the principle of rehabilitation is often assigned the greatest weight.

In as much as the principle of rehabilitation applies in juvenile justice, its primary goal of placing juveniles in institution is to help them adjust positively to reentry in the community. And therefore, they should be treated in a manner that their rights are accorded too with dignity and respect. One of which is the right to treatment.

The concept of a right to treatment was first introduced to the mental health field in 1960 by Morton Birnbaum (Siegel & Senna 2000).

The right to treatment argument has expanded to include the juvenile justice system. One of the first cases to highlight this issue was *Inmates of the Boys' Training School versus Affleck* in 1972. Affleck was one of the first cases to describe some of the horrible conditions existing in many of the nation's training schools (Siegel & Senna 2000).

Obviously, in the previous case, the placements of juveniles are in training schools whereas in the present study, juveniles are treated in the rehabilitation center.

It is very important to note, however, that confinement is not only applicable to custodial setting similar to jail or prison. It may include others just like in the police stations, boot camp training schools and rehabilitation centers (JDL rules).

Further, treatment of Children in Conflict with the Law shall only be used as a last resort for a short period of time.

In the Philippine setting, the influx of children in conflict with the law has become one of the social ills in which the society needs to take into account.

According to the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (2009), data gathered from Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) of the Department of Interior and Local Government show that on crimes against person committed by Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), the National Capital Region (NCR) is the highest in number.

Relatively, data provided by the Juvenile Welfare Council (JWC), revealed that there were at least 11,000 Children in Conflict with the Law in 2009.

According to the Philippine National Police, from 2012 to 2015, there are about 60 percent of juvenile delinquencies fall under crimes against property like theft, robbery, malicious mischief, and estafa. On the other hand, crimes against persons constitute 36 percent of the crimes committed by children in conflict with the law. The top 3 cases committed by children in conflict with the law include theft, physical injuries, and rape cases.

Moreover, from July 1 to August 2016, or roughly the first two months of President Duterte's term in office, a total of 20,584 juveniles have surrendered to local police offices, according to the Philippine National Police's Women and Children Protection Center (WCPC). Of this total, 3,971 were juveniles from Central Visayas. Northern Mindanao has the second highest number of juvenile drug surrenderees at 3,783. Zamboanga region came in far third with 2,196. Meanwhile, Cagayan Valley region has 511 juveniles in Conflict with the law who are involved in drugs.

The abovementioned phenomena reflect how serious it was when it comes to juvenile delinquency cases.

Section 44 of RA 9344 likewise provides the objective of rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law and that is to provide them with interventions, approaches and strategies that will enable them to improve their social functioning with the end goal of reintegration to their families and as productive members of their communities.

Moreover, the law reiterates the primary responsibility of DSWD to establish and maintain the Regional Rehabilitation Centers for Youth (RRCY) in each region of the country. It is also responsible for providing technical assistance to Local Government Units (LGUs) in the development of community-based programs for intervention, diversion and rehabilitation.

It is good to note, however that in 1992, a 13.5 hectares agricultural land property in Roma Norte, Enrile, Cagayan was turned over to the Department of Social Welfare and Development by the Department of Agrarian Reform for the establishment of a community farm park facility for out-of-school youth, juveniles and other disadvantaged children. The DSWD agreed to pay for the use, maintenance and improvement undertaken in the property.

Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (CV-RRCY) is unique among all other youth rehabilitation centers for its ecologically-friendly and self-sufficient environment for the residents and workers. It is managed by the DSWD Field Office-02 and as a managing agency; it regularly coordinates and cooperates with other sectors involved in the project such as the LGUs, NGOs and various line departments.

CV-RRCY provides twenty-four hour care, various rehabilitation services such as interventions which seek to restore functioning on minors for family re-unification and community reintegration, provision of a home environment and group living arrangement with well-balanced, organized and non-formal activities for the youth, provision of preventive, and curative interventions to promote mental health and reduce/prevent sickness, psychological service that would enable the minors to cope and overcome abusive circumstances and experiences, provision of formal/non-formal education, opportunities for educational/vocational skills development while at the center and others such as spiritual and recreational services.

Currently, records show that there are forty-three residents occupying the center. About twenty of whom have suspended sentence, twenty-two are on trial, and one is on diversion program. The common cases committed include seventeen on crimes against persons, sixteen on crimes against property, one on crime against chastity, and nine on the violations of special laws. Notably, residents occupying the center are all male children in conflict with the law.

Rehabilitation is a remedial measure. This approach would only be used as a last resort. For the best interest of the child and in adherence to United Nations Convention on the Right of Children and in consonance with the existing law of the Philippines, the State takes remedies in order to save the Children. Our National Hero once said that "The Youth is the Hope of the Fatherland". Someday, they shall become the face of this nation. They determine where our country is going. Hence, they should be taken cared of with dignity and respect. Despite the misbehaviors, everybody should not stop working with the children even if it went to the level of rehabilitation. Bear in mind that they are the assets of the society.

Due to the delicate nature involving children in-conflict with the law and the urgency of taking this social problem into serious attention and in effect, some researches tried to study juveniles & juvenile delinquency along profile variables only. However, only a few studies have approached the issue qualitatively. It is in this context that the researchers were motivated to conduct a case study to investigate the problems as well as the coping mechanisms of these juveniles under rehabilitation programs at the Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth, Region 2.

This study is of much significance to everyone especially those people who have direct contact with the children in conflict with the law.

The government is also benefited from this study in as much as policy formulation is concerned. Specifically, DSWD from the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth-Cagayan Valley would gain insights from this study in the formulation of guidelines on the rehabilitation process of the CICL along with the allocation of funds necessary for its implementation. Also, professors in the field of criminology and sociology would also gain knowledge from this study that may be imparted to the students. The CICL, who are the direct beneficiary in this study, would be provided with learning outcomes, an internalization that what they are experiencing are the services that would prevent them from re-offending. Acceptance in these programs is a motivation. Finally, the findings of this study would be of significance to future researchers in generating literatures related to the experiences of juveniles and juvenile delinquency.

1.1 Theoretical/Conceptual Framework

Throughout the criminal justice process and other preventive, protective, developmental, and remedial measures such as the placement to the rehabilitation centers, the best interest of the child is always the paramount concern.

In this regard, there is an interesting connection between Charles Snyder's hope theory and the concept of rehabilitation.

Charles Snyder's Hope Theory. This theory was anchored to the present study optimizing children in conflict with the Law to have sense of hope to improve their personal and psycho social functioning through learnings with the programs and services provided by the center for their eventual reintegration into the community.

Hope has both cognitive and affective elements. According to Snyder, there are three components associated with hope: having goal-oriented thoughts; developing strategies to achieve goals; and being motivated to expend effort to achieve goals.

Rehabilitation helps children in conflict with the law set personal goals for their future and develops strategies that would help them achieve these goals. Providing a safe environment, practice opportunities, exposure to positive role models and opportunities to receive positive and constructive feedback and encouragement all contribute to the sense of personal agency that is important for achieving goals. By engaging in activities and situations that they would not normally experience, interventions such as rehabilitation can help to change beliefs held by children in conflict with the law about what is possible for them. In so doing rehabilitation through involvement in the different activities and programs may promote feelings of hopefulness and optimism among children in conflict with the law who are aiming to be reintegrated to the mainstream society.

Rehabilitation can be implemented in the community or in the youth rehabilitation facility. The objective of residential rehabilitation is to provide children in conflict with the law with care, protection, education, and vocational skills under a structured therapeutic environment, with the end view of reintegrating them into their families and communities.

Thus, what is important in rehabilitation of CICL is the attainment of the objectives of the programs of rehabilitation regardless of its type whether community based or residential rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth caters youth who are committed by the Court for rehabilitation. It has the general objective to enhance the traditional residential care facilities and techniques in the rehabilitation of vulnerable youth and children in conflict with the law. Specifically, it aims to economically and socially integrate the beneficiaries into a mainstreamed livelihood, psycho-social and environmental development process by specifically achieving the following results: Developed an Agro-Forestry Farm Park that would encourage a self-sustaining and conducive rehabilitation community/environment for the residents; an improved strategy for rehabilitation of vulnerable youth and CICL is tested and operationalized in the farm park community and replicated in other areas/regions; residents are assisted to fully appropriate the concept of ecologically friendly activities and the value and importance of forestry and agriculture in social progress and food security; and Capacity and skills potentials of residents are identified and developed for their eventual reintegration to their respective families/communities.

Further, the abovementioned objectives are realized through the different activities, programs & services namely home life services, treatment interventions, and support services.

Gestalt Theory by Ehrenfels. This theory understands the experiences of juveniles in the rehabilitation center. The main tenet of the Gestalt Theory is that the whole is greater than the sum of its part. Relating to the present study, holistic approach is needed when speaking of rehabilitation. It explores the dynamic relationships that connect reintegration with the various rehabilitation programs.

Moreover, it studies of how people organize learning by looking at their experiences and consciousness. Learning happens best when the instruction is related to real life experiences. Although, this theory is focused on the field of education where learning becomes the process, it is likewise applicable in the field of rehabilitation where juveniles undergo different programs as part of the processes of learning and part of the strategies at the center might be the discovery of problems that needs to be removed and replaced with better strategies. These could help change the misbehaviors and shape the juveniles to become productive citizen upon integration.

Experiences of juveniles on the different rehabilitation programs in the rehabilitation center are dynamic, progressive and sometimes taxing. Dynamic, for it brings positive changes in their physical, psychological, social and even in their spiritual well-being. The rehabilitation programs seek to have progression of events moving forward to a gradual development of the juveniles. However, as they go along with these programs, it requires a lot of coping mechanisms, efforts and energies in order to meet the needs of the juveniles and eventually meet the objectives of rehabilitation.

Coping mechanisms in this study are anchored with Transactional Theory of Stress and Coping.

Transactional Theory of Stress and Coping by Lazarus and Folkman. As cited by Gunawan (2018), stress is a condition or feeling experienced when a person perceives that the demands exceed the personal and social resources the individual is able to mobilize. This is called the transactional model of stress and coping. Psychological stress however, is a particular relationship between the person and environment that is appraised by the person as taxing or exceeding his or her resources and endangering his or her well-being. These ideas are well associated in the rehabilitation processes of the juveniles. It cannot be denied that those juveniles are experiencing problems while undergoing rehabilitation programs. That is why in the rehabilitation center, it requires the presence of staff who guides the juvenile in case they are facing problems like psychological stress. With the guidance of a staff, juveniles might be able cope up with such kind of problems.

Going further, Lazarus as cited again by Gunawan (2018), defines coping as a process of constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person.

Accordingly, there are two forms of coping. The problem-focused coping and the emotion focused coping. Problem focused coping is used when we feel we have control over the situation; thus, can manage the source of the problem. Steps include defining the problem, generating alternative solutions, learning new skills to deal with stressors and reappraising and finding new standards of behavior.

Perhaps this kind of coping strategy is more applicable with the problems encountered by the management in the implementation of the rehabilitation programs rather than the juvenile themselves.

The second form is the emotion focused coping. It is used when an individual feels as if she/she cannot manage the source of the problems. It involves gaining strategies for regulating stress. It could be categorized as:

Active (Approach) Strategies.

Confrontive coping describes aggressive efforts to alter the situation and suggests some degree of hostility and risk-taking. This strategy corresponds to offensive strategies for coping with situations. The person presents an active attitude related to the stressing agent. Frequently children present aggressive behavior regarding the people delivering care to them as a way to demonstrate their anger.

Seeking social support on the other hand, describes efforts to seek informational support, tangible support, and emotional support. A coping strategy that takes into account the support found in people and the environment. It is a positive psychosocial factor that helps children to cope with the effects of stress. The social support strategy presents three different aspects namely social support to find solutions, emotional support by friends and family members and professional support.

Going further, planful problem solving describes deliberate problem-focused efforts to alter the situation, coupled with an analytic approach to solving the problem. It presumes appropriate planning to cope with stressing agents. Instead of avoiding it or distancing themselves from daily life, children choose to solve the problem by changing their attitudes, trying to cope with the pressure from people and the environment around them and decreasing or eliminating the stress-generating source.

Moreover, positive appraisal describes efforts to create positive meaning by focusing on personal growth. It also has a religious dimension. It is guided towards controlling emotions that regard sadness as re-interpretation, growth and personal change arising from a conflict situation. When reappraising their situation, children find a way to cope with their problem using their own means. They are able to change something within themselves, not losing faith when facing the difficulties; they must go through, growing as a person. In addition, they notice they can help the people close to them going through similar problems.

Passive (Avoidant) Strategies.

First is distancing which describes cognitive efforts to detach oneself and to minimize the significance of the situation. It corresponds to defensive strategies in which the individual avoids the threat in an effort to change the situation.

Second, self-controlling which describes efforts to regulate one's feelings and action. Self-control regards the person's efforts in trying to control emotions when facing stressful stimuli. Children try to control their emotions, keeping their feelings to themselves.

Third, accepting responsibility which acknowledges one's own role in the problem with a concomitant theme of trying to put things right. Children accept reality and commit to the process of coping with a stressing situation. They often feel responsible for triggering stressful situations and therefore face feelings of self-criticism and self-hate.

Lastly, escape-avoidance describes wishful thinking and behavioral efforts to escape or avoid the problem. This behavior consists of fantasizing about possible solutions for the problem without taking any actions to actually change them. We can describe it as an effort to escape and/or avoid the stressing agent.

Rehabilitation programs and services are created in a manner that is motivating and fulfilling for juveniles. They are implemented in such a way where it promotes motivations especially to children in conflict with law who are experiencing displacement from the community because of misbehavior and anti-social activities. Despite these conditions, their motivations to undergo and complete the rehabilitation processes will instill respect from the community and bring back the prestige that was lost upon reintegration to the community.

All these theories, philosophies and cases cited lead to the formulation of the research problems

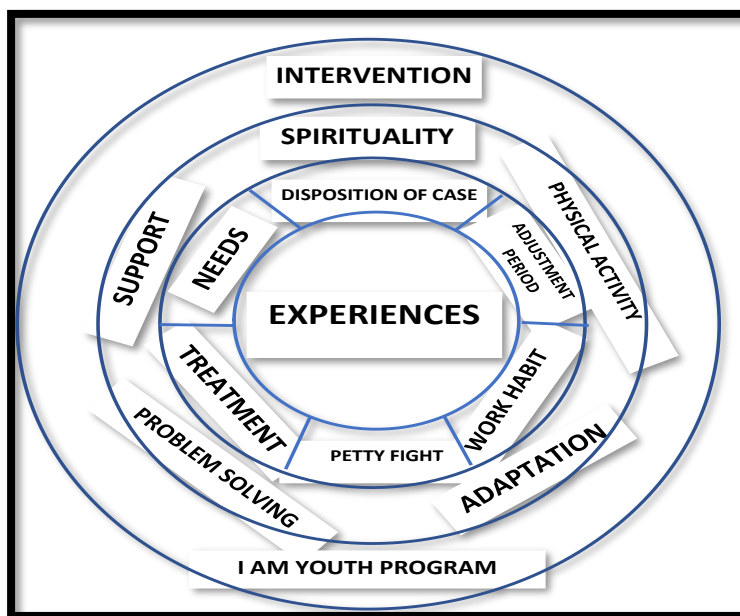


Figure 1 presents the paradigm of the study. In this model, it understands the experiences of juveniles through their problems experienced in the rehabilitation center. The coping mechanisms on the problems they experienced and the developed interventions to enhance rehabilitation programs.

1.2. Research Objectives

This study aimed to understand the experiences of the juvenile under rehabilitation programs at Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Northern Philippines. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the problems experienced by the juveniles inside the rehabilitation center?
2. What are the coping mechanisms of the juveniles on the problems they experienced inside the rehabilitation center?

2. Research Methodology

This study employed qualitative method using case study design. According to Lichtman (2013) as cited by Wa-Mbaleka (2018), a Case study is an in-depth examination of a particular case or several cases. It is the only design that’s more like a one-size-fits-all design.

Further, an open ended-question was administered to a selected sample from a specific population identified and selected by the researcher.

2.1 Population and Locale of the Study

The sample size of the participants in the study was determined through purposive sampling. The researcher chose only the participants who have knowledge, have given their consent and were willing and capable of sharing the best information needed in the study.

Table 1 shows the participants of the study including their address, age upon commission of the case, age as of reporting period, specific case, and status of the case.

Table 1. Participants/Informants of the Study

Participant	Address	Age upon commission	Age as of Reporting Period	Case	Status of the Case
1	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	17	17	Violation of Special Law	Suspended
2	Tumauini, Isabela	15	17	Crime against Chastity	Suspended

3	Tuao, Cagayan	17	19	Violation of Special Law	Suspended
4	Aparri, Cagayan	16	17	Crime against Property	Suspended
5	Roxas, Isabela	16	19	Violation of Special Law	Suspended
6	Aparri, Cagayan	16	17	Crime Against Property	Suspended
7	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	16	16	Violation of Special Law	Suspended
8	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	17	18	Violation of Special Law	Suspended

The participants were eight children in conflict with the law under suspended sentence and who are undergoing rehabilitation programs at Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth whose age ranges from sixteen (16) to seventeen (17) years who acted with discernment at the time of the commission of the offense. Further, the participants reside from Cagayan Valley Region, Philippines and whose cases include crime against chastity, crimes against property and violations of special law.

The participants under suspended sentence were the primary beneficiaries to undergo rehabilitation programs in compliance with the disposition measures set by the court.

2.2 Data Gathering Instrument

To gather the data about the experiences-problems and coping mechanisms of juveniles under rehabilitation programs, a semi-structured interview was employed. All interviews with the participants were recorded through cellular phone. This was used upon the approval of the head of the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth and the juvenile. Likewise, actual observations in the conduct of interview were done.

Further, an open ended-question was administered to a selected sample from a specific population identified and selected by the researcher.

2.3 Data Gathering Procedure

In order to achieve the answers to the research question posted in the present study, the following procedures were undertaken.

The researchers wrote a request letter to the office of the Regional Director, Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 2 requesting for the gathering of data needed in the study. The researchers filled out the research request form with the terms and conditions indicated which were used in the review/assessment of the research study by the agency research committee before it can be recommended for the approval of the Regional Director. An endorsement letter to the center head was forwarded to the Cagayan Valley Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth allowing the researchers to gather the data needed for the said study.

Prior to the interview, the researchers had a conversation with the center head after which the researchers were turned over to the different social workers at the center to arrange schedules for the signing of the consent, assent and declaration of non-disclosure forms.

In one of the gatherings conducted by the center, the researchers had a chance to meet the parents of the participants and had the opportunity to explain to them the forms needed in the study before the actual signing.

From the list of participants, the researchers had chosen ten among the juveniles who were interviewed. However, only eight of them signed the consent form assent form and the declaration of non-disclosure.

After the signing of the pertinent documents needed in the study, the researchers started to interview the participants of the study in the conference hall of the center. All interviews were recorded using mobile phone as permitted and were transcribed later for coding.

For triangulation purposes, a similar procedure was maintained utilizing those personnel who have direct contact with the operations of the center specifically the house parent, social worker and the psychologist. The interview was conducted the following day.

Triangulation method is the means of using more than one method to collect data on the same topic. It is also a way of assuring the validity of research through the use of variety of methods to collect data on the same research topic (Kulkarni, 2013). In this research, it was vital to use triangulation method because this study does

not only focus on the information coming from the participants but also from the information given by the personnel to assure validity and to gain additional information.

2.4 Ethical Consideration

In this study, the information that was revealed was treated with confidentiality. No other persons including the members of the panel had the access to the information without the permission from the participants. Confidential information was not also included in the transcripts of the interview. Further, the information that was revealed was used for this research only.

Prior to the interview, consent, assent, and declaration of non-disclosure forms were provided. The contents of these forms were fully explained to the participants, parents and/or representatives and if necessary were explained in a manner that the participants, parents and/or representatives were understood the risks and benefits of participating in this study. By signing the informed consent and the assent forms, the participants voluntarily agree to participate in the interview. No remuneration or any forms of reward were given to them. Such acts of volunteerism however, were maintained throughout the conduct of interview and actual observation. In case that the participants withdraw his participation in this study, he was not forced to continue from participating and the interview notes and audio recordings were to be turned over to the participants and any information that the participants have provided in the manuscript was not used. The researchers did their best to erase traces of the participants upon withdrawal from participating.

Further, the transcripts of the interview were kept and these shall be destroyed after two years.

Lastly, anonymity of the participants was maintained throughout the study. Their names were not be divulged in this study and no identifying statement has made that shall point at him as the source of the information. Therefore, coding was designated to each of the participants.

2.5 Data Analysis

The data that were gathered from the interview were collated, analyzed, and interpreted.

The following steps were used as the process of interpretation.

A semi structured type of interview was utilized in exploring the experiences of juveniles under rehabilitation programs. The recorded interview was transcribed. The transcripts were read over a number of times. Initial notes were listed and emergent themes were identified. The first emergent themes were then listed and the researcher tried to see the connections of each theme and may be clustered which later may become the super-ordinate concepts. The themes were translated into a narrative account which was expanded and explained as the emerged themes.

3. Results and Discussion

The following tables below revealed the general themes derived from the participants with regard to their distinctive experiences inside the rehabilitation center, coping mechanisms on the problems experienced inside the rehabilitation center, and their motivations to complete the rehabilitation. The general themes are paralleled and aligned with the problems of the study which yielded various subordinate themes. Excerpts from the participants are provided to further enlighten the floated theme. Only those statements that appear to be with heavier weight in terms of substantiating and validating the derived theme were selected from the verbatim of the participants.

3.1 Problems Experienced by Juveniles inside the Rehabilitation Center

Table 2 shows the superordinate theme which focuses on the problems experienced by juveniles inside the rehabilitation center. It includes the subordinate themes such as disposition of case, adjustment period, work habit, need, treatment, and petty fights.

Table 2: Problems Experienced by Juveniles inside the Rehabilitation Center

Superordinate Themes	Subordinate Themes	Significant Statements
Problems experienced by the juveniles under rehabilitation programs	Disposition of Case	“Yung hearing namin ay sobrang tagal.” “Pag mag hearing pa ako ay postponed.” “Tatagal nang maraming taon.” “Takbo ti kaso da nangnangruna nu ti judge ket nahigpit.” “Beyond their control.” “Kasi yung korte naming hindi family court.”
	Adjustment Period	“Boring, kasi wala akong kausap.” “Naboring sir kasi minsan kapag tanghali po,

		<p>wala na po along magawa.”</p> <p>“Sa una boring, mahirap mahiwalay sa pamilya.”</p> <p>“Bale two weeks akong nag adjust sir.”</p> <p>“Dito lang po ako natuto kaya nahihirapan po akong mag-adjust.”</p> <p>“Naiinip na ako, minsan nakakapag isip na ako ng di maganda kasi sa sobrang tagal ko na.”</p> <p>“Pwede silang prone to depression.”</p> <p>“Hindi ako masyadong relihiyoso.”</p> <p>“Defensive position”</p> <p>“Nararamdaman nila yung mundo yung kapaligiran nila unfair.”</p>
	Work Habit	<p>“Karamihan sa amin hindi marunong mag-garden.”</p> <p>“Medyo mahirap sir, kasi babad ka sa init.”</p> <p>“Tinatamad silang tumulong sir.”</p> <p>“Nahihirapan na tumutulong diyan na hindi kami nakakatanggap.”</p> <p>“Ata ngarud sir ada special task.”</p>
	Need	<p>“Puro itlog kasi sir ang kinakain namin pag umaga sir.”</p> <p>“Menu lang naming kasi paulit ulit.”</p> <p>“Parang cycle nalang.”</p> <p>“Timing na nagluluto po kami tapos bigla pong walang tubig.”</p> <p>“Kung nagpapatubig sila sa farm at fishpond sir, naka off yung samin.”</p> <p>“Kung walang current, wala ding tubig.”</p> <p>“Bagong residente lang ako dito sa center kaya hindi pa po ako pagbigyan mag-aral.”</p> <p>“Parang kulang yung oras o araw para sa edukasyon.”</p> <p>“Hindi sila pwedeng mag-enrol basta basta outside.”</p> <p>“Walang magtuturo tulad ng gitara.”</p> <p>“Hindi kami natututukan sa mga instruments.”</p> <p>Pinagdadamot yung mga instruments.”</p> <p>“Hindi mo siya matatawag na recreation kasi sila sila lang.”</p>
	Treatment	<p>“Humingi po ako ng out on pass slip, hindi po naaprobahan.”</p> <p>“Parang feeling nila yung ibang tao pinagbibigyan nila tapos sila hindi.”</p> <p>“Feeling nila is may favoritism.”</p> <p>“Dito may division of work.”</p>
	Petty Fights	<p>“Bawat isa sa amin sir ay hindi magkakasundo.”</p> <p>“Kasi pa iba iba kami ng mga mood sir”</p> <p>“Hindi mo maiiwasan yung nagsisigawan.”</p> <p>“Hindi naman kasi makatao ginagawa nila sir.”</p> <p>“Minsan hindi susunod yung member doon sila nagkakaroon ng conflict.”</p>

The findings revealed that these specific problems display distressing conditions of the participants.

3.1.1 Problems on Disposition of Cases.

Certainly, judicial proceedings that concern juveniles hamper the disposition of the case. In this study, majority of the participants claimed that the process of the resolution of their cases is slow. According to participant 1, he stated that, “*Nagrereklamo po ako minsan kase yung hearing namin nasobrang tagal.*” (Sometimes, I complain about our hearing that took for a long time). In another interview with participant 2, he revealed that “*Matagal. Pag mag hearing pa ako ay postpone. Maghihintay pa ako after three months bago pa mag-hearing. Tapos naiinis*

ako sir, pano ko kaya masosolve itong problema ko.”(It takes time. If I have a hearing, it is postponed. I will wait for three months before another scheduled hearing. Then I am upset sir, how can I solve my problem). Moreover, participant 6 also mentioned that, *“Yung kaso ko sir medyo natatagalan. Yun lang naman yung problema ko sir.”* (My case took so long sir. That is my number one problem). These imply that the legal services provided are operating slowly in attending the hearings of the juveniles for the resolution of their cases.

This argument was supported by a personal communication with the social worker stating that the resolution of the cases of the residents will take years. We have a resident who stayed for four years here in the center with suspended sentence). Also, a house parent divulged that *“One problem that is apparent here sir is the process of the resolution of cases most especially when the judge is strict. We have suspended case here that until now, are still here”*.

However, in one view with one psychologist, he claimed that the long period in the resolution of cases of residents is beyond their control because there are places where the judge took lengthy space of time for the case. With this, the child somewhat feels hopeless. Three years passed and still it is reset again. It is not the control of the social worker; of course, the judge is higher in position. There are places where a judge expedites the processing of cases and there are also places where a judge prolongs the same. That's it, the judge has a higher position. You cannot rush. His own decision is important in the speedy resolution of the case. Then, there are times that even in hearing, the judge is present but the fiscal has conference which is why the case is postponed. Sometimes the judge has a conference or the PAO lawyer has conference and so, the child is frustrated. However, he cannot do otherwise since he cannot pressure the judge.

Meanwhile, the findings corroborate with the study *“The situation of children in conflict with the law in Davao”* (Templa et. al., 2004), claiming that despite the existence of designated family courts, there is still a slow movement of cases involving juveniles since all other domestic cases, including non-criminal cases, congest the courts.

This is also true with an observation by the Committee on the Rights of the Child saying that, one of the big problems of the courts in the Philippines is the delay in the disposition of cases. Criminal cases take a long time to be litigated. The average litigation time of criminal cases is 2 years 9 months and 22 days, but a survey in 2018 would place the average disposition of cases of inmates from 5 to 6 years (abitria, n.d.).

Surprisingly, participant 5 claimed that *“Tapos na yung kaso ko sir. Hinihintay ko nalang yung resulta sir para makauwi na. Hanggang ngayon wala pa yung resulta. Mabagal ang proseso kasi ung korte namin hindi family court.”* (My case was finished sir. I am just waiting for the result so that I can go home. Until now, I don't have yet the result. Slow process because our court is not a family court). This implies that the absence of the family court leads to the long process in the resolution of cases in Region II.

Moreover, the findings of this study affirmed the study of (Templa et al, 2004) stating that, several cases remain at the municipal courts particularly in areas outside Davao City. In Davao City, while all cases involving juveniles should be handled in the family court, some juveniles have pending trials outside the family courts. In addition, the finding corroborates with Save the Children-UK(2004) disclosing that many cities and municipalities in the country would not have their own family courts. However, even in places where there are family courts, practices and procedures remain hostile or prejudicial to juvenile. According to Davao figures, the court process may even be becoming slower. The delay is worsened by the fact that while awaiting trial, these juveniles were most likely deprived of their liberty yet have not pleaded or have been found guilty.

3.1.2 Problems on Adjustment Period.

It was revealed in this study that the adjustment period of the participants while in the center was a difficult experience. They felt bored and emotionally unstable.

Among those circumstances boredom was very apparent. According to participant 2, he asserted that *“Boring kasi wala akong kausap, mag-isa lang ako lalo na yung pamilya ko ay malayo sa akin. Yun yung problema ko sir. Pumapasok sa isip ko kung kailan ako lalabas dito sa center. Kung minsan nawawalan din ako ng pag-asa na makalabas dito.”* (Bored, since I don't have anyone to talk to. I am alone most especially that my family is away from me. That's my problem sir. It comes to my mind when will be the time for me to get out of this center. Sometimes I lose hope of getting out here). In another interview with participant 1, he claimed that *“Naboring po ako dito sa center. Naboring sir kasi minsan kapag tanghali po, wala na po akong magawa.”* (I was bored here at the center. Sometimes bored sir because during lunch time, I don't have work to do). Additionally, participant 4 asserted that *“Sa una boring, mahirap mahiwalay sa pamilya.”* (At first it is boring, it is hard to be separated from the family). Participant 3 on the other hand shared that *“Yun yung unang mahirap sir. Walang cellphone, malayo sa magulang ko sobrang hirap nun sir. Bale two weeks akong nag adjust sir. Namimis ko yung buhay sa labas*

lalong lalo na ang mga magulang ko." (At first it was hard sir. No cellphone, far from my parents it was so hard sir. It was two weeks of adjustment sir. I really missed the life outside most especially my parents). These imply that idleness of the participants could turn to boredom and more likely for them to think of the people like their family members who are close to them.

In the case of juveniles residing in the RRCY in Argao, who lived quite far from Cebu City, their parents and friends seldom visited them. Some of the juveniles even tried to escape, while others wanted to go back to jail because of the boredom they felt despite the routine. (Save the Children-UK, 2004). This is also true with one of the participants in the present study.

In addition to the statement of participant 1, he stated that *"Problema ko yung nahihirapan po ako. Kasi ang activities na binibigay nila ay first time ko pong gawin. Sa labas po hindi po talaga ako gumagawa ng mga behavioral activities na dito ko po ginagawa. Dito lang po ako natuto kaya nahihirapan po akong mag adjust."* (It is hard for me to adjust. The activities that they provide are those that I experienced for the first time. Outside, I don't really do behavioral activities which are usually done here. I learned only in this center that is why it is difficult for me to adjust). This implies that the participant's psychological survival was due to pressures experienced for the first time in the center.

The finding relates to the statements of Dewey and Humber (n.d.) asserting that that if a person's experiences have so shaped his personality that he is well prepared to play roles which are expected of the status assigned to him within a given environment and his basic needs are met by playing such roles then he is well adjusted. On the other hand, if experience has not prepared him to play the roles of his assigned status or if the environment is such that he is denied the normal status for which his experience prepared him and his fundamental needs are not met and then he is maladjusted.

Notably, participant 5 in his statement *"Naiinip na ako, minsan nakakapag isip na ako ng di maganda kasi sa sobrang tagal ko na. Three years na ako dito sa center."* (I am bored, sometimes I am thinking negatively because of my long stay. It has been three years already since I came here at the center). This condition implies that life without restriction once it is deprived, there is a tendency to experience emotional adjustment. The behavioral problems might result to depression if unattended.

An interview with the psychologist at the rehabilitation center supported that adjustment period is critical to children in conflict with the law. He posited that "That is really the right time to intervene as a psychologist. Yesterday you were with your parents, with a beautiful bed, with your own bedroom and if you want to defecate, you have your privacy; then, suddenly you are brought to the center, you do not know those persons around you, and then you will sleep with eight other people in one bedroom. It is difficult to adjust that way, isn't it? Then when you defecate, any person can just enter the comfort room, and that's where they find difficulty. So, there is a tendency that they are prone to depression and that's when the psychologist shall intervene. Others are spoiled in their house. They are rich even if they belong to the middle class, so they are brought here; they have a cashier for everything so it is quite difficult for them". The period of adjustment through understanding of the problem depends on the ability of the participants to respond difficulties or conditions.

It was also reflected from the study that devotion and other spiritual services require a period of adjustment for the participants. According to participant 2, he revealed that *"Noong una sir nahihirapan po ako sir kasi hindi ako masyadong relihiyoso. Hindi ako masyado nakikinig sa mga ganyan."* (At first sir, it was hard for me because I am not a religious person. I am not interested in listening to those things). In one of the conversations with the psychologist, he supported that *"Sa tingin ko sa simula, halimbawa bagong admission. Pag may worship activity sila makikita mo sa mukha nila ano ba yung ginagawa nila, parang abnormal. Parang ayaw mag participate sa simula. Siyempre hindi naman sanay yan na nagsisimba sa labas, tapos nagprapraise the Lord na kumakanta ng mga songs. Yung mga matatagal na well-adjusted na yan. Tanggap na nila yung mga ganung activities. Pero yung bago makikita mo talaga yung parang defensive position."* (I observed that during the start, for example new admission, if they have worship activity you can glean from their facial expressions, things like, what are they doing, it seems abnormal. Of course, he is not used to attending religious services outside, then he is praising the Lord singing those songs. Those who stayed for a long time, they are already well-adjusted. They already accepted those activities. But the new ones, you can really see that defensive position).

In one of the studies titled Religiosity, Spirituality and Adolescents' Self adjustment (Japar and Purwati, 2014), they claimed that success and failure in such adjustments may be influenced by various factors, among others, growing hedonistic behavior, praising worldly materials, developing individualistic attitudes and low religiosity and spirituality. In the present study, it was only on low religiosity and spirituality that the participant needs adjustment.

It is also very distinct to note that the participants experienced hostility while undergoing the rehabilitative services of the center. Hostility, in the sense that they view the world as unfair. This implies the unfriendly attitudes of the participants most especially during the admission in the center as manifested by their reluctance to express their problems and shortcomings. In an interview with the psychologist, he disclosed that "Perhaps they felt that their world and environment is unfair. Unfair in the sense that others are given favored upon as compared to them. This is already the result of the test. This is not the conflict which they have experienced in terms of psychological services. That hostility, a majority of their tests show that result. They have this feeling that the world is hostile to them. Perhaps, in a hundred percent, maybe eighty five percent of them has the feeling that the world is hostile to them. For example, they have this feeling that if they are absent from the group, their friends are laughing at them. They also have the feeling that other people are favored upon or receive special attention. For example, if there is a request, that group receives more favor as compared to them. So that's it. There is that feeling, a hostile feeling".

3.1.3 Problems on Work Habit.

Working repeatedly requires physical emotional and intellectual stamina for the juveniles to endure the daily working activities. In each of the services provided for them, routinary works (physical emotional and intellectual) are part of the rehabilitation.

It could be gleaned from the responses of the participants that they are multi-tasking. Since the participants are juveniles, the nature and knowledge of the work assignment becomes a problem. Highlights of these problems were claimed by the participants' activities like farming, housekeeping and preparing food among others. Notably, the performance of special tasks on top of the routinary tasks is introduced when the participants incur violations.

Among the participants, four of them revealed that working is tasking. Participant 2 divulged that "*Matrabaho sir. Karamihan naman sa amin hindi marunong mag garden. Naging problema ko doon sir ay matrabaho. Mabigat ang trabaho sa farm, nagbubungkal kami, maglinis ng damo, magtabas tapos magbungkal kapa para magtanim. Tapos kapag nakagawa ka na ng plot kapag humingi ka ng seeds wala. Bukas nanaman, baka tutubo nanaman yung damo.*" (It is tasking sir. Most of us do not know gardening. The problem there is that it's tasking. It's hard to work in the farm, we dig, weed the plants cut off grass then prepare the soil for planting. Then if you have prepared the plot and request for the seeds, there is none. So the next day, there is a possibility that the weeds will grow again). In addition, participant 3 mentioned that "*Medyo mahirap sir, kasi babad ka sa init. Kami yung nagtatanim sir. Kami yung nag aabono. Pero hindi naman yung buong araw yun sir. Mga dalawang oras lang yun sir pag stay namin dun. Tapos mayat maya tawag nanaman, Hindi naman yung buong araw sir kasi may mga activities pa kami na ginagawa sa taas, mga kailangan pang gawin.*" (It is somewhat difficult sir, it is because we are exposed to the sun. We are the ones planting and we are the ones applying fertilizer. However, it's not the whole day sir probably two hours of exposure then there's the call again. It's not the whole day because there are other activities to be accomplished upstairs. These are needed to be accomplished).

Also, in another interview with participant 3, it was expressed that "*Problema ng mga residente yun sir. Yung mga miyembro nila sir. Minsan hindi sila bumababa, tinatamad silang tumulong sir. At saka yung problema namin noong nabagyo sir, nasira yung pananim sir.*" (It's the problem of the residents, sir. The members sir. Sometimes they don't go down, they are lazy in helping. Also, our problem was when the typhoon came, the plants were destroyed).

Accordingly, participant 2 disclosed that "*Problema ko po diyan sa may palay po. Kasi yung mga talon boys meron natatanggap. Ako po kasi hindi kasali sa talon boys, nahuli po kami na na admit dito. Pag nagtrabaho sila diyan nababayaran po sila. Kami naman po hindi talon boys, kami naman po yung nahahirapan na tumutulong diyan na hindi kami nakatanggap. Napapagod kami ng basta basta so yun nga parang unfair po.*" (My problem is in the rice field. It is because the farm boys are paid. I am not a member of the farm boys. We were late to be admitted here. When they are working on the rice field they are being paid. For us who are not members of the farm boys, we are the ones experiencing hardship while helping there yet we are not being paid. We are just the ones getting tired, so it seems unfair). These responses from the participants imply the diversity of problems they experienced and that at their young age, work habit is difficult to enjoy considering their physical, emotional and intellectual functioning.

In an interview with the house parent, he asserted that the problem is that when they enter there they don't have any knowledge on activities like gardening. A great number of participants also find difficulty working in the field.

Participant 7 on the other hand asserted that "*Ata ngarud sir ada special task. Nu nagaramid ka ti violation sir adda iyawat da nga special task. Tapos adyay special task sir aramidem sir. Adda met ti task mu nga aramidem sir*

tapos sabali adyay special task. Kasla madoble ti trabahom.”(Precisely sir, there is a special task. If you committed a violation sir, they will provide you with a special task. Then you must perform the special task sir. There are tasks you have to do aside from the special. It's like your work will be doubled). This implies that the participants are still incurring violations while under rehabilitation programs. This clearly shows non-compliance to the established rules and regulations in the center through their deviant actions.

The house parent in the center confirmed the presence of special task stating that they have special tasks given to the residents. This is in the form of disciplinary action.

These findings of the study relate to Transactional Theory of Stress and Coping. Lazarus as cited by Gunawan (2018) stated that, when a person perceives that the demands exceed the personal and social resources, the individual experience a stressful condition. Moreover, it endangers his well-being. While this theory is true to the provisions of special tasks on top of the regular tasks, the exceeded demands serve as learnings experience and disciplinary action taken against the violation incurred by the participants.

3.1.4 Problems on Need.

It was recounted that the participants of the study experienced problems as regards to their needs. These include the need for food, water, education and recreation.

According to participant 4, he disclosed that *“Nagrereklamo kami sir kung minsan sir. Puro itlog kasi sir ang kinakain namin pag umaga sir. Sabi nila sir eh yung dietary daw yung nagtuturo samin magluto ng ulam pero hindi kami tinuturuan sir.”* (Sometimes we are complaining sir. We usually eat egg in the morning sir. They said sir that the dietitian will teach us to cook food, but we are not being taught, sir). Also, participant 5 supported that the menus are served repeatedly. In his statement *“Kung minsan sir sa menu lang namin kasi paulit ulit.”* (Sometimes sir, it is our menu. It is because it was served repeatedly). These imply that the food that they intake does not qualify with the nutrition requirements for a healthy individual.

This argument was affirmed by a communication with the social worker. He argued that *“Yun sir minsan yung reklamo ng mga bata ay yung menu. Parang cycle nalang. Parang nagsasawa narin sila. Pero kumpleto sila sa food.”* (That's it sir. Sometimes, the clamor of the children is the menu. It's like a cycle. They also get tired of it. But they have complete food).

The findings agree with the study conducted by (Paul, 2010) titled, “Challenges of Rehabilitating Juvenile Delinquents in UGANDA: A Case Study of Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center and Naguru Remand Home.” It was noted that the respondents are given poor food. Food is a major service given to juveniles and when asked whether they receive enough food, 51% of the respondents supported the statement and 49% objected it. It should be noted that the food is just enough in quantity but not in quality as it was observed. Food which is given to them is not good as it is not well prepared and is almost only one type of food.

Along with the facility, water system inside the rehabilitation center sometimes creates a problem to the juveniles. Majority of the participants disclosed that the supply of water is insufficient especially when there is no electricity. According to participant 1, he disclosed that *“Yung problema po ay yung timing na nagluluto po kami tapos bigla pong walang tubig. Ginagamit po para patubig sa palay. Nadedelay din po kumain minsan dahil diyay sa pagpapatubig nila.”* (The problem is when the water system is being used in the rice field and at the same time we are cooking food, the supply of water will be stopped immediately. Sometimes, the scheduled time for eating will also be delayed because of the shortage of water). Moreover, participant 3 disclosed that *“Yung problema namin ay sa tubig. Minsan kung nagpapatubig sila sa farm at fishpond sir, naka off yung samin. Kung gusto mong maligo, maghintay nalang ng tubig na darating.”* (Our problem is on the water supply. Sometimes if they use it in the farm and fishpond, our water supply is turned off. If we wanted to take a bath, we wait until we have the supply). These imply that the scarcity of water in the center affects the other services available especially the dietary services, economic productivity/vocational services and the personal hygiene of the residents.

These responses were supported by the statements of the social worker, stating that if there is a power failure, there is no supply of water because it is the electricity that runs the supply of water. It was concurred by the psychologist in the center during the interview with him.

The findings of this study confirmed in the findings of (NDegwa, 2014) that 69% of the juveniles get enough basic needs that ease their learning and reforming. While in the previous pointed the quantity of basic needs that the juveniles acquire, the present study revealed the quality of the basic needs that are provided for the participants.

Accordingly, the findings of this study are closely related to Abraham Maslow in his Theory of Human Motivation that healthy human beings have a certain number of needs, and that the needs are arranged in a

hierarchy with some needs being basic than others. Moreover, needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up. These ideas are also true to the present study that the participants experienced problems as regards to their needs while in the center and therefore they cannot progress to satisfy their other needs.

In education, it was revealed that some of the participants are not enjoying the right to education. This is due to the fact that the participants are just recently admitted. Participant 1 disclosed that *"Meron edukasyon dito. Kaso bagong residente lang ako dito sa center kaya hindi pa po ako pagbigyan mag-aral. Titignan muna kung papasa po ako."* (Education is present here. But I am a new resident in the center that is why they did not allow me to attend schooling. They will evaluate me first if I will pass). Others stated that the time allotment for this service is not enough and the conflict of schedules with the delivering institutions. In another conversation with participant 1, he divulged that *"Problema ko sir sa kanila yung schedule namin sir. Bawat araw may gagawin kami. Martes at saka Huwebes ang pasok namin sir. Naisip ko parang kulang yung oras o araw para sa edukasyon."* (My problem with them is the schedule sir. We have daily tasks. We have schooling on Tuesday and Thursday sir. I thought that there is not enough time and days for education). These imply that intellectual need requires something first to be offered by juveniles which is the display of their positive outlook and behavior before services will be granted so that trust and confidence between mentors and juveniles will be developed as they move towards educational undertakings.

In an interview with the social worker, she stated that the others, most especially those who are enrolled of course, find it difficult since when they came there, they were not allowed to enroll right away. So, there is a need that they have to show that when they go outside, they will not commit any violation. For others who did not experience any kind of schooling, of course there is difficulty to start education. In addition, she said that *"For TESDA, of course we also have activities here. There are times when they need to be excused. For example, if there is an assessment, TESDA will not allow it"*.

The findings in this study are more associated with the Gestalt Theory by Ehrenfels stating how people organize learning. Educating the participants through holistic approach which means providing them with various dimensions of learning just like literary and skills proficiency would provide a positive development of the participants in the center.

In the study of Paul (2010), he disclosed that education was the best service received by juveniles. Respondent noted that while on the streets, they were not receiving such education. The present study contradicted the previous study since the present study focused on the processes how education can be provided to the participants considering other circumstances.

On the other hand, one of the activities in the center is the recreation which also shows problem based on the data gathered. The need for recreation happens during free time which involves sports and cultural activities.

It was revealed by the participants that the personnel in-charge with music does not attend to the needs of the participants. According to participant 2, he claimed that *"Ang problema ko lang sir, walang magtuturo, tulad ng gitara. Yung mga kasama ko marunong silang maggitara. May recreational kami pero wala naman magtuturo. Tapos nasa scheduled pa mga one hour and thirty minutes lang, wala na hindi ka matuturuan."* (My problem sir is the absence of the instructor, like for example guitar. My companions know how to use the guitar. We have recreational time but we don't have any instructor. Then if it is scheduled, it is only one hour and thirty minutes, so there's not enough time for teaching). Participant 5 on the other hand asserted that *"Yan sir maraming problema. Ang natutupad lang ay yung basketball. Yung paglabas namin pero madalang. Hindi kami natututukan sa mga instruments. Hindi kami natuturuan. Pinagdadamot yung mga instruments imbes na ilabas niya para matutunan namin."* (With that sir, we have several problems. The one that is only implemented is basketball. We seldom go out. We are not instructed on those instruments. We are not being taught. Instruments are kept instead of showing them to us so that we could learn). Participant 3 also stated that *"Wala pong nagtuturo sir. Kami kami lang sir."* (We don't have instructors, sir. We just teach ourselves sir). Surprisingly, participant 8 said that *"Walang pong magtuturo sa amin sir. ako lang po. Nagpapakuha po ako ng photocopy ng mga notes sa mga magulang ko."* (We don't have a teacher sir. It's only me. I requested for a photocopy of notes from my parents). Based on the responses of the participants, it imply that those were the manifestations of the non- performance of the assigned task. It is noted that the participants lack learnings in this area.

These arguments were affirmed by the social worker. She concurred that *"You cannot really call that as recreational because it is only them who are involved. Some like to play, others do not. Then some are interested with music, so they have different interests. Just like basketball, if the number is incomplete to form a team they do not enjoy. In music, even if the child likes it, he is not well versed. Sometimes, they go out for friendship game. It is impossible that all of them will go out. Sometimes only a few are allowed to go outside the center. They would like everybody to go but it's impossible because the others don't even know how to play basketball"*.

On the contrary, Paul (2010), in his study revealed that 94% of the respondents mentioned that they are involved in activities such as playing football, dance drama, debating and educative indoor games like board games, snake and ladders and playing cards which all together attract juveniles to stay at the rehabilitation center. These findings were not revealed in the present study. Though the purpose is good but it is in the implementation that this service becomes a failure.

It is also very interesting to note that both the juveniles and care takers were involved in recreational activities thereby showing intimate relationships. It was further revealed that through recreational activities, juveniles learn to associate with each other and that such activities refresh juveniles. The association developed from activities of this kind make juveniles confess crimes committed and therefore remain an important tool in bringing about the culture of peace and togetherness in rehabilitation centers (Paul, 2010).

From the data gathered, it implies that the need for food, water, education and recreation affects the well-being of the residents. The residents can not appreciate the programs of rehabilitation in an empty or unbalance stomach. They cannot philosophize learning through education and recreation.

3.1.5 Problems on Treatment.

Along management and personnel's dealing with the juveniles, findings revealed that treatment is the most common problem. Most of the participants reacted on the idea of requests which are being turned down by the personnel. According to participant 1 he stated that, "*May patakaran po kami dito na "Out on Pass". Yung lalabas ka sa center pansamantala tapos babalik ka rin po kinahapunan. Hindi ka pwedeng matulog sa bahay. Ang problema ko po ay death anniversary po ng papa ko noon. Humingi po ako ng out on pass slip, hindi po naaprobahan*" (We have rules here that is the "Out on Pass" That means you go out from the center temporarily then you go back in the afternoon. You are not allowed to sleep at home. My problem is that it was the death anniversary of my father. I requested for the out on pass slip but it was not approved). This implies that although residents have privileges, it is still in accordance with established rules and regulations of the center. The point is that it is a management prerogative which the resident should abide with.

A conversation with the psychologist affirmed that for example they have a request then they have a violation, therefore their request will not be granted. Of course, they will be upset. For example, they have a violation that they were caught using cigarette so it has a penalty. Then after two weeks they make a request that they will go home during their birthday. Of course, it will be turned down. They feel that other people's requests have been granted whereas they were not. So, they feel upset in that case. Same with the social worker, of course the social worker will reason out that they had used cigarette and was just recently caught.

It was concurred by the social worker that sometimes the children don't understand that. They feel that there is a favoritism which is not true. It is always based with the policy, guides and rules with regard to out on pass and home visit. So, if the children are not permitted, they will say why is it that others are permitted and I am not. So, that is where the hurt feelings develop).

Evidently, the social worker divulged that they have division of labor there. "One child is under my care and the others are with other social workers. They saw the difference. They said why is this person treated like a baby and I am not. Yet I cannot do so because he is not under my care. They are attention seekers. For example, they have a violation, they would argue that you're always on to them. There is jealousy because each one has a different social worker in charge of them. They are jealous most especially of those who had been allowed to go to school. They would argue, "Why was this person allowed to study outside yet I was not allowed ma'am. It is because we have different decision", she would say.

In the same study by Paul (2010), the study found out that 95% of the respondents said that they are not treated well. However, 5% of the respondents said that they are treated well and care is taken upon them. Juveniles noted that they are not experiencing motherly love in rehabilitation centers. Besides that, in the present study, problems of the participants as regards to personnel were due to some other factors just like non-approval of request and division of labor of the social workers.

3.1.6 Problems on Petty Fights.

The Cagayan Valley-Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth caters children in conflict with the law who comes from diversified population.

It was recounted that the participants in this study experienced petty issues. According to participant 4, he claimed that "*Umaasa kasi kami sa sarili namin sir. Minsan nag aaway kami. Bawat isa sa amin sir ay hindi magkakasundo. Kami kasi yung sumisira sa mga pinapayo nila sa amin sir.*"(We just rely on ourselves sir. Sometimes we fight with each other. Each one of us does not understand each other sir. We disobey their pieces of

advice sir). In another interview with participant 3, he disclosed that *“Minsan sir hindi mo maiiwasan yung maiinit ang ulo sa mga residente sir. Kasi pa iba iba kami ng mga mood sir. Hindi mo maiiwasan yung mga nagsisigawan. Isa pa sir iba iba kami ng mga kaso. Iba iba din po yung problema namin. Iba iba yung gising nila iba iba naman yung gising ng presidente. Minsan hindi na sila nagkakaintindihan sa mga ginagawa nila diyan sa cottages. Sa mga task minsan hindi sila nagkakaintindihan, nagsisigawan hanggang sa makarating na sa mga houseparent yung mga nangyayari.”* (Sometimes sir being hot tempered cannot be prevented by the residents. It is because we have different moods sir. Shouting cannot be prevented. One thing more we have different cases. We have also different problems. They have different moods for the day. Even the president has a different mood for the day. Sometimes they have disagreement on their work in the cottages. Sometimes they have misunderstandings when it comes to the tasks. They shout at each other until such time that the issue reaches the house parents). In addition, he also disclosed that *“May mga matagal na ding residente dito sir. May mga bago din sir. So yung matagal sir, mas kailangan mong sundin yun sir. Lider namin yun sir eh. Pero kung minsan sir eh hindi naman kasi makatao yung ginagawa nila sir. Kasi iniisip naming porke bago kami sir ay sunud sunuran nalang kami sir. Siyempre mas gusto namin yung pantay lang ang pagtingin sir. Minsan nagkakasagutan. Magulang sir gusto niya laging lamang.”* (We have older residents here sir. We have also new ones, sir. So, the ones who had stayed longer must be followed sir. He is our leader after all sir. But sometimes sir the things that they are doing are not humane sir. We are thinking, it is because we are new ones, sir that we just keep on following sir. Of course, we prefer equal treatment sir. Sometimes we have heated conversation. He is greedy sir. He wants that he is always on ahead of everything). These imply that some of the residents in the center have the feeling of superiority over the other residents. Moreover, the absence of diversification and the provision of the same services to different residents result to misunderstanding between and among the residents.

This argument was affirmed by the statements of the psychologist that there exists a problem but it is only a minor one. Just like a misunderstanding among siblings. There is a leader in every cottage. Then the leader directs the members of the cottage to fix their cottage. Sometimes, the members will not follow, so there is the presence of conflict, or for example the leader washed his clothes and made sure after washing, the laundry area is clean. Then he has a member in the cottage who washed and just left the soap lying around. So they fight each other but you need to monitor them otherwise they would really have a fight.

These findings corroborate with the study of Paul (2010), who mentioned that fighting was one of the major acts which juveniles used to do and this has led to unfriendly relations with their teen- age peers. However, juveniles noted that they no longer fight and opted to live a peaceful life.

Among those problems experienced by the participants, disposition of the case was revealed to be the most problematic indicator which was followed by the adjustment period of the participants.

3.2 Coping Mechanisms on the Problems Experienced inside the Rehabilitation Center

Table 3 presents the coping mechanisms on the problems experienced by the juveniles inside the rehabilitation center. Results show that spirituality, support, physical activity, problem solving, distancing, and adaptation were the strategies, efforts and ways by which the external and internal problems are acted upon by the participants. Further, it was revealed that these provide physical, emotional and mental health of the participants.

Table 3: Coping Mechanisms on the Problems Experienced Inside the Rehabilitation Center

Superordinate Themes	Subordinate Themes	Significant Statements
Coping Mechanisms	Spirituality	“Pinapasa Diyos ko nalang.” “Nagbabasa nalang ako ng biblia.” “Wala kang magagawa kundi ipagpray mo nalang.” “Yung mga negative thinking nila noon, nasa positive way na ngayon.”
	Support	“Nagpapa advice nalang ako sa pastor namin dito sir.” “Ok lang na tumagal ka sa kaso basta safe ka.” “Palaging pagbibisita at suportang ng pamilya ko sa akin.” “Matiyaga naman siya na nagtuturo sa kanila. Nag guguide naman kami sa kanila.” “Pag alam kong walang nagtuturo sir tapos meron naman ibang marunong maggitara kinukuha naming yung gitara sir para

		<p>maturuan ako.”</p> <p>“Tinutukan ko po yung sarili ko.”</p> <p>“Pinapadama ng mga houseparents sa amin na parang anak nila sir.”</p>
	Physical Activity	<p>“Paglalaro ng sports sir.”</p> <p>“Maglalakad lakad po kami dito.”</p>
	Problem Solving	<p>“Nagtatake note po ako sir para kung may devotion sa umaga, hindi ko na po siya nakakalimutan.”</p> <p>“Kailangan mag suggest din kami sir para hindi paulit ulit yung menu.”</p> <p>“Meron doon sa menu na mapalitan.”</p> <p>“Pumupunta ako sa laundry area para doon maligo.”</p> <p>“Ino open nila yung patubig sa baba.”</p> <p>“Pumupunta ako sa library naming sir.”</p> <p>“Nag iinternal agreement sila lalo kung may conflict.”</p> <p>“Kapag inexplain mo mabuti, naiintindihan naman nila.”</p> <p>Nagkakaroon ng conference ang mga bata.”</p> <p>“Navovoice out nila dito sa morning meeting naming kung ano yung di nila gusto sa iba sir.”</p>
	Adaptation	<p>“Nasasanay na natatanggap na nila yung activities.”</p> <p>“Kailangan mong gawin hindi naman para sa kanila kundi para sa akin.”</p> <p>“Tumutulong nalang ako sa kanila para wala silang masabi.”</p> <p>“Kasdiy lang ti biag ditoy sir, mangan maturog, trabaho sir.”</p>
	Distancing	<p>“Kung minsan sir, hindi na ako kakain.”</p> <p>“Hindi ko sila kinakausap.”</p>

3.2.1 Coping Mechanisms on Disposition of Case.

One of the participants revealed that spirituality was believed to be his coping mechanism to manage his problem in the process of resolution of their cases. According to participant 5, he said that *“Pinapasa Diyos ko nalang, pinagprapray ko palagi. At saka nagbabasa nalang ako ng biblia.”* (I just offer it to God. I usually offer my prayers. And one thing more, I just read the Bible). This implies that the participant is actively believing in divine intervention.

With the conversation to the psychologist in the center, he affirmed that *“Wala kang magagawa eh kundi ipagpray mo nalang kasi hindi mo naman pwedeng manduhan yung judge.”* (You cannot do otherwise, but to offer prayers because you cannot dictate the judge).

These statements were also concurred by the houseparent stating that the coping mechanism of the juveniles is *“More on spiritual. At least their negative thinking before, it is now on a positive way. We have one juvenile suspended with a case who is now on his fourth year of stay here in the center sir. So, he is focusing on the spiritual. We are also guiding them acting as adviser sir who just give pieces of advices. And we are thankful because those with a suspended case are now acting as a leader in their own cottages”.*

In another interview, the social worker argued that they just do it with prayer. They are spending their time through worships, recreational. Others who stayed for a long period of time are studying. Believing in the power of supreme being could lessen the burdens of the residents and provide health benefits to them.

The findings concur with the previous reports stating that people who pray have better mental health than those who do not. A study reported by Thoresen (1999), as cited by Japar and Purwati (2014), revealed that the roles of spiritual and religious factors are correlated with physical and mental health. Healthy and physical condition may be paralleled with optimum life and this optimum life is an indicator of self adjustment ability.

Participant 6 also stated that, “*Nagpapaadvice nalang ako sa mga pastor namin dito sir. Para malabanan yung problema at pagsubok na yun sir.*” (I seek advice from our pastor here sir). Other participant revealed that talking about his problem with the support of the house parent would be an effective way to lessen his problem. Participant 1, in his statements: “*Meron din minsan na nag aadvice sa akin na house parent na ok lng na tumagal ka sa kaso basta safe ka. Sabi po niya na mas maganda na nandito ka sa center kaysa nasa labas ka. Kasi kung nasa labas ka kung patuloy mo ginagawa yan, baka ngayon nasa BJMP kana. Dahil sa sinasabi nya na yun nababawasan po yung problema ko. Mas malakas yung pag asa ko sir.*” (Sometimes, the house parent gave advice to me that it’s ok to stay long as long as you are safe. He said that it is better to be here at the center than being outside. It is because if you are there outside and you continue to do that, perhaps you are already at the BJMP. Because of his statements, at least my problem is lessened. There is a greater hope sir).

Cohen and Mckay (1984), Gore (1981) and House (1981), as cited by Zimet (1988), argued that social support acts more strongly as a moderator between stressful life events and physical or psychological symptoms which is also revealed in the present study. Therefore, talking about the problem with a religious person and other supportive persons can be one of the most effective ways to relieve problems. Nurturance and the sense of belongingness can be felt.

3.2.2 Coping Mechanisms on Adjustment Period.

Reflected from the study, physical activity and support are effective means of coping during the adjustment period. During the interview with participant 3, he disclosed that “*Tinutuon ko yung paningin ko sa mga activities dito sir. Nakikipagparticipate po ako sir para mabawasan yung pagkaboring. Tulad ng paglalaro ng sports sir.*” (I just shift my attention to the activities here sir. I participate so that boredom will be lessened). In another interview with participant 1, he claimed that “*Naglalaro po ako ng basketball. Tapos nakikipagkwentuhan sa mga residente. Kung minsan po gumagawa po ako ng bonsai. Para hindi maboring nanonood po kami ng TV. Tapos yun nga po, maglalakad lakad po kami dito. Yun po ang ginagawa namin para kahit papaano mabawasan po ang aming problema.*” (I play basketball. Then I talk with other residents. Sometimes, I do bonsai. So that we are not bored, we watch television. Then we take a walk here. Those are the things that we do, at least our problems are lessened). This implies that participation with the activities that involve physical conditioning can greatly reduce the negative effects of the situation of the participants.

Evidently, physical activities such as sports and other exercises which are also part of the services of the center provide a natural and healthy form of stress relief. It can help the participants cope with the period of adjustment and their longing will be cleared.

The findings agree with the findings in the study conducted by Bilsker, Samra and Goldner, (2009). They posited that physical activity is good for most people’s health. Being physically active can improve health in a number of ways. It gives more energy, relieving stress maintaining healthy body weight and even preventing common health conditions. In the present study, the participants are involved in physical activities as one of the rehabilitation practices that could provide benefits to health conditions including stress relief.

On the other hand, participant 4 stated that “*Yung palaging pagbisita at suporta ng pamilya ko sa akin dito sir ang nagpapabawas sa akin ng aking problema.*” (The regular visit and support of my family to me sir are the ones that lessen my problems). This implies that external support from the family strengthens the will and determination of the participant to adjust as it felt the sense of belongingness despite such conditions.

The finding corroborates with family involvement and therapy by Charles & Nelson (2000), as cited by NDEGWA(2014), asserting that family support is an important part of the rehabilitation process for juveniles. More so with the support that they can extend even in simple ways just like the visitation to the juveniles. Its purpose is to maintain the parent-juvenile attachment, reduce a juvenile’s sense of abandonment and preserve their sense of belonging as part of a family and community.

In the point of view of the psychologist, the support that can reduce problems would be the counseling and psychotherapy. He argued that “*Counseling is a lower approach than psycho therapy. It is very practical. We have a child here (CICL) who has a baby. I said that you need to be good because your baby wants to have a daddy when he gets old. Do you want something to happen to you then your baby does not have a daddy? I don’t like sir, he said. I said that so that they will think that they need to be good person. Others also if we have a meeting, any statements they say is recognized so that their level of confidence will be strengthened*”.

In this study, individual counseling is one of the most common treatment approaches used to the participants. This is not surprising, as psychological problems such as depressions are real and present problem in juvenile institutions. Roberts as cited by Bad-ay (2012), counseling seeks to transform a convicted felon into a responsible and productive member of society. While in the previous study concentrated in a custodial setting of adult

offenders, this technique might also be applicable to rehabilitation centers for juveniles. Since the purpose of rehabilitation is to change the behaviour of juveniles. Individual counseling does not attempt to change a juvenile's personality. Rather, it attempts to help individuals understand and solve their current adjustment problems.

Highly structured professional counseling, in contrast, can be based on psychotherapy or psychoanalysis which was also implemented in the present study. Psychotherapy, an outgrowth of Freudian psycho-analytic techniques, requires extensive analysis of the individual's past childhood experiences. The idea was one of free associations: the patient relaxed completely and talked about whatever came to mind. By exploring these associations the individual was able to reconstruct the earlier events and bring them to consciousness. Once the patient was conscious of these events, the theory held that the events would lose their unconscious power and the patient would gain a degree of conscious control and freedom. In the rehabilitation center for youths, most of the participants are juveniles. It is an assumption that they are undergoing rehabilitative services because of misbehaviors. Since rehabilitation works on rectification of the negative behaviours of juveniles, psychotherapy or the talk therapy comes in as one of the approaches for counselling. The psychologist shall analyze the childhood experiences of the juvenile before this technique is applied. The participants need this approach as a support from a psychologist for gradual change.

It is sad to note however that, in terms of devotion, participants need also to cope up with the activity. According to participant 2, he said that *"Sinusulat ko sir. Nag tatake note po ako sir para kung may devotion sa umaga, hindi ko na po siya nakakalimutan. Yun po yung paraan para hindi na po ako mawala sa topic namin. Dinadaan ko din sa panalangin sir."* (I do writing sir. I take down notes so that if there will be devotion in the morning, I will not forget it. That is the way so that I will not be out of the topic. I also pray sir). This implies that devotion was not exercised prior to entry of the participant in the rehabilitation center. On the other hand, doing devotion activities in the center upon entry implies the presence of faith and hope in life especially during the period of adjustment

A conversation with the psychologist argued that it is evident to those new ones. He further claimed that *"After a while, they get used to it and so their activities are accepted. And another thing is that they have devotion. Morning and evening devotion that each one of them will talk to those beautiful things that happened to their life which they are thankful for that day"*.

The result of the research conducted by Japar and Purwati(2014), showed that there is a significant correlation between spirituality and self-adjustment. The aspect of meaning of life for oneself, for other persons and for the nature or the environment and for God has a significant relationship with self adjustment. This is also true with the present study which pointed out the importance of spirituality to a person's adjustment.

3.2.3 Coping Mechanisms on Work Habit

It was revealed from the participants that adaptation is the strategy that could manage their problems or work assignment.

Accordingly, participant 2 stated that *"Iniisip ko nalang sir na ayos lang yan para matuto ako ng mga bagay bagay. Doon ko nalaman sir na kailangan ko palang magtiyaga para magtanim ng palay. Kung wala kang tiyaga sir eh walang mangyayari sayong buhay. Kailangang magtiyaga ka, kahit mahirap. Kailangan mong gawin hindi naman para sa kanila kundi para sa akin. Iniisip ko nalang na para sa sarili ko na kapag nakalabas ako dito iaaply ko sa labas. Hindi na ako nahihirapan kasi dating gawain ko na."* (I just think sir that it is all right for me to learn things. That was the time I realized I need patience in planting rice. If you don't have patience, your life is nothing. You need patience even if it is difficult. You need to do, not for them but for myself, he said. I was just thinking that it is for my own self. When I will be released I will apply it. It will not be difficult for me because it was my previous work). In another interview, participant 1 disclosed that *"Ang ginagawa ko nalang po ay tumutulong nalang ako sa kanila para wala silang masabi. Kung ano sinasabi nila ginagawa ko nalang po sir.* (What I do is that I help them so that they don't have clamor. What they say, I'll just do it, sir). Also, participant 7 disclosed that *"Ag rest nak biit. Tapos ituloy ko manen ti trabaho sir. Kasdyay lang ti biag ditoy sir. Mangan, matorog, trabaho sir."* (I just take a rest for a while. Then I continue to work sir. That's the life here sir. Eating, sleeping, working sir). These statements of the participants imply their adaptation to work. Acceptance to the assigned task is necessary for the participants to adapt with the work assignments in the center.

It is also very interesting to note that in view of the statements of the house parent support is needed by the participants in doing their work assignments. He argued that *"With the help of the MDO. He is patient in teaching them. We are also guiding them. Those who don't have skills in the rice field, they have their own talent. There are residents who make key chain, make bonsai. We also have frame. Where they are comfortable with that's where they work, they are there. It is difficult also to compel them to do what they don't like"*.

Adaptation is a term referring to the ability to adjust to new information and experiences. Learning is essentially adapting to constantly changing environment (Cherry, 2018). In this study learning can be done by working in a routine basis. Through this, juveniles will be able to cope up with change. According to Jean Piaget's Theory, adaptation was one of the important processes guiding cognitive development. It can occur through assimilation and accommodation (Cherry, 2018). Also, in the present study the participants have little knowledge on the demands needed in a certain work activity. But with the work of the personnel, he then assimilates and accommodates learnings out of it.

3.2.4 Coping Mechanisms on Need

As regards to the need of the participants, problem solving support, spirituality, physical activity and distancing are revealed to be the coping mechanisms to such problems that they experience. In relation to their physiological needs, participant 5 said that "*Kailangan mag suggest din kami sir para hindi rin paulit ulit yung mga menu. At kapag bumibisita ang mga magulang namin sir yung suporta ng mga magulang ko sa pamamagitan ng pagbibigay ng pagkain sir ay nakakagaan ng loob.*" (There is a need that we suggest sir so that the menu will not be repetitive. One thing more, the support of my parents by providing me food sir lessens the burden). This implies repetition on the quality of food that the participants partake and that the participants through their family members need to address the problem by suggestions.

This argument was confirmed by the social worker disclosing that "We have agreed that once a month, there is a change in the menu. Sometimes if they have visitation, they request their parents the food that they want to eat which is allowed as long as it is food".

However, participant 4, revealed that "*Iniiwasan ko sir. Kung minsan sir hindi na ako kakain sir.*" (I just avoid it sir. Sometimes I will not eat sir). It implies that the participant manifested a maladaptive or avoidance coping by distancing with the problem experienced. It is further implied that if there is a continuous avoidance of the problem, tendency it would result to another problem or there is no coping at all.

Moreover, participant 2 said that "*Ginagawa ko po ay pumupunta ako sa laundry area para doon maligo. kahit papaano hindi madelay yung paliligo ko. Sa pagluluto naman mineral water po ang ginagamit namin kapag walang tubig kasi no choice po talaga. Kung hintayin pa naming yung tubig, madedelay po kaming kumain.*" (The usual thing I do is that, I go to the laundry area to take a bath. At least in taking a bath I will not be delayed. In cooking, we use mineral water if there is no supply of water because we have no choice. If we wait for the water, we will be delayed in eating). This implies the initiative of the participant in times of scarcity on the basic needs. Efforts of the participant to divert remedies would be beneficial in the satisfaction of his physiological need.

Supporting his statement, the social worker disclosed that they open the water system downhill. So, they will fetch water there. They use the generator for the availability of water.

For education, participant 1 revealed that "*Kumukuha po ako ng ballpen at Bible tapos nagbabasa po ako ng Bible. Kung ano po yung verse na mababasa ko doon sinusulat ko po sa notebook. Pag gabi po kami may evening devotion. Kung sino po gustong mag share sa devotion, mag share din po ako. Kahit hindi ako nag enrol sa ALS at nag TESDA may nagagawa parin ako.*" (I bring with me ballpen and Bible then I read the Bible. Whatever the verse that I read, I write it in my notebook. In the evening, we have evening devotion. Whoever who wants to share about devotion, I also share. Even if I did not enrol in ALS and TESDA I have something that I do).

In another interview, participant 2 also revealed that "*Unang una sir pumupunta ako sa library namin sir. Tapos nagbabasa ako. Iniintindi ko yung binabasa ko para madagdagan ng kaalaman ko. Yun yung paraan na ginagawa ko para mabawasan yung problema ko. Magbasa ako ng libro o kaya bible.*" (Firstly sir, I go to our library sir. Then I read. I understand what I am reading so that I will have additional knowledge. That is the way I do so that it lessens my problem). Their statements imply that spirituality is combined with problem solving coping in education.

In a personal interview with the social worker, she posited that "Arrangement of the conflict schedule and through pieces of advice. Between teachers and music and arts worker, they settle the schedules. They have internal agreement most especially with conflict schedules. The child also relayed to the music arts and education worker and the worker now will tell the teacher. With the supervision of the HP, they are allowed to have research works. They can also go outside for Saturdays and Sundays as long as it is school matters".

Along recreation, problem solving coping and support were very apparent. According to participant 2, he revealed that "*Pag alam kong walang nagtuturo sir tapos meron naman ibang marunong maggitara kinukuha namin ung gitara sir para maturuan ako. Kung gusto mong matuto kaylangan mo talagang tiisin. Kapag nag gitara ako sir kahit na hindi siya tama ginagawa ko parin para matuto ako.*" (If I know that there is no instructor, then there is other person who knows how to play the guitar, we get the guitar sir, and that person

teaches me. If you want to learn, you need to be patient. If I play the guitar sir even if it is wrong I still do it so that I can learn). Also, participant 3 stated that *“Nagprapraktis lang kami sir. May house parent po kaming marunong maglaro ng basketball, nagpapaturo po kami sa kanya sir at tinuturuan naman po kaming maglaro sir.”* (We just practice sir. We have house parent who knows how to play basketball, we seek instructions from him and he taught us how to play sir).

In an interview with participant 8, he pointed out that self support was his way to manage the problem with the intervention of the parents. He stated that *“Tinutukan ko po ung sarili ko. Nagsabi po ako sa magulang ko na magpadala sila ng kopya ng notes para sa gitara sir.”* (I focused to myself. I told my parents to bring a copy of the notes for the guitar). These findings imply the resourcefulness of the participants on the weakness of the recreational services developing the self reliant and the sense of responsibility to cope with problems.

These arguments were supported by the statements of the social worker stating that the children who do not know how to strum the guitar seek the help to those who know it. So, almost all of the children there know how to play the guitar. The same is true with basketball. Even if they do not have knowledge, the children are joining so that eventually they will learn the game).

Participant 5 on the other hand discloses spirituality and avoidance by offering through prayers not to think it over the problem and at the same time distancing with the problem experienced. It was a distinct coping that combined adaptive and maladaptive coping.

The findings of this study are corroborated by the Transactional Model of Stress and Coping revealing that some coping strategies are more stable and consistent, while others are more inconsistent, across stressful encounters. Moreover, coping changes across time in any given situation. Lazarus & Folkman (1984), believed that the use of habitual avoidant coping responses prevent an individual from learning alternative ways of coping. While in the previous model relates to the consistent and inconsistent ways of coping strategies, the present study specify it into problem solving, support, spirituality, physical activity and distancing. It manifested the presence of the combination of the coping mechanisms which the participants believe to have been applicable to such unsatisfied needs and wants.

3.2.5 Coping Mechanisms on Treatment.

It was revealed from the study that problem solving coping was adapted by the participants to manage their problem experience.

Participant 1 disclosed that *“Sinabi ko po sa magulang ko na sila nalang ang bumisita para dito kami magcelebrate ng death anniversary. Kasi sinabi ko po na hindi ako pinayagan na makalabas ng pansamantala. Nagpunta naman po dito yung mga magulang ko. Konting salo salo po kami para kahit papaano nabawasan yung problema ko.”* (I told my parents that they are the ones to visit so that we could celebrate the death anniversary here. It is because I told them that they did not allow me to go outside for meantime. My parents went here. We had a simple celebration so at least my problem was lessened). This implies the method by the participant to compensate with the problem that he experienced. By doing such, his perspectives on the processes will be enlightened.

This argument was supported by the statements of the psychologist asserting that the staff should tell the children that they should understand their mistakes. If they understand they also accept it. If you explain well, they understand it. But if you do not explain, their anger would develop more. The therapeutic community is one of the means to solve the problems of the children.

This was confirmed by the social worker stating that it is explained to them. She was topped to explain to the child why she did not allow him. Also to the child he must show his performance here so that eventually his home visit will be approved. She added that they also base it on their performance so that their visit to their family will be approved.

In addition, she said that the children had conference. It is called therapeutic community. It has pull-ups and affirmation. In pull ups, all those negative behavior that they did will be told. And in affirmation, those good things that they did will be affirmed by the other residents.

These findings of the study negate the findings by Jainchill (1997), stating that adolescents who enter Therapeutic Communities tend to have serious substance use and behavioral problems that render them dysfunctional in many arenas. Further, majority of youths in TCs have been referred by the juvenile justice system, family court, or child welfare systems and reflect an early involvement with illegal activities and family dysfunction. While in the previous study dealt with the TCs in the community setting, the present study introduced TCs in the rehabilitation center.

3.2.6. Coping Mechanisms on Petty Fights.

Coping mechanisms such as support, distancing and problem solving have been revealed by the participants as regards to petty issues.

According to participant 4, "*Pinapadama ng mga house parents sa amin na parang anak nila sir.*" (We feel from our house parents that we are their children.) Participant 3, on the other hand revealed that "*Binabale wala ko lang sir. Hindi ko sila kinakausap. O kaya nirereport ko sa house parent na nakaduty.*" (I take it for granted sir. I do not talk to them. Or I report it to the houseparent who is on duty). These imply that the external support can display a positive outlook of the participant thereby creating a sense of belongingness. On the other hand, avoidance to the problem can display denial to understand issues.

To the psychologist, he stated that they voice out during their morning meeting those that they do not like with others. Then the person who was complained of can also voice out his comments. Then, they settle it.

The abovementioned coping mechanisms displayed by the participants were anchored in Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman coping strategies in their Transactional Theory of Stress and Coping. The ideas are well associated in the rehabilitation processes of the juveniles. In the present study, coping with the problems in the disposition of the case, adjustment, work habit, need, treatment and petty fights need the combination of the coping skills in order that the participants will be rehabilitated well. As a matter of fact, rehabilitation is coping in it self.

Going further, Lazarus (n.d.) as cited again by Gunawan (2018), defines coping as a process of constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person.

The coping strategies in line with the problems experienced by the juvenile under rehabilitation programs are made to recover from the unpleasant situations arising from the activities and programs performed. These coping strategies however are relative from one person to another. For such a period of time, it could help them solve their individual problems.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the the problem experienced by the juveniles is more on the process of the resolution of the case which affects the personal and psycho social functioning of the juveniles undergoing rehabilitative services. It is also concluded that there is no single best strategy to cope with problems experienced by juveniles inside the rehabilitation center.

4.2 Recommendations

In relation with the findings and conclusions, the following are the recommendations.

1. Legal services are encouraged to work out the cases of juveniles that concern on their disposition of their cases.
2. Attendance to therapy management and behavioral management seminars and trainings by the parents and juveniles are appreciated.
3. Social Workers are considered to coordinate and follow up cases of the juveniles under their control.
4. The center is encouraged to establish a case oriented and age-oriented approach on the delivery of services to the juveniles to have a better means of rehabilitation.
5. Rehabilitation services are advised to intensify activities most especially on recreation.
6. A similar study is requested to be conducted involving other variables and set of participants.
7. A proposed intervention program may be adopted to enhance the rehabilitation services of the center, although other services are already implemented regularly.

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