

This study employed the quantitative methods in order to get responses of respondents through a survey questionnaire and the results were analyzed with the help of statistical tools. The researchers come up with an unbiased result that can be generalized to the whole population of B.S. PSYCHOLOGY. This particular study was carried out at AMEC-BCCM (Ago Medical and Educational Center- Bicol Christian College Of Medicine) and includes the foreign students of B.S. Psychology.

Participants

The participants are 33 students who were chosen randomly from the whole population of 94 students as a sample size and were calculated accordingly because of difficulty in surveying the whole population and the results of the sample size shall be generalized to the whole population.

Procedure

The researchers asked the permission of the randomly chosen participants in order to conduct a survey with them. The survey included a questionnaire consisting of four parts. The first part seeks answers to the food problems identified by students. Whereas, the second part seeks answers to the problems related to religious beliefs. In addition, the third part seeks answer to problems related to language, and the last part seeks to answer the questions related to dressing style. For analyzing the data provided by respondents, the frequency count and the statistical tools were used by the researchers.

The researchers asked permission from the department head for the conduct of the survey. The respondents were provided with a questionnaire and were asked to answer the questions according to their view of point.

respondent (39.40%) agree that sometimes they have difficulty to practice of their religion while minimum number of applicant (21.21%) cannot practice of their religion in Philippines. When it comes to pray or worshipping God, half of them (51.51%) pray or worship sometimes whereas moderate amount of respondent (12.12%) say that they never pray or worship God while some population of the respondents (36.37%) is able to pray or worship regularly. Mostly respondents (72.72%) agree that their religious views and beliefs are different from their country while some of the respondents (9.09%) agree that it is different in some days only while moderate amounts (18.19%) of population of respondents say that they don't feel any difference at all. Mostly respondent (81.82%) feel that it doesn't matter to them as they are minority in this country, some of them (15.15%) feel unsafe in the country whereas one of the respondent (3.03%) feel shame of being in minority in the country.

Table 4 Factor: Language

Question	A	Frequency	B	Frequency	C	Frequency	Total	Total mean
1	20 (yes)	60.61%	1 (no)	3.03%	12 (sometimes I feel difficult)	36.36%	33	100%
2	11 (it is difficult to understand)	33.34%	17 (it is difficult to pronounce/learn)	51.51%	5 (easy to learn)	15.15%	33	100%
3	14 (it is hard to understand)	42.42%	10 (it is easy to understand)	30.31%	9 (sometimes it is easy)	27.27%	33	100%

4	3 (yes)	9.09%	22 (no)	66.67%	8 (some words)	24.24%	33	100%
5	2 (yes)	6.06%	12 (not really)	36.37%	19 (some words)	57.57%	33	100%

Table 4 here describes that majority of the respondents (60.61%) feel difficulty in understanding the Filipino language whereas a moderate population of respondents (36.36%) sometimes feel difficulty in pronunciation of Filipino language and one of the respondents (3.03%) feel no difficulty in understanding Filipino language. In terms of comparison between the native language of the respondent and Filipino language majority of the population (51.51%) says that it is harder for them to learn Filipino language but for some respondents (33.34%) it's difficult to understand whereas for some of the respondents (15.15%) it is easy to learn Filipino language. When it comes to accent of the English spoken here in Philippines majority of the respondents (42.42%) say that it's hard for them to understand properly because of the difference in the accent whereas for some of the respondents (30.31%) it's easier to understand and for some (27.27%) it's easy sometimes only. When it comes to entertainment majority of the respondents (66.67%) don't understand the language of the radio or television while some of the respondents (9.09%) can understand easily their language whereas some of them (24.24%) are able to understand only few words. Most of the respondents (57.57%) are able to communicate the local people in the native language but only for some words while few of them (36.37%) are not really able to communicate at all, moreover there are some (6.06%) who are able to communicate with native without any problem.

Table 5 **Factor: Dressing style**

Question	A	Frequency	B	Frequency	C	Frequency	Total	Total mean
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The survey questionnaire was distributed to 50 participants those who were chosen randomly but only 33 participants returned the questionnaire. Since it is a quantitative study, the data or the questions asked may not be enough to explain some complex and important parts of the research. In this study there is no clause for the problems that foreign students are still not able to cope up with.

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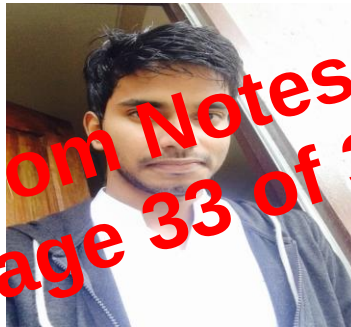
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APPENDIX

CURRICULUM VITAE

VUMMADISETTY SURYA TEJ KUMAR



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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor in Science of Psychology:	Ago Medical Educational Centre- Bicol Christian College of Medicine Legazpi City, Albay-Philippines
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