

i ♥ ROMBLON

THE MARBLE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES



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3rd NATIONAL REDI CONGRESS

“REDivolution: Human and AI Synergies for a Gender-Responsive Philippines”

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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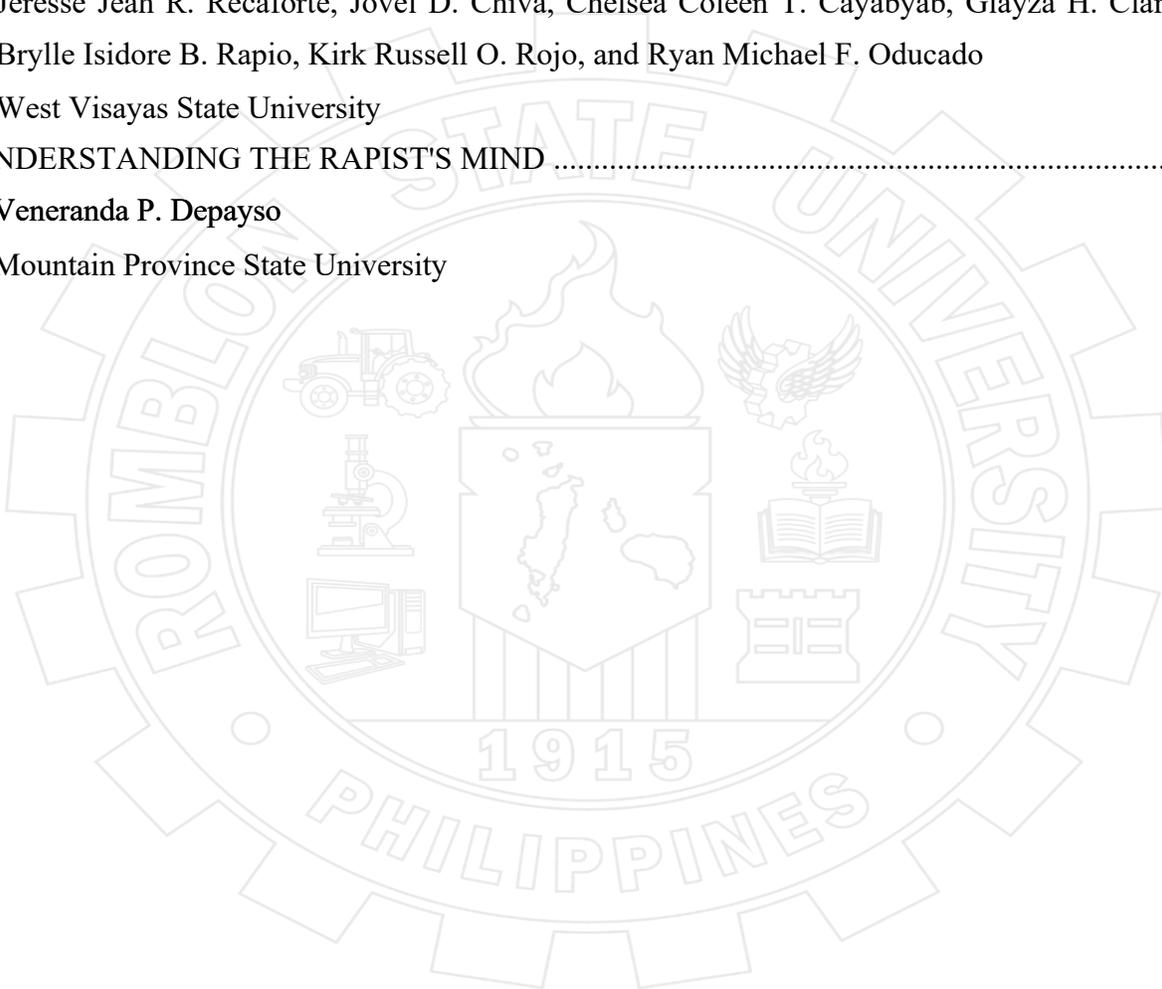
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MESSAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

MERIAN P. CATAJAY-MANI, CESE, Ed.D.

Esteemed colleagues, distinguished researchers, and champions of innovation,

Welcome to the THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS of Romblon State University.

We gather today at the 3rd National REDI Congress, continuing a powerful tradition of scholarly pursuit and intellectual excellence. The Annual conduct of the REDI Congress is an academic assembly and a collective commitment to transforming knowledge into meaningful societal progress.

I extend heartfelt gratitude to the Research, Extension, Development and Innovation program, masterfully guided by Vice President Prof. Dr. Eddie G. Fetalvero.

Your vision has created this vital platform for intellectual exchange and collaborative discovery.

Our university also wishes to extend our special welcome to Dr. Christian Blouin from Dalhousie University's Faculty of Computer Science. Your presence symbolizes the global reach and interconnectedness of research, bridging academic worlds and promising fresh perspectives.

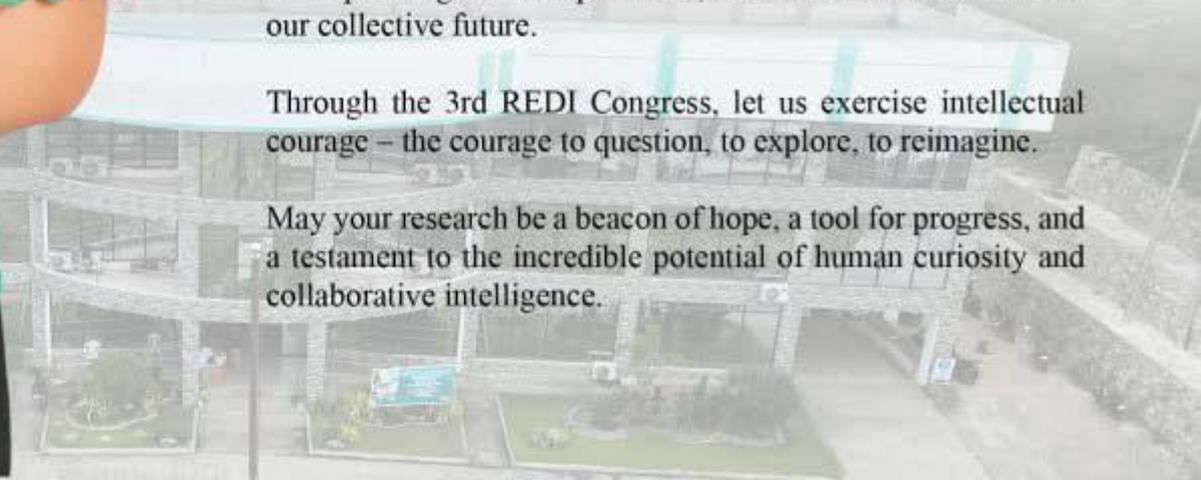
To the remarkable researchers from Romblon State University, neighboring institutions, and learning centers across our nation: You are the visionaries of tomorrow. Each research study, each innovative concept you explore carries the potential to reshape our understanding, address complex challenges, and drive sustainable progress.

Your dedication goes beyond academic pursuit. You are crafting solutions, challenging existing paradigms, and creating pathways for transformative change. When researchers commit to understanding societal challenges, they become catalysts for meaningful transformation.

We stand at a critical intersection of our academic landscape, where rigorous academic inquiry meets real-world impact. Your studies have the power to illuminate unexplored territories, solve pressing national problems, and chart new directions for our collective future.

Through the 3rd REDI Congress, let us exercise intellectual courage – the courage to question, to explore, to reimagine.

May your research be a beacon of hope, a tool for progress, and a testament to the incredible potential of human curiosity and collaborative intelligence.



MESSAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH, EXTENSION, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

DR. EDDIE G. FETALVERO, Ph.D.

Greetings!

It's truly exciting to see such a remarkable gathering of scholars, researchers, extensionists, and professionals from across the Philippines. Though this is a virtual event, our shared vision transcends any distance, uniting us as champions of research, extension, development, and innovation.

First, let me extend my heartfelt appreciation to the REDI team for their tireless dedication and commitment in organizing this event. To our distinguished keynote speaker, whose introduction will follow shortly, thank you for gracing this congress with your expertise. And to all the participants from Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and beyond—your presence here today affirms the strength of our national network for innovation and collaboration.

Allow me to share some of the exciting milestones that Romblon State University has achieved so far, reflecting our relentless drive to innovate and lead.

- RSU is honored to be one of only five universities in the country selected to implement the billion-worth Smart Campus and Digital Resilience Programs. This initiative underscores our commitment to building a future-ready academic environment.
 - We also take pride in being among the first universities in the Philippines to craft a policy on AI use, ensuring that the integration of artificial intelligence in education and research is ethical, responsible, and impactful.
 - These achievements have positioned RSU on the global stage. Out of more than 1,000 universities worldwide that participated in the 2024 World University Rankings for Innovation (WURI), RSU earned the 29th spot on the component Generative AI application — a testament to our efforts in driving meaningful innovation.
 - Our dedication to research continues with the establishment of our new Center for Research on Artificial Intelligence and Information Technology (CRAITECH), which will serve as a hub for cutting-edge AI-driven research and solutions.
 - o On the international front, RSU's aggressive pursuit of partnerships has brought us distinguished collaborations and opportunities, including today's international keynote speaker, a shining example of how we continue to bridge global and local perspectives.

While these achievements speak of progress, we also celebrate the beauty of Romblon, which we proudly showcase at each REDI Congress. This year, we highlight Romblon Island, the Marble Capital of the Philippines, with its stunning landscapes and natural charm. Last year, we featured Sibuyan Island, the Galapagos of Asia. These visual treats are our way of connecting you to the treasures of Romblon, even in a virtual setting.

The theme of this year's congress, "REDIvolution: Human and AI Synergies for a Gender-Responsive Philippines," captures the essence of our journey together. It challenges us to harness the potential of AI, not as a replacement for human ingenuity but as a partner that amplifies it. This theme reflects a commitment to using advanced technologies to address societal challenges like gender inequality, promoting inclusivity and equity.

Through our partnership with AIP Publishing in Japan, made possible by our international mobility initiatives, you have the opportunity to publish your research in Scopus-indexed journals, conference proceedings, and peer-reviewed publications. This is a platform to share your work with the global academic community and to make a

meaningful impact.

That is why we encourage you to pursue research and community engagement that go beyond theories and data - those that contribute to the global goals of peace and prosperity and our national vision of matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay. Let's create solutions that directly address the challenges faced by our communities, particularly in ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive growth.

And always remember, while AI and technology can transform the way we work, it is the human spirit that gives it heart and purpose. As someone wisely said, "Technology is powerful, but it's the human spirit that decides how that power is used." Let us be the guiding force behind the technologies we create and use.

Thank you once again to the REDI team, our keynote speaker, and all participants for making this congress possible. Let us make the most of this one-day virtual event—sharing ideas, building connections, and igniting a REDIVolution that will shape a brighter, more inclusive future for all.

Let us the congress!



3rd NATIONAL REDi CONGRESS

WURI WORLD'S UNIVERSITIES WITH REAL IMPACT



Dr. Christian Blouin

Faculty of Computer Science
Dalhousie University, Canada



SALM

SUPERVISION, ADMINISTRATION,
LEADERSHIP, AND MANAGEMENT



PROF. DR. CHARLIE P. NACARIO
CENTRAL BICOL STATE UNIVERSITY
OF AGRICULTURE



DR. VERNA LIZA L. CAPIÑA
MARINDUQUE STATE UNIVERSITY



DR. STEVE A. SOLANO
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UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY OF SOUTHERN
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EXTENSION



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SOCIAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION



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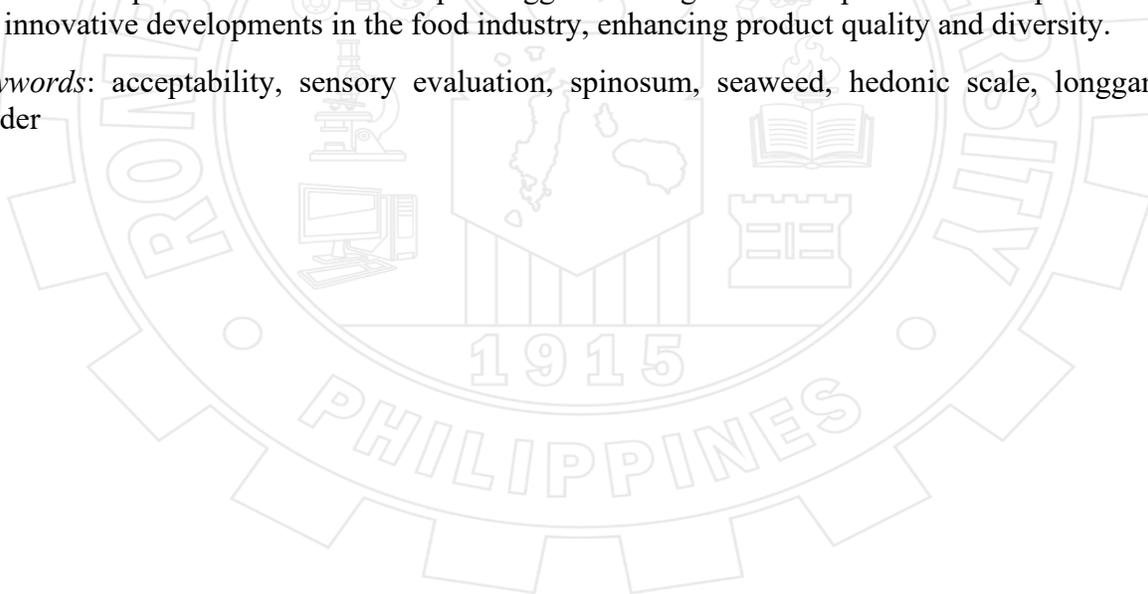


ACCEPTABILITY OF SPINOSUM (*Eucheuma denticulatum*) AS BINDING AGENT OF TILAPIA LONGGANISSA

Mae Ann De Juan, Steven Jones Fesalbon, Jackielou Javier, Julie Ann Masangcay, and Hanna Ybanez
Romblon State University-College of Education

The acceptability of Spinosum as a binding agent for Tilapia Longganisa was investigated in this study. Results revealed a high level of reliability across various parameters, including taste, texture, appearance, and overall acceptability. The significant difference observed among treatments underscores the potential of Spinosum to influence the sensory characteristics and consumer preference of Tilapia Longganisa. These findings suggest that Spinosum holds promise as a viable alternative to traditional binding agents, offering a healthy and allergen-free option for consumers. Further research could delve deeper into optimizing the formulation and production process to enhance the marketability and acceptance of Tilapia Longganisa with Spinosum as a key ingredient. Analysis indicates substantial variability among groups, with notable differences in characteristics and quality attributed to the choice of Seaweed Spinosum as a binder. This suggests potential advantages over conventional binding agents. Further investigation into the nutritional impact and shelf life of tilapia longganisa using Seaweed Spinosum could pave the way for innovative developments in the food industry, enhancing product quality and diversity.

Keywords: acceptability, sensory evaluation, spinosum, seaweed, hedonic scale, longganisa, binder





ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN THE RESTORATION AND PROTECTION OF PANSIPIT RIVER IN BATANGAS PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

Harren James S. Bautista
Lemery Colleges, Inc., Lemery, Batangas

The study aims to identify and analyze the key issues and challenges faced in restoring and protecting Pansipit River. The main problem centers on the declining environmental health of the river, which affects not only the ecosystem but also the communities relying on it for livelihood and sustenance. Despite various efforts from local stakeholders, the river remains under threat due to numerous unresolved issues, necessitating a thorough investigation into the root causes and challenges the stakeholders face. This research employed a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach. Data was gathered through interviews with 25 participants, including community members and representatives from local government units (LGUs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across four municipalities sharing the boundaries of the Pansipit River. The responses were subjected to thematic analysis, revealing critical insights into the challenges encountered. The results of the study identified four primary themes representing the core issues and challenges: (1) environmental challenges such as pollution and biodiversity loss, (2) social and economic challenges involving community engagement and the reliance on the river for livelihood, (3) legal and regulatory challenges, including the enforcement of environmental laws and inter-municipal coordination, and (4) capacity building and empowerment, highlighting the need for more community involvement and education in conservation efforts. To address these concerns, the study proposed the SAGIP Pansipit Framework, a comprehensive strategy to tackle the identified issues through targeted initiatives. This framework is recommended for implementation by relevant stakeholders to enhance the restoration and protection of the Pansipit River, ensuring its sustainability for future generations.

Keywords: community engagement, environmental challenges, river restoration, capacity building





SEVENTEEN YEARS (2006-2023) SPECIES COMPOSITION DYNAMICS OF MANGROVE FOREST IN AURORA, PHILIPPINES

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Aurora State College of Technology, School of Graduate Studies

This study was conducted to determine the dynamics of mangrove forests in Aurora from 2006 to 2023. The study was conducted in Baler, Casiguran, and Dilasag, where the established sampling plots are located. Three 10x10 meters sampling plots per study site were traced using a GPS receiver before conducting the mangrove inventory. The result of this study has been compared to the published study of Rotaquio et al., 2007. Previous records revealed that there are 27 major and minor mangrove species, and the species with the highest Importance Value (IV) were *Avicennia marina*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, and *Rhizophora apiculata* while the present study revealed that only 15 species of mangroves are present within the plot samplings, species not found in the plot samplings are observed in the area but in small number of population. Family *Rhizophoraceae* dominated the mangrove forest in Aurora. *Sonneratia alba* was the most dominant among the species, followed by *Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora apiculata*. Species with the highest density, frequency, dominance, and IV were *Avicennia marina*, *Sonneratia alba*, and *Rhizophora apiculata*. Species recorded with the highest IV belong to the *Avecenniaceae*, *Sonneratiaceae*, and *Rhizophoraceae* family. Previous studies revealed that the species with the highest IV were *Avicennia marina*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, and *Rhizophora apiculata*. This means that the vegetation and species composition have changed over time. *Rhizophora apiculata* and *Sonneratia alba* are the most distributed species in Aurora Mangrove forest. *Avicennia lanata*, *Heritiera littoralis*, and *Avicennia officinalis* had the lowest density, frequency dominance, and IV. Anthropogenic activities such as conversion of mangrove areas into fishponds, conversion to settlement areas due to population increase, timber poaching for charcoal production, and siltation caused by construction of road networks are the identified driving factors affecting species composition and vegetative structure of mangroves in Aurora.

Keywords: mangrove species, dynamics, Aurora Philippines, Importance Value (IV)





ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY IN ROMBLON: AN ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES

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Romblon is an archipelagic province of the Philippines located in the MIMAROPA region. According to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the province has the unique advantage of being at the center of trade routes that link Luzon and the Visayas. Romblon's waters, forests, and farms provide essential resources supporting food security and the local economy. In 2019, Romblon contributed 1.6% to its GDP, but a decline of 9.5% occurred in 2020 due to COVID-19 lockdowns. The province's economy is significantly affected by climate change, natural disasters, and limited access to modern farming technologies. This research assessed and mitigated the problems encountered by farmers, fisherfolks, and livestock raisers in the province. Findings showed that Romblon's farming population is predominantly male, middle-aged, and married, relying on self-supplied planting resources and government or non-government support for non-organic small-scale farming. It can be recommended that strengthening financial support, cooperative development, disaster-resilient farming, and government aid are among the policies that the government must implement to improve the province's agricultural resilience towards food security.

Keywords: point estimation, client satisfaction, quality service, survey



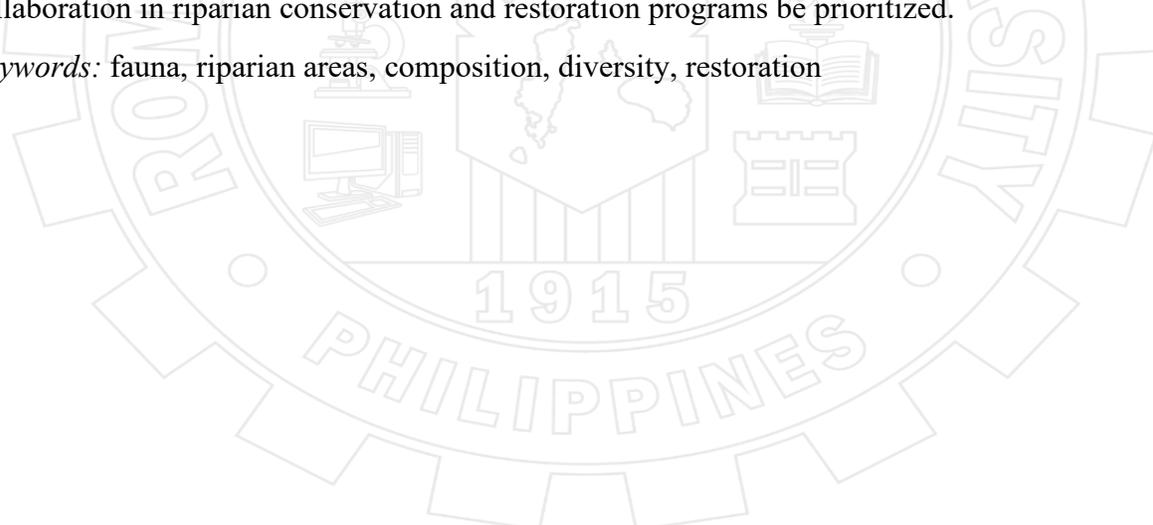


FAUNAL TAXA COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY IN CALSANAG'S WFR RIPARIAN ZONES: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

*Amelyn A. Formilleza**, *Marife S. Sayat*, *Delbert F. Fornal*, and *Reyremark F. Manoy*
Romblon State University- College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Environmental Science

The faunal taxa composition and diversity in CALSANAG's WFR riparian areas were assessed. Along a 2-kilometer transect, eight sampling sites were set up with specific locations. Results showed that among 1,018 specimens recorded, over 60% constituted bat species in the downstream riparian areas. The insects dominated the upstream level, comprising over 30% of the population. It demonstrates changes in vegetation composition and environmental conditions due to anthropogenic activities between the two locations along the riparian areas. Despite the small avian population, it revealed how adaptable the Passeriformes order is and how the riparian ecosystem hosts the notable endangered species *Todiramphus winchelli*. The unique diversity of the CALSANAG riparian area and the pressing need for habitat protection are further highlighted by the presence of endemic species, including bat species like *Ptenochirus jagori* and vulnerable frog species *Limnonectes visayanus*, the near-threatened frog species *Platymantis cornutus* and another bat species, the *Pteropus pumilus*. Arthropods have a high degree of diversity overall ($H' = 3.87$), according to the Shannon diversity index, but the other taxa have moderate levels of diversity ($H' = 2.15$ to 1.35). It is recommended that active local community participation and stakeholder collaboration in riparian conservation and restoration programs be prioritized.

Keywords: fauna, riparian areas, composition, diversity, restoration



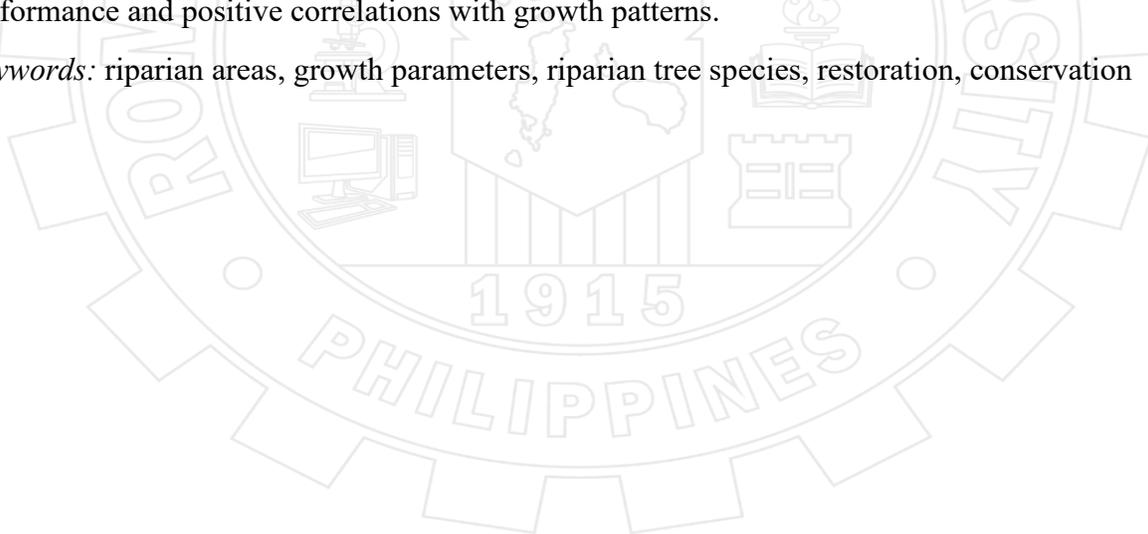


GROWTH DYNAMICS OF NATIVE TREE SPECIES IN CALSANAG WFR RIPARIAN AREAS: INSIGHTS FOR RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

*Amelyn A. Formilleza**, *Marife S. Sayat*, and *Delbert F. Fornal*,
Romblon State University- College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Environmental Science

This study determined the growth patterns of selected tree species in CALSANAG WFR riparian areas. Five (5) native tree species were randomly out-planted in riparian areas for about one year. Growth parameters like stem height (SH), root collar diameter (RCD), leaf chlorophyll content, root length, and the number of shoots produced were recorded. Pearson correlation analysis determined the degree of correlation between species and growth characteristics. Findings suggested that *Ficus nota* and *Ficus septica* grew well in height, root development, and total growth dynamics. *Nauclea orientalis* had the highest chlorophyll concentration at $36.55 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$ than *Pterocarpus indicus* displayed the lowest average chlorophyll content, at $35.04 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$. Pearson's correlation analysis reveals significant growth dynamics among species. *Ficus septica* and *Ficus nota* have high positive correlations with R values of 0.7784 and 0.7644, respectively, proving they are potential species for riparian ecosystems. Whereas *Fagraea racemosa* has a negative correlation, suggesting that it is instead an unfavorable species in riparian ecosystem. Thus, growth responses showed sensitivity toward ecosystem conditions. It is recommended that *Ficus nota* and *Ficus septica* are suitable for restoration since they have promising growth performance and positive correlations with growth patterns.

Keywords: riparian areas, growth parameters, riparian tree species, restoration, conservation



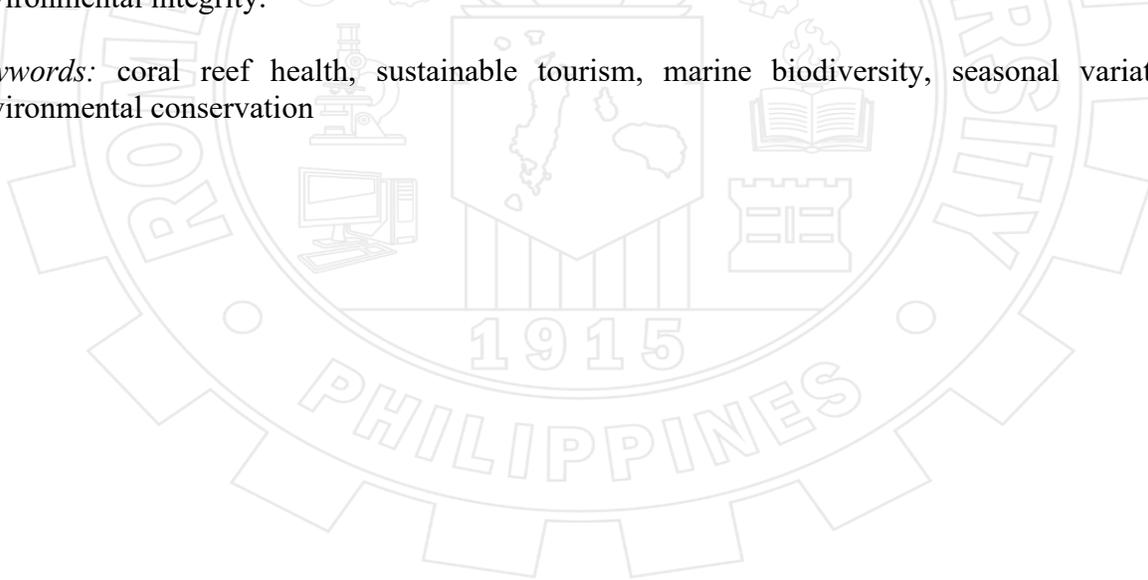


ASSESSMENT OF CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM IN CRESTA DE GALLO ISLAND, SAN FERNANDO, ROMBLON: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Vincent Jay H. Gado*, Bernie G. Mantes and Jeric B. Gonzales
Romblon State University - San Agustin Campus

Cresta de Gallo Island in San Fernando, Romblon is an emerging tourist destination for local and international travelers, known for its pristine white beaches, crystal-clear waters, and abundant marine resources. This investigation quantified coral reef ecological indicators across seasons to inform sustainable tourism infrastructure planning and establishment of facilities on the island. Results showed hard coral cover averaging 21.3% (wet) and 9.2% (dry) season (grade D), while butterflyfish populations decreased from 32.0 to 17.4 (grades C to D), with species richness declining from 6.0 to 4.96 (grades B to C). Crown-of-thorns starfish maintained minimal presence (grade A), indicating natural predator-prey balance. Water quality indicators through feather star abundance remained stable at 24 specimens (grade C), while Blue *Linckia* Starfish showed seasonal variation (wet: 49.8, grade A; dry: 8.25, grade C). Giant clam populations declined between seasons (4.2 to 1.13, grades C to D). These findings provide critical baseline data for strategic tourism development planning, emphasizing the need to consider seasonal ecological vulnerabilities in infrastructure establishment and operational protocols to conserve the island's environmental integrity.

Keywords: coral reef health, sustainable tourism, marine biodiversity, seasonal variation, environmental conservation



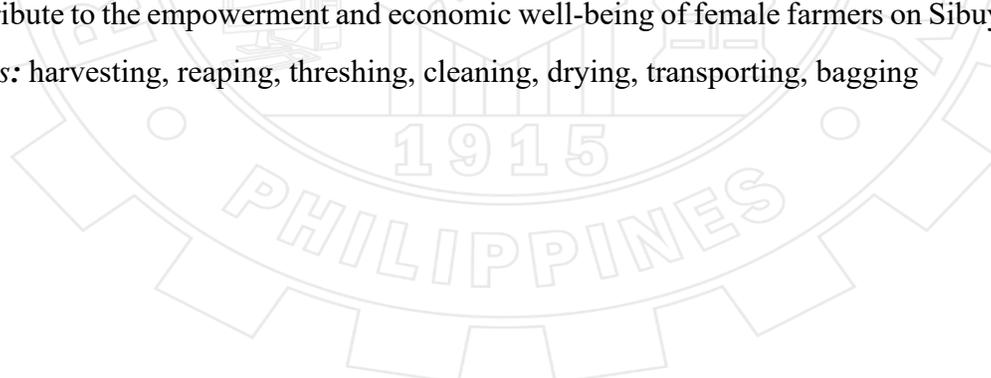


ECONOMICS AND QUANTITATIVE LOSSES DURING RICE HARVESTING, THRESHING AND CLEANING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MANUAL-MECHANICAL AND MODERN TECHNIQUE IN SIBUYAN ROMBLON

Reinaline Ann B. Cortez
Romblon State University – Cajidiocan Campus

This study evaluated the efficiency of traditional manual-mechanical (MMT) and modern (MT) rice harvesting techniques on Sibuyan Island, Philippines. Data from 90 farmers across three municipalities, collected through interviews, revealed significant differences in production losses and yield between the two methods. Descriptive-correlational and descriptive-comparative methods were employed for data analysis. The study found that MT significantly reduced production losses across all harvesting stages, including reaping, threshing, and cleaning. Furthermore, a significant correlation was observed between gender and production losses during MMT reaping, threshing, and drying, indicating that female farmers experience higher losses with this traditional technique. This highlights the potential of MT to improve overall yield and reduce losses, particularly for female farmers. While no significant correlation was found between age, marital status, household size, and years in farming with harvesting expenses, the study emphasizes the need for gender-sensitive interventions to address the specific challenges faced by female farmers. The study recommends further investigation into the economic feasibility of MT adoption, considering factors such as equipment costs, training, and access to technology. To facilitate the transition to MT, targeted interventions should be implemented to support female farmers, including access to training, financial assistance for equipment acquisition, and awareness programs on the benefits of modern techniques. This will enhance the efficiency of rice harvesting and contribute to the empowerment and economic well-being of female farmers on Sibuyan Island.

Keywords: harvesting, reaping, threshing, cleaning, drying, transporting, bagging





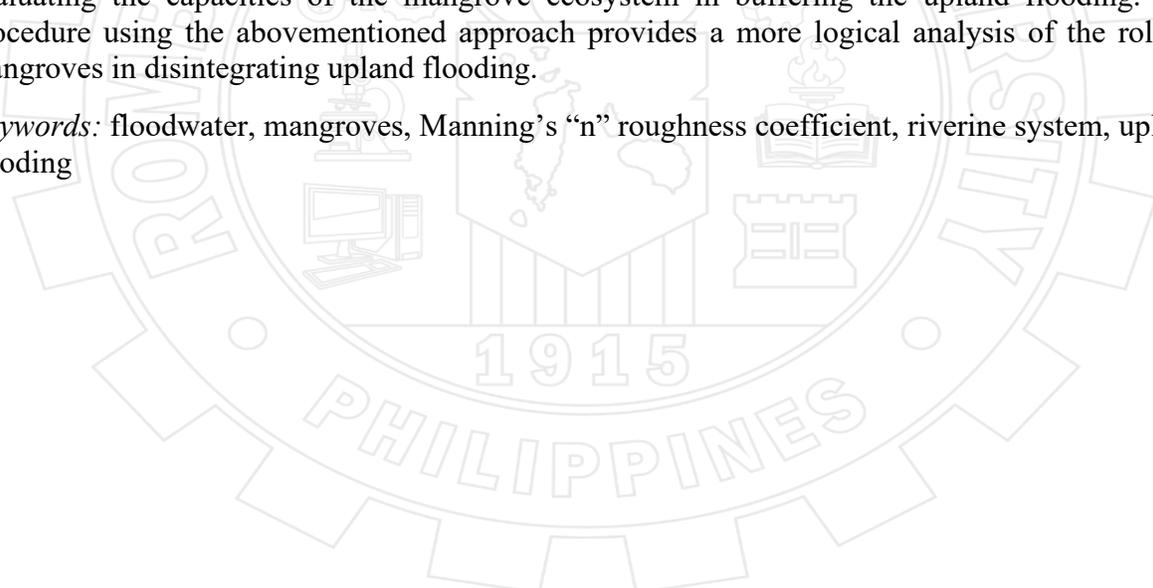
DEVISING MANNING'S "N" ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT AS AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO ASSESS THE UPLAND FLOOD BUFFERING CAPACITIES OF RIVERINE MANGROVES

Randy A. Quitain

College of Arts and Sciences, Mindoro State University, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines

Mangroves are the primary protectors of the coastal ecosystem against floods, surges, or enormous waves. They can dissipate the negative impact of these natural hazards on the biotic and abiotic factors in the marine zone. The study provides an analytical approach to describing the buffering capacities of mangroves in the riverine system against upland flooding. The study utilized Manning's "n" Roughness Coefficient for irregular open channels to deliver a systematic procedure for estimating the buffering capacities of mangroves against flooding. The study was conducted in the mangrove ecosystem of Sukol River, Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines. Based on the result of the study, using the regular condition of the water current in Sukol River as the basis of estimation, the mangroves of the study site reduced the velocity of river water by 0.57 m/s with a discharge of 190.12 m³/s engaging a 2691.64 cfs flow rate. This implies that the mangroves influenced the movement of floodwater when they reached this ecosystem during the run-off. The test implies that Manning's "n" Roughness Coefficient is an efficient tool in evaluating the capacities of the mangrove ecosystem in buffering the upland flooding. The procedure using the abovementioned approach provides a more logical analysis of the role of mangroves in disintegrating upland flooding.

Keywords: floodwater, mangroves, Manning's "n" roughness coefficient, riverine system, upland flooding





ZERO WASTE MANAGEMENT OF CASUAL DINING RESTAURANTS IN BAGUIO CITY AND LA TRINIDAD BENGUET: BASIS FOR A SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

*Rudolfo G. Lumague Jr.
Ifugao State University*

This paper discusses the zero-waste management of casual dining restaurants in Baguio City and La Trinidad Benguet. Significant advances have been made globally towards adopting zero waste systems. Still, a gap exists in this research regarding the comprehensive implementation and integration of the Five R's—refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, and rot—on a localized level. The researcher highlighted the importance of collaboration among the stakeholders, including companies, communities, and governments, in promoting sustainable waste management. Republic Act No. 9003 aims to establish a nationwide ecological solid waste management program. Baguio City and La Trinidad, Benguet, have been undeniably experiencing solid waste management problems in recent years. The research aims to help reduce the waste problem in the locale of the study through the proposed research framework. It seeks answers to the following questions related to the zero waste lifestyle, green practices, pro-environmental behaviors, implementation of green practices, and zero waste lifestyle and sustainable management framework. For the investigation, primary and secondary data were collected using a mixed-method approach, and the study is correlational. Significant implications arise, underscoring the potential transformative impact of adopting sustainable practices in the adaptation of sustainable waste management practices, including operational efficiency and cost savings, consumer appeal, staff engagement, organizational culture, policy advocacy, environmental conservation, and long-term business resilience and global goals alignment. The implications derived from this study underscore the multifaceted benefits of embracing zero-waste strategies in casual dining restaurants.

Keywords: green practices, solid waste management, sustainability, waste management, zero-waste.



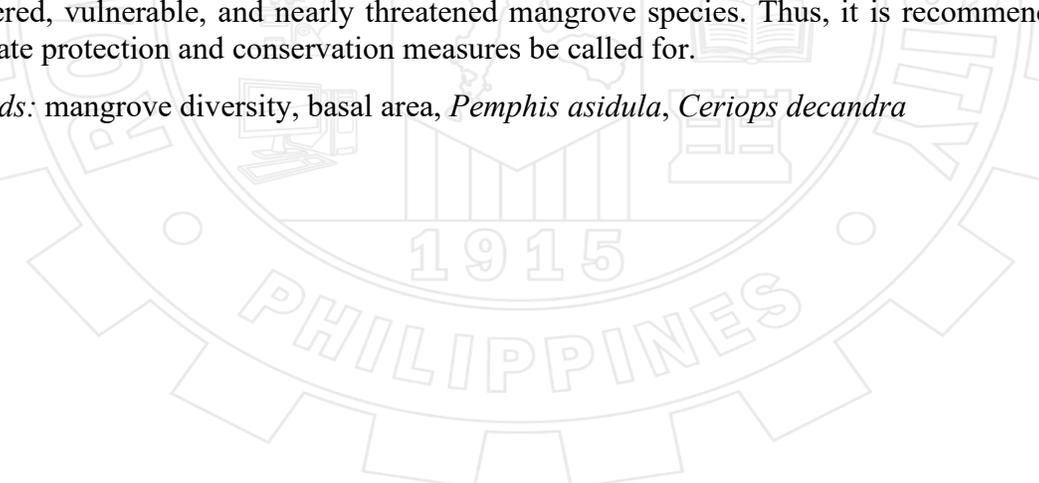


COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND DIVERSITY OF ROMBLON ISLAND MANGROVE FOREST

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This study determined the diversity of mangrove species and community structure on Romblon Island. 500-meter transect lines were laid out perpendicular through the mangrove forest, yielding 50 plots with a total sampling area of 5,000 m². Matured mangrove trees were counted, identified, and measured, including their saplings and seedlings within each plot. For diversity analysis, the Shannon-Weiner Index of Diversity (H'), Pielou's Index of Evenness (J), Simpson's Index of Dominance (C), and Effective Number of Species (ENS) were used. Results showed 23 species of true mangroves belonging to 12 families identified in this study. One (1) species, *Pemphis asidula*, was listed as Endangered under DAO 2017-11; the vulnerable species *Avicennia rumphiana*, and two nearly threatened species, *Aegiceras floridum* and *Ceriops decandra*, recognized by the IUCN Red List of Species were recorded in the Mangrove Forest of Romblon Island. Diversity analysis showed a low diversity index ($H'=2.06$; ENS=8) and moderate species evenness ($J=0.78$) with low dominance ($C=0.16$). *Sonneratia alba* attained the greatest importance value (IV=81.65%) due to high relative dominance. Followed by *A. marina* (IV=61.63%) and *Rhizophora stylosa* (IV=55.81%) due to their relative frequency and density, respectively. These species are spared from cutting by locals and promoted for mangrove planting, which influences the abundance of these species. Meanwhile, *A. rumphiana* showed the greatest mean DBH reaching 17.6 cm-wide trunks. Although Romblon Island Mangrove Forest has low diversity, it is home to some endangered, vulnerable, and nearly threatened mangrove species. Thus, it is recommended that immediate protection and conservation measures be called for.

Keywords: mangrove diversity, basal area, *Pemphis asidula*, *Ceriops decandra*





POTENTIAL OF BIOFILM FROM CHITIN (SHRIMP SHELL) AS ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT AND OTHER COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS

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Chitin is a structural polymer present in crustaceans and abundant in the exoskeleton of insects as well. Through rapid and various developments, chitin has become one of the most researched fields of study. It has a vast application, particularly in biomedical and antimicrobial activity, and has many uses. In some other research, film from chitin and fiber is widely used for wound dressing. With this raw material, biofilm was formulated as an antimicrobial agent for food packaging. Two different bacteria were being used to determine the antimicrobial properties of the biofilm from chitin, specifically the *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* to which zone of inhibition was used to determine the microbe activity. The film's characterization from chitin was tested to see if any functional group was present in the sample, and based on the analysis, ketone was present. In terms of sample degradation, it degrades at higher temperatures, which means it is a good substitute for commercial film. As to the surface morphology of the sample, it has a bubble on its surface, and the physical properties were determined accordingly.

Keywords: antimicrobial, biofilm, chitin, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*





POTENTIAL OF GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL (*Pomacea canaliculata*) SAUSAGE: ORGANOLEPTIC, MICROBIOLOGICAL AND NUTRITIONAL PROPETRIES ANALYSIS

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Mountain Province State University

Golden apple snails (GAS) are considered pests in many parts of the world. However, it is also consumed as food due to its nutrients and organoleptic characteristics, albeit underutilized. Thus, this experimental study developed a sausage that uses golden apple snail (GAS) meat to replace pork with 0% (T0), 90% (T1), 80% (T2), and 70% (T3). Treatment 3 (70%) was liked very much, with an acceptability index of 87%. The sausage with 90% and 80% GAS meat were liked moderately, with 77% and 81% acceptability scores, respectively. There is a statistically significant difference in flavor (p -value $<.00001$) and texture (p -value $=.000085$) between the four (4) treatments at $p <.05$. However, in appearance, there is no significant difference between the four (4) treatments (p -value $=.844397$, $p <.05$). Moreover, the sausage with 70% GAS meat differs significantly with the 0% GAS meat (p -value $.004057$) and 90% GAS meat (p -value $.00001$) at $p <.05$. Nevertheless, the 70% and 80% GAS meat show no significant difference (p -value $.180671$). In the cost-benefit analysis, the 70% GAS meat has the lowest cost incurred and highest projected income, with an estimated payback period of eight months and two (2) days. Moreover, the nutritional analysis of golden apple snail sausage contains the recommended amount of calories, fat, salt, carbs, and protein for an adult. The microbiological tests for *E. coli* count, staphylococcus aureus count, and salmonella detection are lower and within the set standard by the FDA. As a result, the sausage with 70% GAS meat is recommended, suggesting that GAS meat could be used instead of pork in sausages. Commercializing the GAS sausage is encouraged with the product labels because the payback period is shorter and may result in a faster return on investment.

Keywords: golden apple snail, microbiology, nutritional content, profitability, product development





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ACCEPTANCE ANALYSIS OF WEB APPLICATION FOR E-CITRUS: A CLOUD-BASED CITRUS PEST AND DISEASE DETECTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND PREVENTION USING UNIFIED THEORY OF ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY

*John Edgar S. Anthony
Mindoro State University*

Agriculture plays a significant role in every nation's economy by producing crops. Identifying plant diseases is crucial for maintaining an agriculturally developed nation. Timely and efficient detection of plant diseases is essential for a healthy and productive agricultural sector and to prevent wasting money and other resources. In the Philippines, citrus has been identified as one of the important high-value crops due to its high economic returns. The industry has high demand in the domestic market and opportunities for area expansion in cultivation, ranking citrus fourth behind banana, mango, and pineapple in terms of area and production. Citrus fruits grown in Oriental Mindoro include calamansi, sinturis, pomelo/suha, and lemon. However, citrus fruit yields in the Philippines have fluctuated dramatically in recent years. Various studies indicate that diseases, pests, and soil inadequacies have all contributed to the severe decline of the citrus industry. This study aims to develop and implement a comprehensive system for the early detection and management of citrus diseases in Oriental Mindoro. It involves designing and deploying an application to identify common pests and diseases across citrus farms in each municipality of the region. This web application will identify and map common pests and diseases affecting citrus fruits in Oriental Mindoro, apply image processing techniques to analyze diseases caused by bacteria, and provide information about citrus-related diseases and their cures. The goal is to help farmers save resources and prevent economic loss by detecting citrus diseases early and applying appropriate treatments. This study employs the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology through a survey conducted with various users in Oriental Mindoro. The results show that facilitating conditions positively influence the behavioral intention to use the web application. Additionally, age, gender, and user type have moderating effects. Performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence also positively affect the behavioral intention to use the web application. This study presents both theoretical and practical implications, along with research limitations.

Keywords: citrus disease detection, agricultural technology, web application, farm productivity, Philippine citrus industry





SECURED AND ENHANCED INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM (SEICOMS) IN THE AVIONICS DEPARTMENT

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Communication, particularly in schools, provides information and can contribute to developing a safe learning environment where students can flourish, succeed, and acquire knowledge. With contemporary technology, systems can be centralized utilizing Intercommunication technologies, and access to this system, which can be found in each room of the Avionics Department, has been made secure and efficient. This project aims to establish a Secured and Enhanced Intercommunication System for disseminating information and monitoring Avionics Department rooms. The Secured and Enhanced Intercommunication System (SEICOMS) is a remedy for instructors and staff who lack the means to transmit information and monitor current classes. The software and hardware applications are connected through LAN cables, and an Admin unit located in the Avionics office controls operations such as registering users, capturing fingerprints, sending messages, and seeing the video cameras of other units. Some units, however, can deliver messages and register fingerprints. Thus, information sharing and video monitoring become consolidated, dependable, and simple. Hence, it has also been examined with responses from over 25 instructors and staff members. The results demonstrate the project's functional suitability, performance efficiency, maintainability, and portability. Yet, the findings indicate that the project has potential for additional expansion and innovation, such as increased real-time visual visibility and storing video material for security purposes.

Keywords: communication system, interphone, video intercom and wired intercom system, SDG 9, industry, innovation, infrastructure





iLuVSION: A CNN-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF COCONUT TREE DISEASES FOR SMART FARMING

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Utilizing advanced machine learning methods in agriculture has great potential for enhancing crop management and increasing productivity. This research introduces iLuVSION, a novel CNN methodology for precisely classifying and identifying diseases in coconut trees. The main goal of this innovation is to encourage the implementation of smart farming practices. The study area is within a certain municipality on Sibuyan Island in the Philippines. The proposed method utilizes images of coconut tree leaves and trunks to identify and classify widespread diseases such as leaf spots, white flies, leaf miners, beetles, and termites. iLuVSION performs well in disease detection using a deep CNN model using VGG16 architectures, which is trained on an extensive dataset comprising images of diseased leaves and trunks. This enables early intervention and effective disease management. This research enhances smart agriculture techniques in coconut farming by integrating new technologies and machine learning models. The model's effectiveness is assessed using established measures, showcasing its performance in real-world situations. The model improves accuracy by 98.21% and minimizes the necessity for human inspections, resulting in time and resource savings for farmers.

Keywords: iLuVSION, CNN-Based, VGG16, classification, Coconut tree disease, smart farming

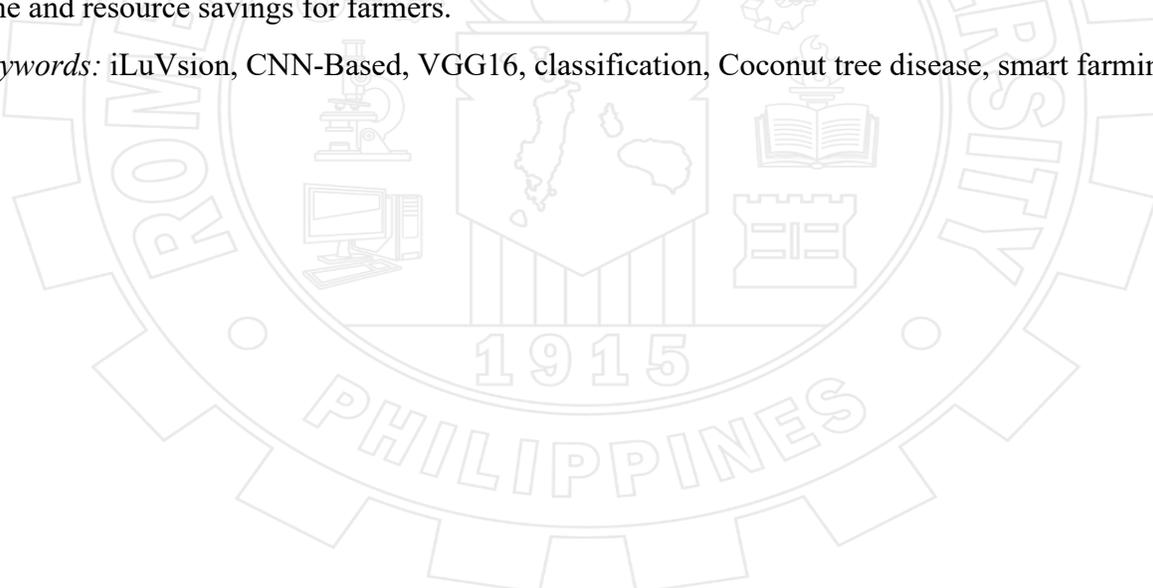


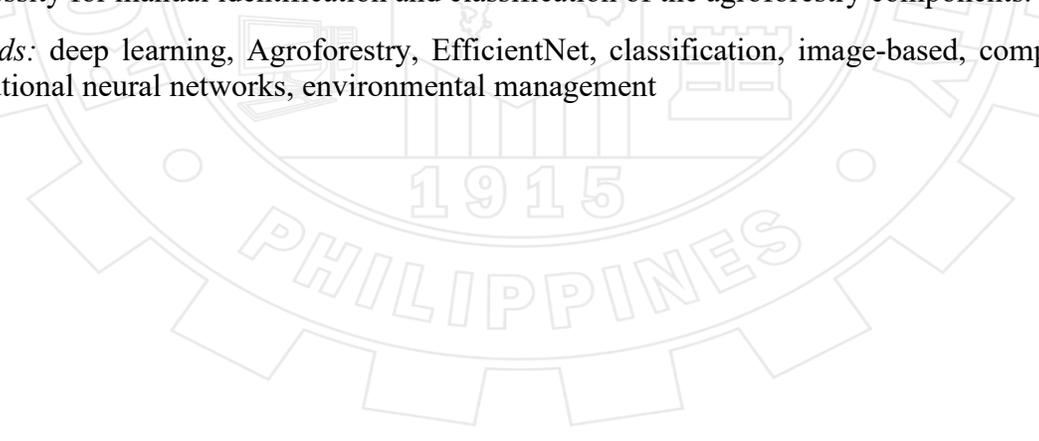


IMAGE-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF AGROFORESTRY COMPONENTS IN SIBUYAN ISLAND UTILIZING DEEP LEARNING MODEL

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Agriculture and forestry are two of the most important sources of livelihood and optimize environmental benefits for farmers in Sibuyan Island. One of the methods to protect and manage agriculture and forestry is through the agroforestry system. This research presents a solution utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), specifically the EfficientNet Architecture. The research uses image-based data to automatically classify and identify the components of agroforestry, including fruit trees, crops, and wood trees. The model was trained using a dataset including 3,000 images of different agroforestry components found on the island of Sibuyan. An accurate classification of the classes of agroforestry components may achieved by effectively managing resources within an agroforestry system. The model adjusts to the components of the images by applying transfer learning procedures, which eventually leads to consistent performance across a range of agroforestry settings. The result accurately performs the potential of deep learning in improving the efficiency of agroforestry classification by integrating agroforestry management with image processing for sustainable management and monitoring. It enabled farmers to improve their monitoring of the inventory of various components inside the agroforestry, which is especially useful when the area is large and many different components are to be identified. The model's effectiveness is evaluated using defined metrics, demonstrating its performance in real-world applications. The model also improves accuracy by 98% and minimizes the necessity for manual identification and classification of the agroforestry components.

Keywords: deep learning, Agroforestry, EfficientNet, classification, image-based, components, convolutional neural networks, environmental management



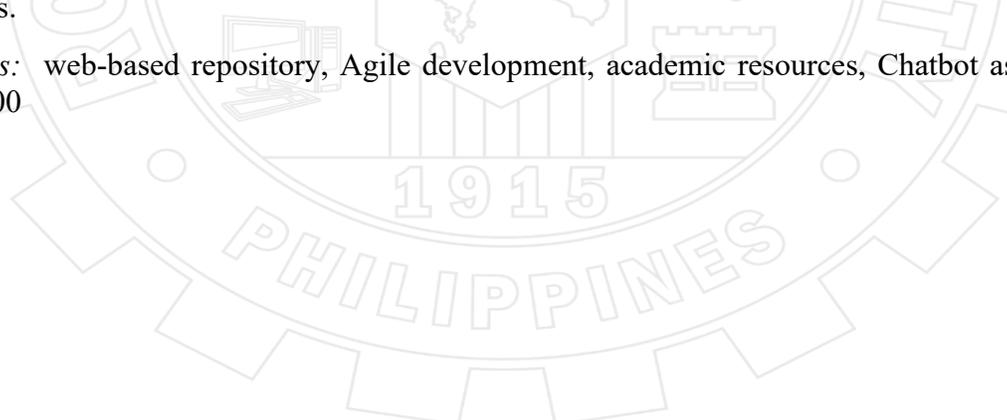


LIBRE: A WEB-BASED LIBRARY THESIS AND CAPSTONE REPOSITORY FOR ROMBLON STATE UNIVERSITY – MAIN CAMPUS

Xerxes Alexander Gabutero, Dianne G. Gajisan, Katelyn Joyse M. Marquez, Katheren Marquez, Ma. Gizelle C. Mazo, Irvin Mauro V. F Odiver, and Dave D. Lota
Romblon State University-College of Computing, Multimedia and Digital Innovation

This study details the creation of LibRe, an innovative web-based library thesis and capstone repository specifically designed for the Romblon State University-Main Campus. In an era where access to academic resources is crucial, LibRe addresses the challenges of traditional library systems by providing a centralized platform that enables students and faculty to easily browse, search, and retrieve thesis and capstone documents from 2019 to 2023. This system eliminates the limitations of physical borrowing, allowing users to access essential research materials remotely, thus enhancing the overall academic experience. Employing an Agile development model, LibRe offers various functionalities tailored for administrators and users. Key features include robust user account management, efficient document uploads, and an interactive chatbot to assist users with inquiries. The evaluation process followed ISO 25010 criteria, revealing strong agreement from users on the system's functionality ($M = 4.91$), reliability ($M = 4.79$), usability ($M = 4.91$), performance ($M = 4.87$), maintainability ($M = 4.85$), and security ($M = 4.83$). The findings indicate that LibRe effectively meets its intended requirements, enabling seamless user interaction and efficient administrative management. In conclusion, LibRe not only achieves its primary objective of providing a user-friendly and accessible repository but also significantly enhances the academic landscape at Romblon State University. LibRe stands as a vital resource for the university's academic community by fostering informed decision-making and inspiring future research initiatives.

Keywords: web-based repository, Agile development, academic resources, Chatbot assistance, ISO 21500





LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPPING IN TADIAN, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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Landslides are a significant natural hazard in Tadian, Mountain Province, posing significant life, property, and infrastructure risks. This study aimed to create a landslide susceptibility map for Tadian using Logistic Regression analysis in R Studio and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. Key factors influencing landslides, such as historical locations, aspect, elevation, lithology, land cover, precipitation, slope, soil texture, NDVI, road network, and river network, were analyzed. Data collection involved historical landslide records, topographic and geological maps, remote sensing data, meteorological precipitation records, and infrastructure maps. These datasets were integrated into GIS to produce thematic maps for each factor. Logistic Regression analysis was then applied to model the probability of landslides, resulting in a susceptibility map highlighting vulnerable zones. Results indicated that proximity to roads, high precipitation, specific lithological units, and high elevation significantly increase landslide susceptibility. Model validation against historical landslide data showed a strong correlation between predicted high-risk zones and past occurrences. The study concludes that Logistic Regression and GIS are practical tools for landslide susceptibility mapping, offering valuable risk assessment and management insights. The generated map is crucial for local authorities in land use planning, infrastructure development, and disaster preparedness. Given these findings, recommendations include enhancing monitoring systems, implementing slope stabilization measures, promoting reforestation, raising community awareness of landslide risks, and continuing research on other contributing factors. Regular updates to the susceptibility map, incorporating new data and advanced modeling techniques, are essential for ongoing risk mitigation. This research contributes to a better understanding of landslide dynamics in Tadian, supporting strategies to enhance community resilience and safety in the face of natural hazards.

Keywords: landslides, susceptibility mapping, logistic regression, geographic information system, risk assessment



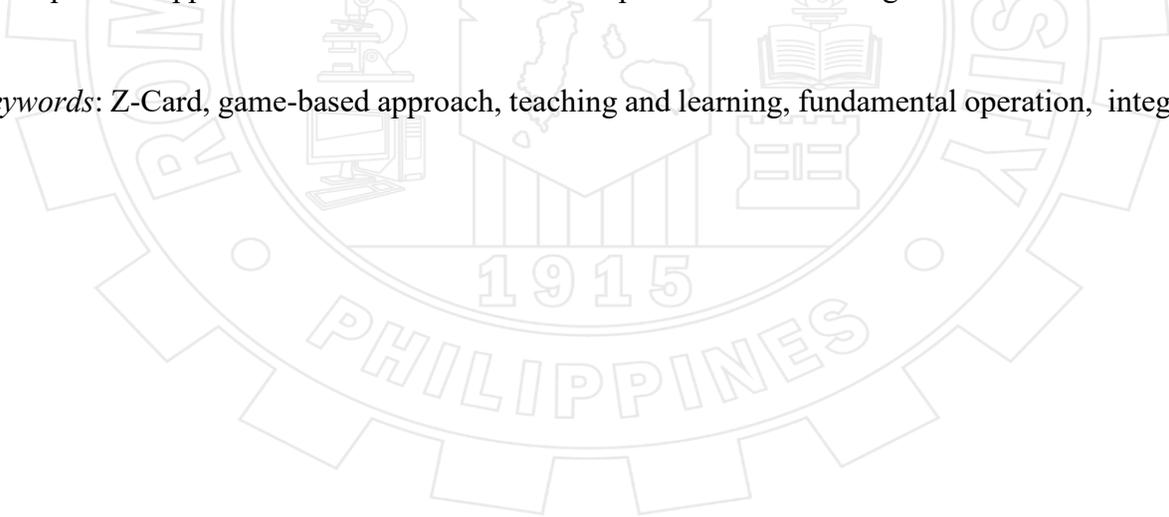


Z-CARD: A GAME-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING AND LEARNING FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS OF INTEGERS

Melbert M. Gregorio, Gerald T. Goboy, Thursday Joy G. Gaac, Kim Jemar F. Falo,
Reclaire Joy M. Galicia, and Rosame R. Magada
Rombon State University-College of Education*

Performing integer operations proficiently is a prerequisite in more advanced mathematical concepts. Facilitators of learning, curriculum planners, and researchers have suggested interventions to improve students' mastery of the fundamental operations of integers, yet the problem still exists. The non-numeracy and low mastery of grade-7 students at San Andres National High School is evident based on the diagnostic test result; hence, the Z-Card was developed, a game-based approach in mathematics education. It adapted the ADDIE framework focusing on designing, developing, and validating Z-Card based on the following criteria: goals and objectives, card design, components and organizations, playability, and usefulness. A quasi-experimental design was employed to evaluate the effectiveness of Z-Card in teaching and learning the fundamental operation of integers. The result revealed that integrating Z-Card in the teaching and learning process significantly improves the students' mastery of learning the fundamental operations of integers, suggesting that students improved their numeracy skills and mathematical proficiency. Thus, educators must consider utilizing Z-Card in teaching and learning the fundamental operation of integers in classroom instructions to validate the study's findings further and expand its application to other mathematical topics across different grade levels.

Keywords: Z-Card, game-based approach, teaching and learning, fundamental operation, integers



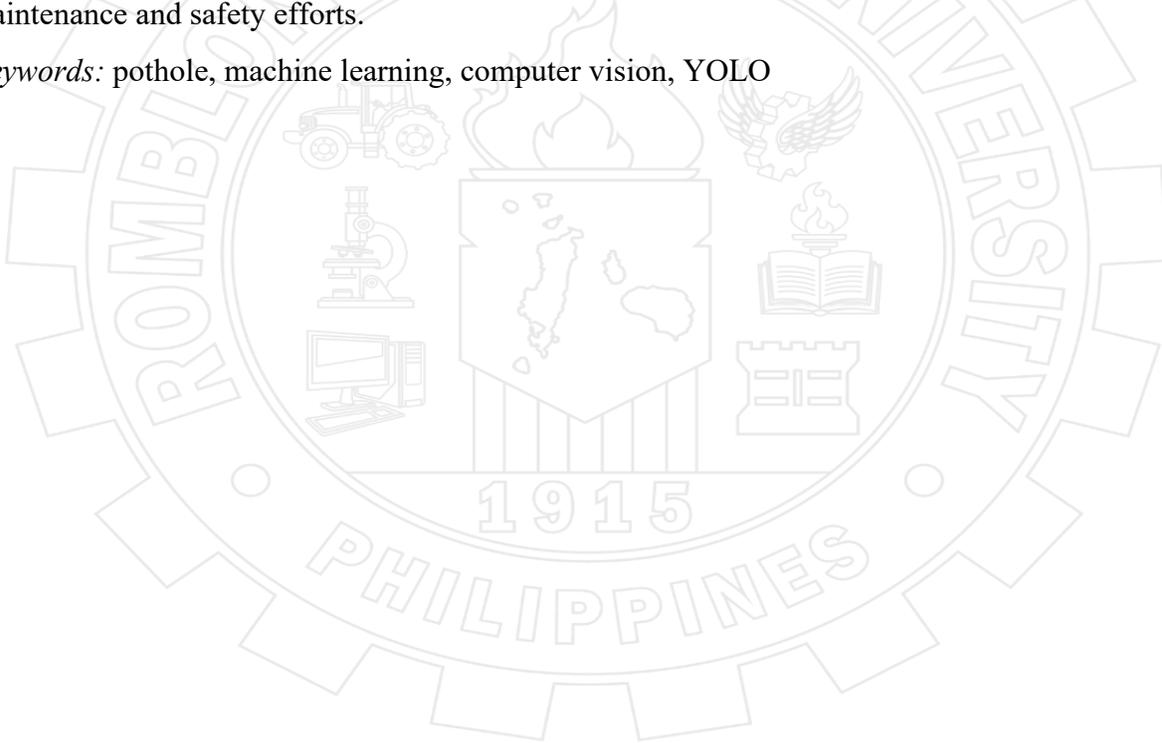
DEEP LEARNING-DRIVEN SYSTEM FOR ACCURATE DETECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD POTHOLES

Dayne N. Fradejas

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Potholes are a significant form of road surface distress, often accompanied by cracks and patches, which can severely impact roadway safety and efficiency. In 2021, potholes contributed to 0.8% of reported road accidents, 1.4% of fatalities and 0.6% of injuries. These surface irregularities also lead to a 55% reduction in vehicle speeds and a 2.49% increase in emissions. Traditional methods for pothole detection, such as manual inspection and basic image processing, are inefficient and often fail to capture all observed issues comprehensively. To address these limitations, this study introduces a deep learning approach using the YOLOv8m model to improve pothole detection. Trained on the Mendeley pothole dataset, the model achieved a precision of 0.84, a recall of 0.76, and a mAP@0.5 score of 0.86. The application of this model will enhance the monitoring and detection of potholes on roads, providing an effective and efficient solution to support road maintenance and safety efforts.

Keywords: pothole, machine learning, computer vision, YOLO





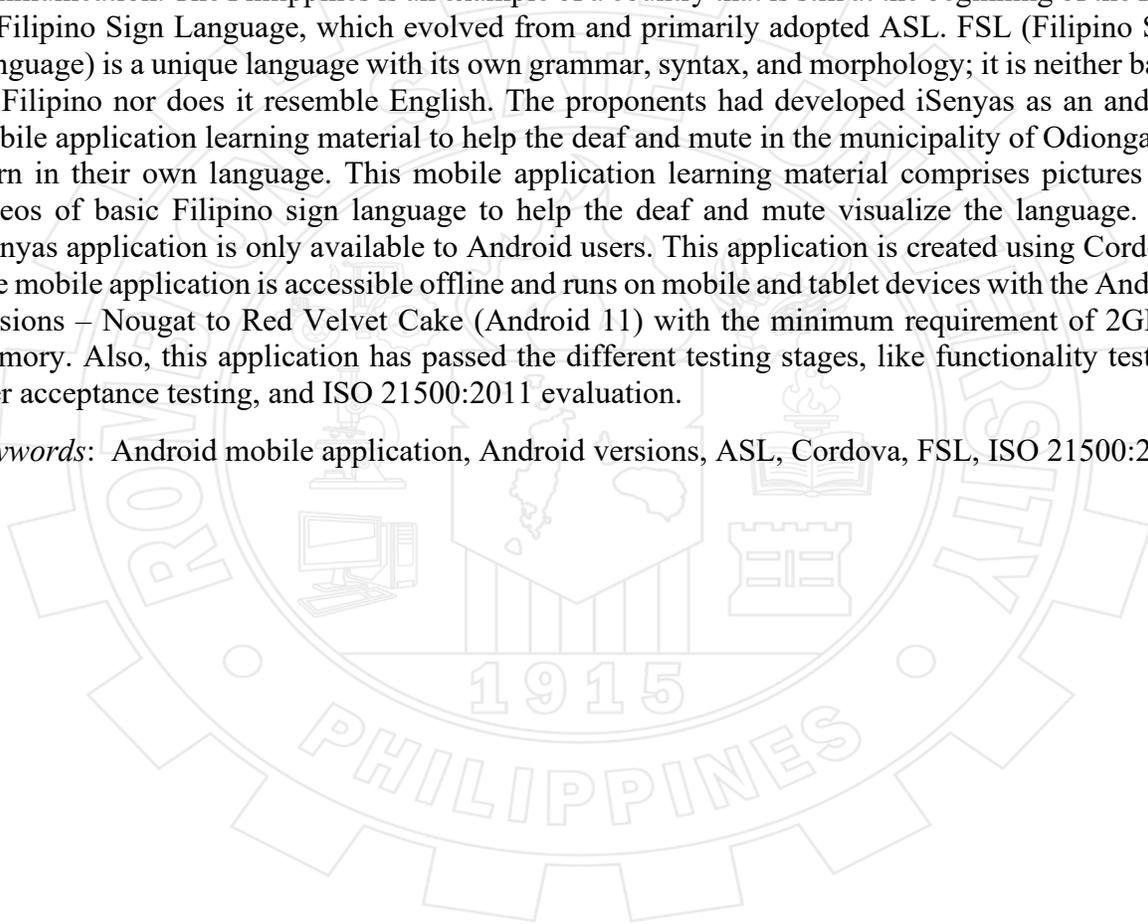
iSenyas: A BASIC FILIPINO SIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATIONAL MOBILE APPLICATION FOR DEAF AND MUTE

Squa Lei Garcia, Blessie Leigh Arguelles, Chennie Fadri, Angel Tiaga, Leslie Anne Noche, Dave D. Lota, and Preexcy B. Tupas

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Many people are familiar with sign language, a popular communication channel based on gestures. It is the type of language directly associated with deaf and mute persons. Despite this, most people are not educated enough to understand sign language, necessitating an interpreter to aid communication. The Philippines is an example of a country that is still at the beginning of the FSL, or Filipino Sign Language, which evolved from and primarily adopted ASL. FSL (Filipino Sign Language) is a unique language with its own grammar, syntax, and morphology; it is neither based on Filipino nor does it resemble English. The proponents had developed iSenyas as an android mobile application learning material to help the deaf and mute in the municipality of Odiongan to learn in their own language. This mobile application learning material comprises pictures and videos of basic Filipino sign language to help the deaf and mute visualize the language. The iSenyas application is only available to Android users. This application is created using Cordova. The mobile application is accessible offline and runs on mobile and tablet devices with the Android versions – Nougat to Red Velvet Cake (Android 11) with the minimum requirement of 2GB in memory. Also, this application has passed the different testing stages, like functionality testing, user acceptance testing, and ISO 21500:2011 evaluation.

Keywords: Android mobile application, Android versions, ASL, Cordova, FSL, ISO 21500:2011



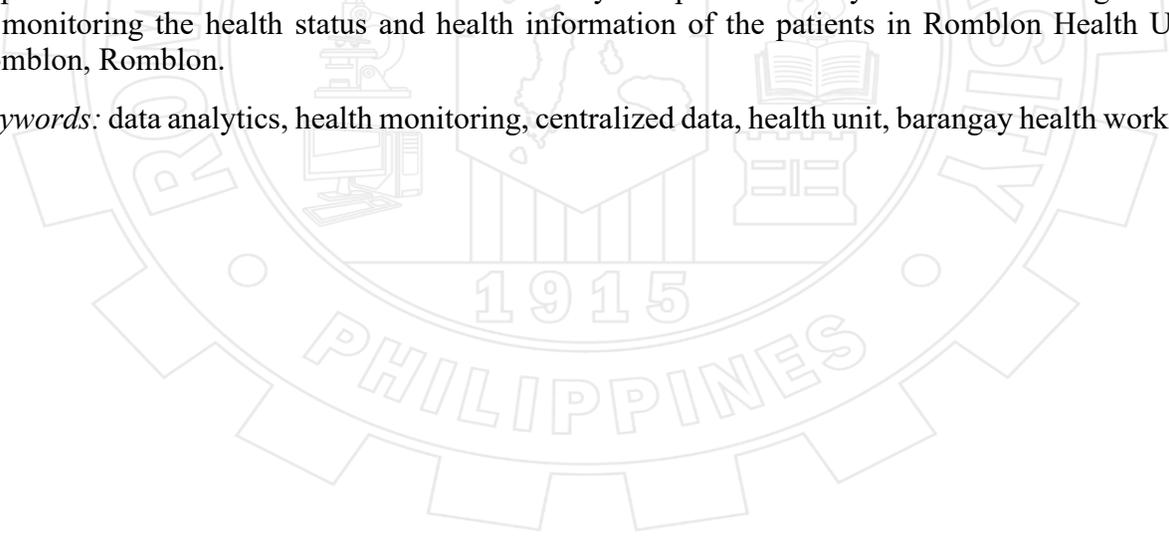


HEALTHY U: A WEB-BASED HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM WITH DATA ANALYTICS FOR ROMBLON HEALTH UNIT ROMBLON, ROMBLON

*Heziel Grace Mallorca, Diana Madia, Donna Lee Escalada, Chona Mae Ravida, Nilda Malayo, Maximiano Magayam Jr., and Joy Mariz M. Mindoro-Mesana
Romblon State University-Romblon Campus*

The researchers discovered that the primary issues of every Barangay Health Worker (BHW) are the proper manner of handling the information, such as finding the patient's history of medical records, patients' previous visits and prescriptions wherein Barangay Health Workers are still using the manual process. This study aims to develop a website to monitor the patient's health information in Romblon Health Unit (RHU), Romblon, Romblon. Furthermore, the website will provide centralized data with data analytics and a user-friendly graphical user interface for the BHW and RHU to learn and understand the system easily. The study's proponents used the ISO/IEC 25010:2011 standard to evaluate the functional suitability, performance efficiency, reliability, usability, compatibility, maintainability, portability, and security of the website. In accordance with this, the instrument was verified and tested. The study's findings show that the developed system obtained a verbal interpretation of "Strongly Agree" as an impression of the garnered overall weighted mean of 4.60 acceptability rate. In summary, the Healthy U website shows that the BHW and RHU were very satisfied with the result of this study. Moreover, most respondents believed that HEALTHY U is widely accepted and ready to use in fulfilling its aim of monitoring the health status and health information of the patients in Romblon Health Unit Romblon, Romblon.

Keywords: data analytics, health monitoring, centralized data, health unit, barangay health workers





E-CLASS: ONLINE CLASS SCHEDULING WITH DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

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This study aims to develop an Online Class Scheduling with Decision Support System (DSS) for Romblon State University - Romblon Campus. The manual system is inefficient, time-consuming, and prone to conflicts and errors. The designed system, E-Class: Online Class Scheduling with Decision Support System, aims to provide a better service for the students, faculty, and administration by automating the scheduling process and allowing the admin to input and update the information as needed using DSS. Before creating this approach, the researchers surveyed instructors, students, and the campus director's secretary—who makes the timetable. After completing the survey, the researchers moved on to the system's planning and gathered specific needs to create a user-friendly system. The developers meticulously produced a technical design and developed the system based on the specifications. The system underwent numerous fixes before being made available to users for testing. After testing the system, users expressed satisfaction and happiness with the designed system. The system aims to provide a more accurate approach to class scheduling, surpassing the limitations of manual methods. The goal is to minimize scheduling errors and enhance the overall precision of the process. The system targets the elimination of scheduling conflicts, ensuring that each class schedule is seamlessly plotted without overlap. This comprehensive approach ensures that "E-Class" not only meets the school's immediate needs but also sets a standard for precision, efficiency, and user satisfaction in online class scheduling systems.

Keywords: e-Class, scheduling, decision support system, online class scheduling





TRIPSY: AN ANDROID-BASED APPLICATION FOR TRICYCLE BOOKING AND DISPATCH SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROMBLON

*Eric John M. Manzo, Gjerck Ernst M. Aguado, Christopher P. Javier, Earl M. Ignacio, Karen T. Muyo, and Joy Mariz M. Mindoro-Mesana
Romblon State University-Romblon Campus*

This study addresses the escalating demand for efficient transportation services in the Municipality of Romblon by introducing TRIPSY—an Android-based application designed to optimize tricycle booking and dispatch. The primary objectives were to develop a user-friendly application that caters to passengers, tricycle drivers, and administrative oversight. Adherence to ISO/IEC 25010:2011 standards for software quality was paramount. The Waterfall SDLC was used because it is systematic and structured. Also, convenience sampling was utilized as a sampling procedure due to time constraints and the availability of respondents. The study validated results through a meticulous evaluation process. The application demonstrated remarkable overall acceptability for one hundred (100) passengers with a weighted mean of 4.39, indicating a Strongly Agree response. Key attributes like functional suitability, performance efficiency, and usability were scrutinized and found to be exemplary. The lowest score, observed in system reliability, calls for targeted improvement. Similarly, ten (10) tricycle drivers reported an outstanding acceptability score of 4.67, with compatibility identified as a potential area for enhancement. Administrative oversight, crucial for system functionality, confirmed TRIPSY's efficiency aligning with ISO/IEC 25010:2011 standards. In conclusion, TRIPSY was developed for tricycle booking and dispatch in Romblon. The system's acceptability among passengers and drivers and alignment with ISO/IEC 25010:2011 standards underscore its efficacy. Recommendations for system reliability and compatibility improvement pave the way for future enhancements. Beyond immediate benefits, TRIPSY has the potential to revolutionize local transportation systems, offering increased revenue for drivers and improved satisfaction for passengers.

Keywords: android-based, dispatch system, system evaluation, transportation, tricycle





DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WEB-BASED PROMOTION OF SIBUYAN DESTINATION AND SCENERY

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Romblon State University – Cajidiocan Campus

This research presents the successful development of a web-based platform designed to promote Sibuyan Island's diverse destinations and scenic beauty. The study was implemented using C# and JavaScript programming languages with a robust database system. The platform aims to attract tourists by promoting the island's captivating landscapes and unique attractions. The research employed an experimental methodology to evaluate the system's functionality, performance efficiency, compatibility, usability, and security. Results indicate that the platform is highly effective in achieving its objectives. Users can readily access and explore information about various destinations, while administrators can manage and update content. The platform's effectiveness was determined through user ratings, demonstrating its exceptional performance across all key evaluation criteria. This research contributes to developing effective digital marketing strategies for promoting tourism destinations, particularly in the context of Sibuyan Island's unique natural beauty.

Keywords: web-based platform, tourism promotion, Sibuyan Island, experimental methodology, digital marketing strategies





BARANGAY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

*Dr. Evelyn A. Rodriguez
Mindoro State University*

Barangays represent the government at the grassroots level. They are considered the easiest access to what the government can offer and are the court of first help of the general populace. Almost all barangays in Oriental Mindoro, like Barangay Banutan in Gloria, rely on manual methods to carry out their daily operations and transactions. This method results in a slow process that affects the service to the residents. The researcher intends to automate the management information system of Barangay Banutan to have accurate and efficient record management that will result in faster transactions and improved service to the residents. Thus, the research project called Barangay Management Information System for Banutan, Gloria, Oriental Mindoro is an efficient, reliable, and user-friendly information system that provides comprehensive records management for storage & retrieval, processing, monitoring, management, verification, and generating documents/reports. The researcher adopted the following stages of the waterfall model throughout software development: Requirements Gathering, Design, Development/ Implementation, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance. The system starts with the Sign-in Page. If the username and password are both correct, the user proceeds to the Homepage with links to all modules and features of the system. The About Page is a location for essential information that helps users understand the background, characteristics, and key details of the barangay. It is vital in fostering transparency, communication, and community engagement. The Resident Profiling Dashboard displays the population, registered voters, non-voters, persons with disability (PWD), senior citizens, establishments, blotter, and revenue. The Resident Information Page allows adding accounts and gathers residents' personal information and other related data, then saves the record to the database. The Registered Accounts Page serves as the database repository of the resident's personal information and related data, and if necessary, it allows editing and updating of information. Moreover, this page allows the residents to apply for clearance, certification, and/or permit. The system generates clearances, certificates, permits, and barangay reports. More specifically, the following are the documents and reports generated by the system: barangay clearance, indigency certificate, residency certificate, certificate of recommendation, excavation permit, business permit, and building permit. The Announcement Page is a module for all the barangay announcements based on the archived timetable of activities and meetings. The Barangay Officials Page allows users to add, edit/update, and search for information on barangay officials. The User Management Page refers to the account settings allowing the administrator to create and/or edit an account and assign a permission level. The system was evaluated based on functionality, usability, reliability, performance, security, and maintainability, where each criterion was given a mean score of 4.7, 4.8, 4.7, 4.8, 4.7, and 4.7, respectively. The overall mean score of the system is 4.73, which is equivalent to Excellent, which means that it is very acceptable to the users.

Keywords: barangay, MIS, BMIS, PHP, MySQL, records management, Banutan Gloria Oriental Mindoro



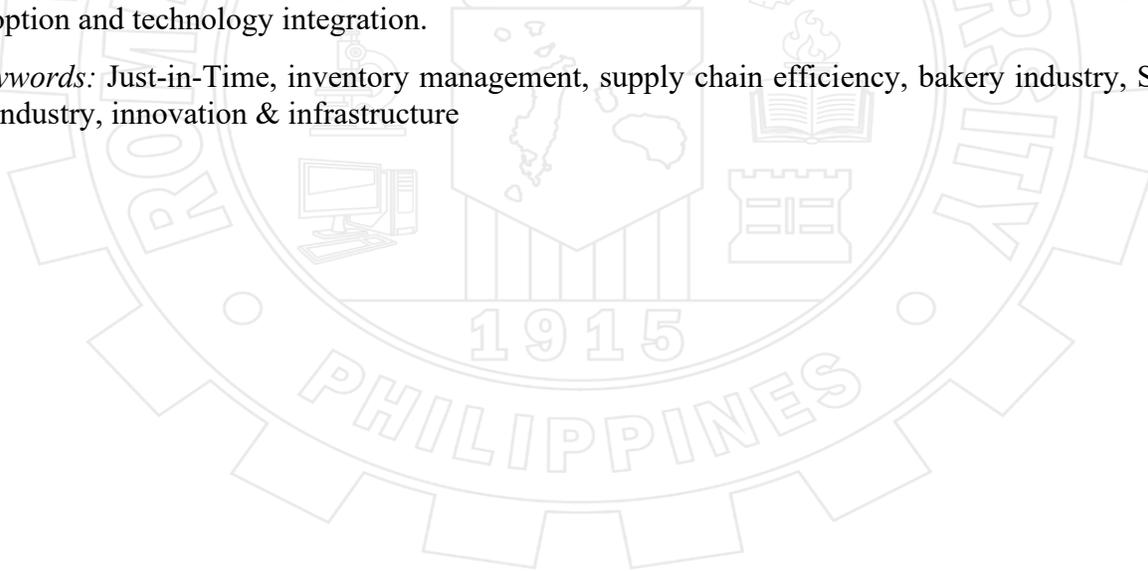


JUST-IN-TIME INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF BAKERY INDUSTRY: A BUSINESS ANALYSIS PROPOSING THE JIT BOOSTER APP AS A TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION

*Rosalie Sheryll T. Rosales, DBA
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This study investigated Just-in-Time (JIT) inventory management practices in selected bakeshops in Pangasinan, Philippines, examining their impact on supply chain efficiency. Data was collected through interviews and surveys with bakery personnel, focusing on JIT purchasing, operations, and selling practices. The research assessed the quantifiable impact of JIT on key supply chain metrics, including product quality, cost reduction, and delivery timelines. Additionally, the study proposed a technology-driven solution, the JIT Booster App, to optimize inventory management and supply chain efficiency. A comprehensive feasibility study was conducted to evaluate the viability of this app, considering managerial, marketing, technical, financial, and socio-economic factors. The findings revealed varying levels of JIT implementation among bakeshops, with opportunities for improvement in areas such as information sharing with suppliers, logistical efficiency, and customer complaint resolution. The proposed JIT Booster App demonstrated potential in addressing these challenges, offering features like automated inventory tracking, real-time data analytics, and enhanced communication channels. This study provides valuable insights for bakery owners and managers seeking to enhance their supply chain efficiency through JIT adoption and technology integration.

Keywords: Just-in-Time, inventory management, supply chain efficiency, bakery industry, SDG 9, industry, innovation & infrastructure



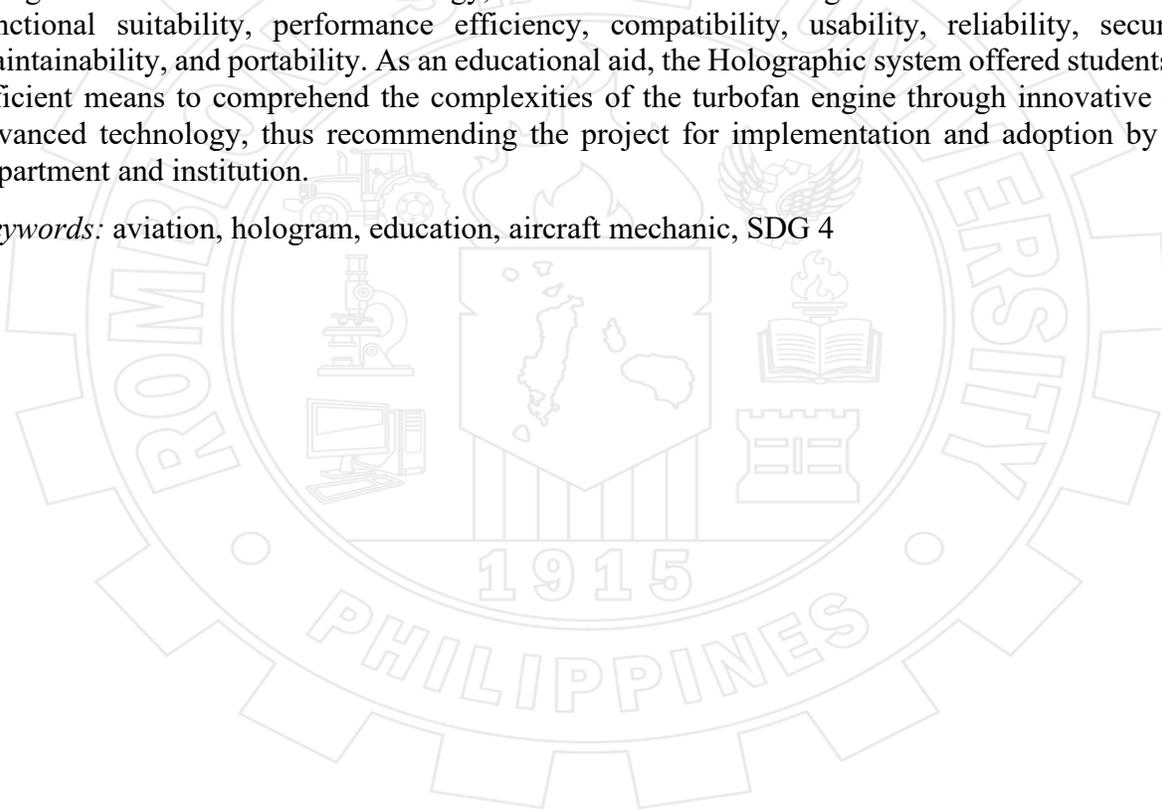


OPTIMIZING TURBOFAN ENGINE FAMILIARIZATION THROUGH HOLOGRAPHIC LEARNING EXPERIENCE

*John Ver V. Garcia, *Engelbert I. Sampilo, Jerome Almario, Rosalie Sheryll T. Rosales, and Roger A. Martinez*
WCC Aeronautical and Technological College, Binalonan, Pangasinan

Holographic technology is an advanced development in most industries. However, despite its advancements in other fields, aviation education and training integration remained understudied. For aircraft mechanic students, this technology is essential in turbofan engine familiarization to ensure aircraft safety, reliability, and efficiency. This study aimed to integrate holographic technology to increase student-instructor interaction and elevate the learning process of aircraft maintenance technician students specifically for turbofan engine familiarization. It utilized the Design Science Research Methodology, where results showed high levels of evaluation of its functional suitability, performance efficiency, compatibility, usability, reliability, security, maintainability, and portability. As an educational aid, the Holographic system offered students an efficient means to comprehend the complexities of the turbofan engine through innovative and advanced technology, thus recommending the project for implementation and adoption by the department and institution.

Keywords: aviation, hologram, education, aircraft mechanic, SDG 4



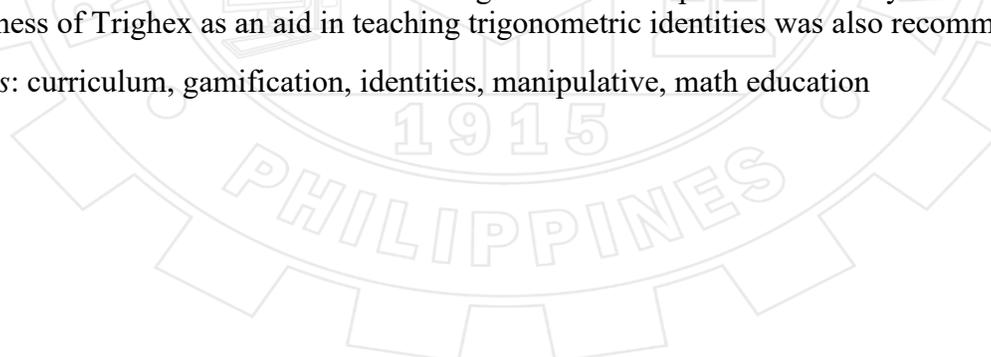


TRIGHEX: GAMIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND QUOTIENT IDENTITIES OF SIX TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS FOR CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION

Janine Andrea Mingo Espinosa, Jasper Marcelino Gadon, Analou Lumawag Manalon, Dhailaine Kiem Auguis Manato, Jay-ar G. Beloy
Romblon State University-College of Education*

Gamification has impacted mathematics education. It makes the process of teaching and learning more engaging. This developmental study conducted a baseline and needs assessment involving two hundred fifty-four (254) Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) students and eight (8) mathematics teachers. This revealed significant challenges students and teachers face in teaching and learning trigonometric identities. These include the complexity of the subject, which requires memorization of formulas and identities. Additionally, minimal to no manipulatives worsened the teaching and learning process. These findings served as the basis for developing the instructional manipulative in addition to reviewing related literature on the needs and challenges of teaching and learning mathematics, specifically in trigonometry. Trighex is an instructional manipulative that centers around the concept of trigonometric identities. Trighex underwent content and curricular alignment along with its game manual, followed by a formative evaluation conducted by eleven (11) curriculum and content experts from the Department of Education, Division of Romblon. DepEd's Guidelines and Processes for Learning Resource Management and Development System (LRMDS) were used to assess and evaluate the instructional material. As a result, Trighex satisfied the predetermined criteria. These favorable findings support the potential of Trighex as an instructional material. Evaluators recommended the use of Trighex in classroom instruction. Furthermore, they suggest exploring Trighex-based mini-activities that fit into the one-hour teaching time. An experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of Trighex as an aid in teaching trigonometric identities was also recommended.

Keywords: curriculum, gamification, identities, manipulative, math education



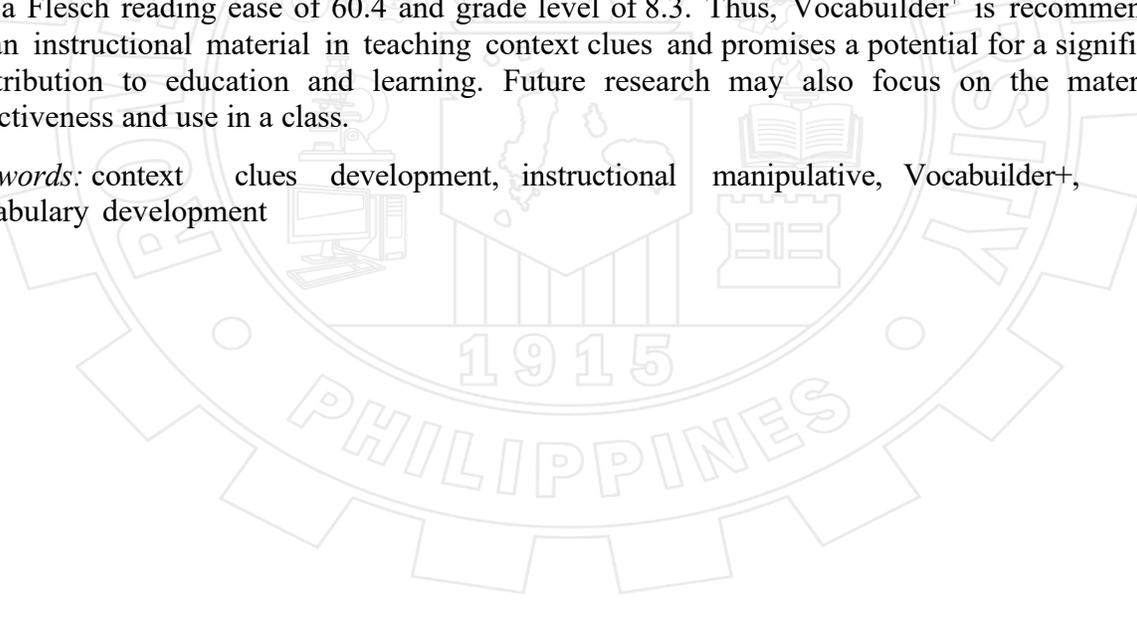


DEVELOPING A GAME-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL MANIPULATIVE IN TEACHING CONTEXT CLUES

Jeric S. Salvador, Nerissa M. Rosa, Angera Gael R. Reyes, Lara Jane F. Sulat, Kristin Rae P. Mortel, Jessa Mae Q. Brigido, Jane Noreen R. Tansiongco, Ruthy F. Ferrancullo, Maricel V. Fallarcuna, and Marwin D. Sarandin
Romblon State University – College of Education

Using instructional materials in English language teaching is an essential part of the teaching and learning process. Due to this, teachers are expected to introduce instructional materials that aid in teaching the lesson well. This study focused on developing Vocabuilder⁺ as a game-based instructional manipulative in teaching Context Clues. Following the instructional material design framework by Talisayon and Vistro-Yu (1997), the study underwent four processes: identification of least mastered competencies, crafting and design of Vocabuilder⁺, curriculum alignment, formative evaluation, and Flesch-Kincaid readability tests. Ten grade 8 English teachers and twenty students evaluated the Vocabuilder⁺ using the DepEd Evaluation material for Print and Instructional Materials. Median, frequency, and t-test for independent samples were used to analyze the data. The results showed that Vocabuilder⁺ met the prescribed requirements regarding adequacy, administrability, content, suitability, usability, and acceptability to target users. The Flesch reading ease of the cue cards is 53.0 and the grade level is 8.5 while the game manual has a Flesch reading ease of 60.4 and grade level of 8.3. Thus, Vocabuilder⁺ is recommended as an instructional material in teaching context clues and promises a potential for a significant contribution to education and learning. Future research may also focus on the material's effectiveness and use in a class.

Keywords: context clues development, instructional manipulative, Vocabuilder⁺, vocabulary development



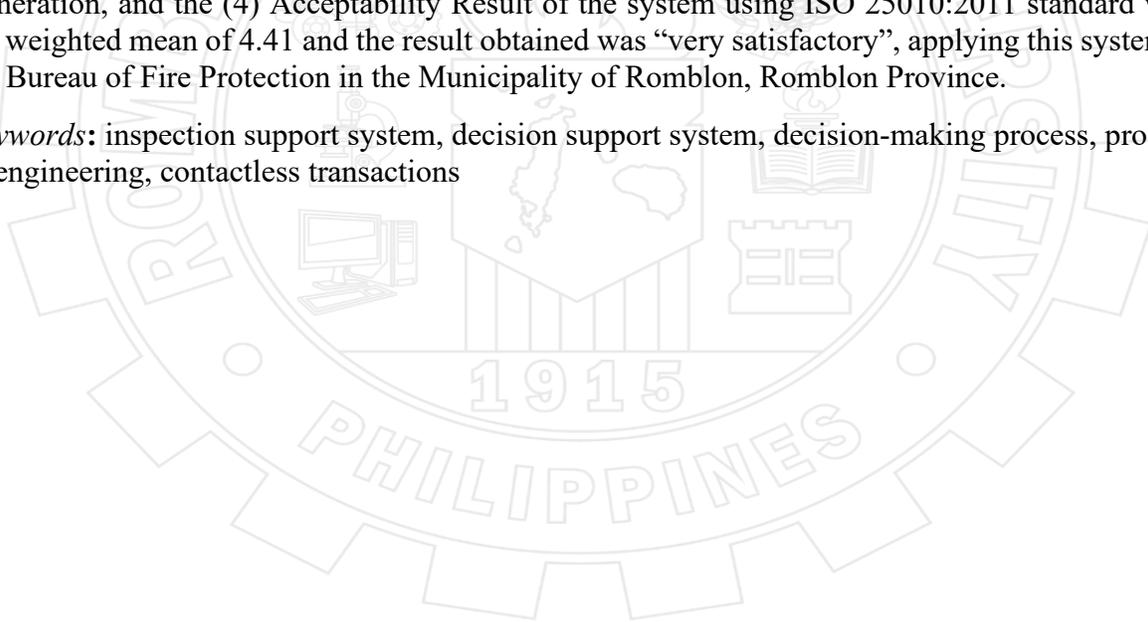


BUILDING INSPECTION DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION IN THE PROVINCE OF ROMBLON

Joy Mariz M. Mesana
Romblon State University – Romblon

This study aims to design and develop a Building Inspection Decision Support System for the Bureau of Fire Protection in the Municipality of Romblon Province. In serving the mass, this agency has been utilizing manual systems for years, and some difficulties in the overall process require solutions or improvements. The main objective of this study is to design and re-engineer the processes of BFP by developing a web application framework for all transactions related to the issuance of building permits and certificates. The characteristics, components, and decision-making process applied in this study were adopted from Tripathi K (2021). This paper presents the parameters for recording the inspection results, the kinds of data, and system configurations regarding the inspection support system to acquire the data necessary for releasing reports and the Fire Safety Inspection Certificate (FSIC) license. The Systems Development Life Cycle model was used to develop the system. Furthermore, the results of this study show the (1) Contactless transactions in BFPLicensing, (2) Generated findings and recommendations and/or corrective actions based on the violation and deficiency IRR RA 9514 Fire Code of the Philippines, (3) Report Generation, and the (4) Acceptability Result of the system using ISO 25010:2011 standard with the weighted mean of 4.41 and the result obtained was “very satisfactory”, applying this system to the Bureau of Fire Protection in the Municipality of Romblon, Romblon Province.

Keywords: inspection support system, decision support system, decision-making process, process re-engineering, contactless transactions



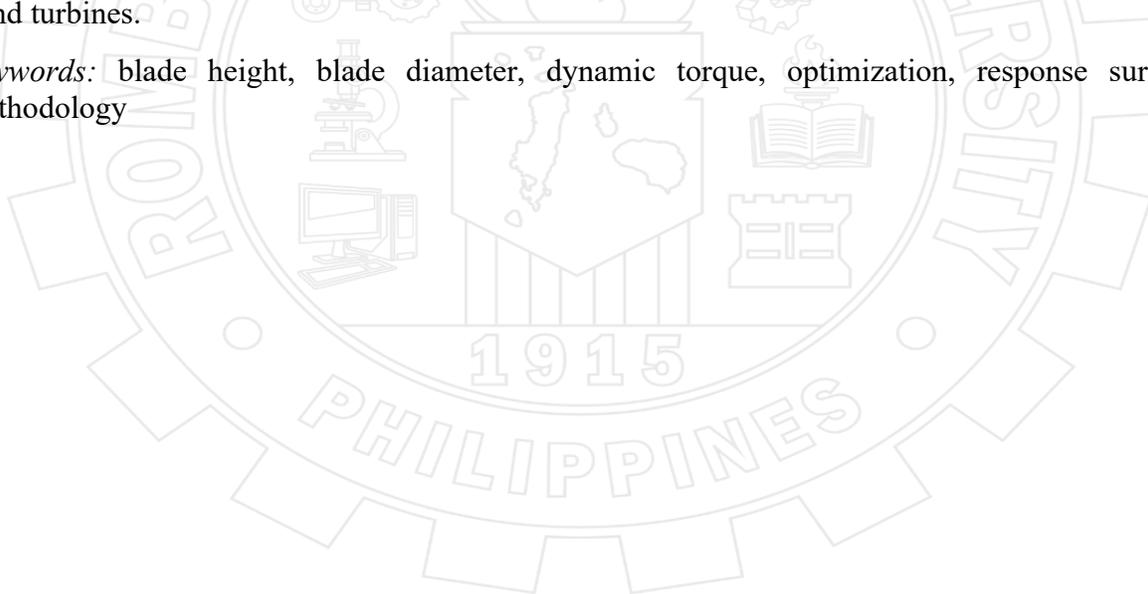


OPTIMIZATION OF THE BLADE PROFILE OF ELLIPTICAL SHAPE SAVONIUS WIND TURBINE (SWT) BLADE THROUGH RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

Charmaine F. Fetalver, and Christian M. Mortel
Romblon State University – College of Engineering and Technology

This research investigates the optimization of the blade profile, specifically blade height and blade diameter of an elliptical-shaped Savonius Wind Turbine (SWT) blade using Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The study aims to enhance the Wind blade's dynamic torque by varying these geometric parameters to maximize power output and performance under low wind speed applications. The methodology involves conducting experiments and simulations in SolidWorks Simulation Software, guided by RSM to model the performance response-dynamic torque and determine the optimized blade profile. The results show that blade height and diameter are significant factors in the performance of SWT in terms of dynamic torque. Systematically analyzing the interactions between the blade height and diameter, the research identifies the optimal value of dynamic torque equivalent to 0.616207 Newton-meter at 0.85-meter blade height and blade diameter. The results reveal that an elliptical blade profile, when optimized for blade height and diameter, yields substantial improvements in energy capture compared to conventional blades. The findings underscore the critical role of blade profile in the performance of small-scale wind turbines.

Keywords: blade height, blade diameter, dynamic torque, optimization, response surface methodology





EFFICIENCY OF ORANGEAPPS SYSTEM IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED PERSONNEL AND STUDENTS OF WORLD CITI COLLEGES

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OrangeApps system is a platform that provides an all-in-one secured environment to communicate and manage documents and facilitate events, among other features. This study was conducted to determine the level of user assessment using OrangeApps, which may affect the efficiency of the OrangeApps system among World Citi Colleges. The study used a descriptive research design utilizing a survey questionnaire as a research instrument and a probability random sampling procedure. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency counts, percentage, rank, and overall weighted mean and correlation analysis were done by using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, Spearman Rho, and Spearman Rank Test. The study's respondents were the 160 selected WCC and WCC AC campus personnel and students. Demographic profile the efficiency of OrangeApps system and respondents' performance were utilized. The study found that personnel respondents have very good ratings on the performance evaluation from the first semester of A.Y. 2022-2023, and the student respondents have an average rating through the academic evaluation from the first semester of A.Y. 2022-2023. Based on the findings, age had a negative significant correlation with the efficiency level of the OrangeApps system in terms of functionality and security. This means that the younger the age respondents are, the more likely they will have a better assessment of the level of efficiency of the OrangeApps system. Civil status was negatively correlated with the level of ii efficiency of OrangeApps system. This meant that single respondents were most likely to have a better assessment of the level of efficiency of the OrangeApps system. On the other hand, sex, position, highest educational attainment, and performance rating of the categories of the socio-demographic profile of selected personnel-respondents are not significantly related to the efficiency level of the OrangeApps system. The hypothesis of no significant relationship between the socio-demographic profile of the student respondents and the level of efficiency of the OrangeApps system was rejected for the student respondents. This implies that the demographic profile of the student does not significantly affect the level of assessment using OrangeApps system. The findings call for semestral orientation using the OrangeApps system for personnel and student respondents, leading to better performance. Hence, conducting a parallel study in a broader parameter is recommended.

Keywords: academic achievement, demographic profile, functionality, OrangeApps system, performance rating



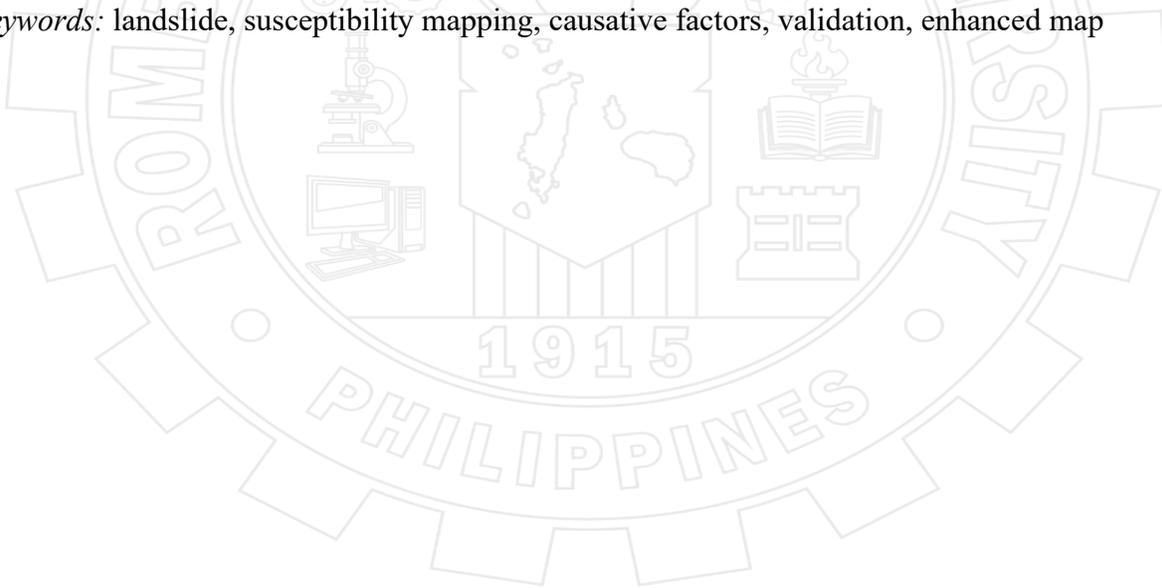
LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAPPING ALONG KAYAPA TO BAGUIO ROAD

Sarilyn R. Lopez

Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU), Bayombong

This study aimed to enhance the landslide susceptibility map along Kayapa to Baguio Road; these include Barangay Baan, Castillo Village, Pampang Poblacion, Pangawan, Pingkian, Tubungan and Tidang Village municipality of Kayapa, Province of Nueva Vizcaya. Kayapa-Ambuklao road is one of the fastest routes to reach Baguio City if a particular traveler comes from Region II. Since the mountainous Kayapa-Ambuklao road, landslide or soil erosion often occurs during rainy seasons. A Geographic Information System was used to map the causative factors regarding slope, rainfall, land cover, elevation, distance from road, distance from river, and soil type. The analytical Hierarchy Process is applied to facilitate each causative factor's decision-making and weighing process. To determine if there is a gap in the existing maps, based on the 2019 Land Susceptibility Map, field validation was conducted and geotagged to generate an enhanced map. The study concluded that the main causative factors of landslides are slope, rainfall, soil type, land cover, elevation, and distance from road. Further, the identified gap between the 2019 map and the enhanced map may serve as a reference for the municipality, particularly the Planning and Development Office, to reevaluate their disaster risk reduction management plan.

Keywords: landslide, susceptibility mapping, causative factors, validation, enhanced map



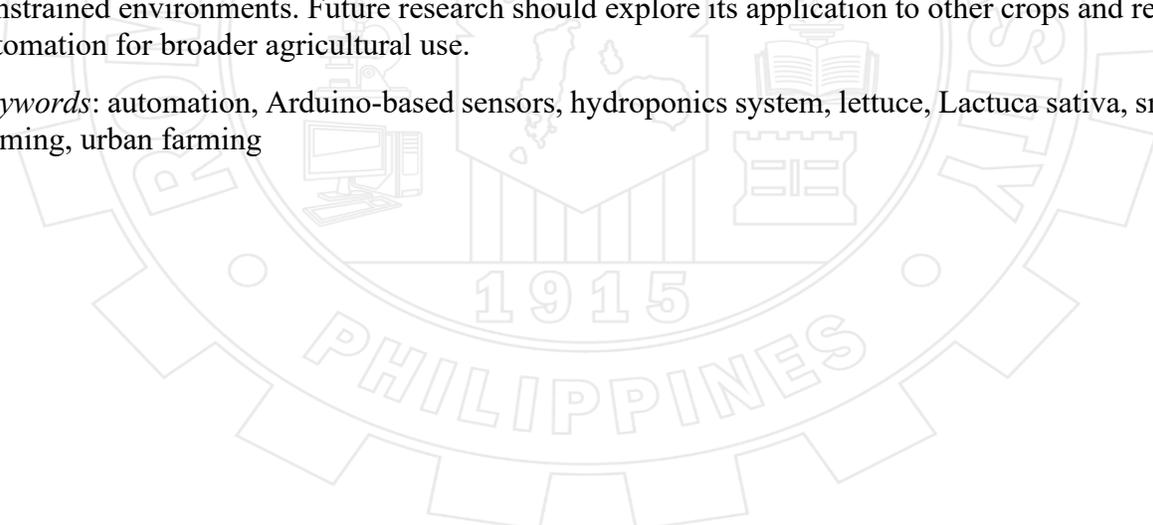


DESIGN, INNOVATION, AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF AN AUTOMATED VERTICAL HYDROPONIC SYSTEM FOR ENHANCED LETTUCE (*LACTUCA SATIVA*) CULTIVATION

Jerome G. Gacu, Jane Faith F. Falceso, Kim Fetalver, Alfredo F. Fortu, Shekinah Anne P. Cayat, Von Kaiser R. Fallena, Noel Tianga, and Bliven U. Garcia*
Romblon State University – College of Engineering and Technology

Vertical hydroponics is a modern agricultural technique that addresses the challenges of limited agricultural land and increasing food demand, aligning with SDG 2, which aims to end hunger and promote sustainable agriculture. The research involves designing and evaluating an automated vertical hydroponic system for lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) production. This system optimizes space efficiency through vertical farming. It uses an innovative automated pumping system integrated with Arduino-based sensors to monitor environmental factors like pH, moisture, temperature, water volume, and flow rate. Over 43 days, the system's performance was compared to a manual hydroponic system (MHS), with key indicators—leaf number, width, and length—measured every three days. The automated system significantly improved leaf width and length, with mean values of 6.23 cm and 9.96 cm, compared to 4.64 cm and 7.75 cm in the manual system. The t-test confirmed the significance of these improvements ($p < 0.05$), though the number of leaves was similar between systems. This automated vertical hydroponic system enhances lettuce growth, particularly in leaf dimensions, and offers a sustainable solution for urban farming in space-constrained environments. Future research should explore its application to other crops and refine automation for broader agricultural use.

Keywords: automation, Arduino-based sensors, hydroponics system, lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*, smart farming, urban farming





EXT

EXTENSION





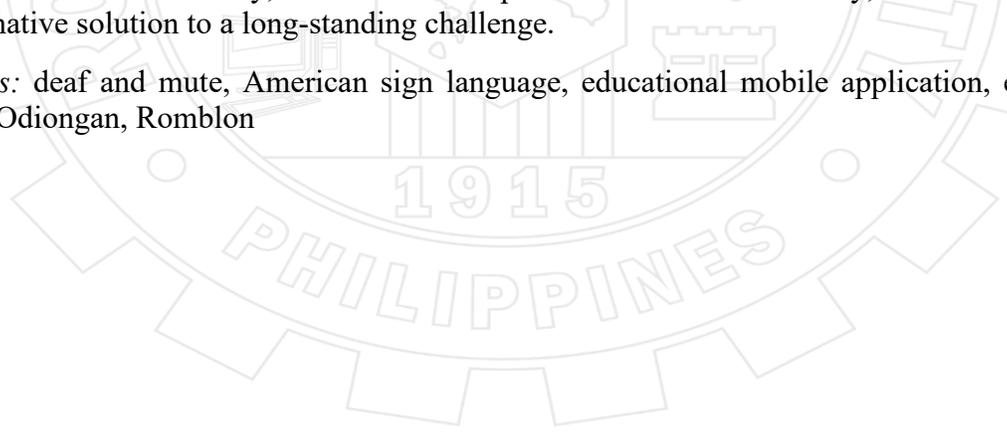
IMPLEMENTATION OF iSIGN: AN ANDROID-BASED EDUCATIONAL MOBILE APPLICATION FOR DEAF AND MUTE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ODIONGAN

**Preexcy B. Tupas¹, Dave D. Lota¹ and Wenna Mae Q. Foja²*

¹Romblon State University – College of Computing, Multimedia Arts, and Digital Innovation; ²DICT-Romblon

The iSign project is an extension activity designed to address the significant communication challenges faced by the deaf and mute community in Odiongan, Romblon. Through developing and implementing an innovative Android-based mobile application, iSign, the project offers a vital educational tool to teach the basics of American Sign Language (ASL). The project's methodology involved a comprehensive approach, beginning with a thorough needs assessment to tailor the app's content and features to the community's specific requirements. Following the app's development, the project moved into a critical phase of hands-on training, where participants were not only introduced to the technology but also immersed in an interactive learning environment that emphasized practical application and engagement. The training sessions were carefully crafted to resonate with intensive learning and practice. Participants were guided through the essentials of ASL, from alphabet and numbers to everyday words, all interpreted through the iSign app. The impact of this training was profound, with 217 beneficiaries being equipped with a new tool to bridge the communication gap. The response was overwhelmingly positive, with 61% of participants rating the training as excellent, 30% as very satisfactory, 5% as satisfactory, and 4% as fair. This paper delves into the project's objectives of addressing communication barriers within the deaf and mute community, its substantial impact on the local community, and how it offers a transformative solution to a long-standing challenge.

Keywords: deaf and mute, American sign language, educational mobile application, extension activity, Odiongan, Romblon





e-MIS: A COMPUTERIZED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR BARANGAY APLAYA, BONGABONG, ORIENTAL MINDORO

*Dr. Evelyn A. Rodriguez and Mr. Ernesto B. Rodriguez Jr.
Mindoro State University*

Today, technology is an integral and relevant aspect of processing transactions for fast and efficient customer service. Yet, barangay officials still use the traditional manual way to process the requested documents of their residents/constituents. Instead of being more productive by doing other tasks, most of the concerned barangay officials' time and effort are consumed in manually preparing the documents and papers. Thus, the technology called "e-MIS: A Computerized Management Information System for Barangay Aplaya, Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro" was developed to automate the recording, processing, and managing of barangay records and residents'/inhabitants' information. The software provides a user-friendly interface and a reliable database to manage, process, and release the requests of the residents/inhabitants and to store and retrieve the barangay records and residents'/inhabitants' information, respectively. It starts with a login page. The user will proceed to the Homepage if the username and password are correct. The Homepage links the following options or pages: Personnel, History, Inhabitants, Request Form, and History of Activities. The Personnel Page displays the barangay's officials and personnel. The History Page displays the history of the barangay. The Inhabitants Page shows the list of the residents/inhabitants. In the List of Request Form Page, the following transactions or requests can be processed and/or released: Certificate of Residency, Certificate of Good Moral, Certificate of No Valid I.D., Patawag, Certificate of Indigency, Certificate of Appearance, Certificate of Renewal, Building Permit, and Letter of Acceptance. Finally, the History of Activities Page shows the audit trail of all the transactions done on the Request Form Page. All these are kept in a database. Since the implementation of e-MIS software, the processing and release of requested documents have become faster, the performance of the concerned barangay officials has improved, and the service to the residents has also improved. Moreover, the barangay officials are now abreast of modern technology and can break out from the traditional way of processing requested documents. The four modules of the extension program included demonstration of the e-MIS software, training on how to use the software, implementation & maintenance, and evaluation of the software. Barangay officials and residents evaluated the e-MIS software. Based on the evaluation results, the system got an overall mean score of 4.83, which means Excellent. Among the five criteria included in the instrument, functionality got the highest mean score of 4.9, performance was ranked second with 4.87, usability was third with 4.83, reliability was fourth with 4.80, and supportability and user-friendliness were ranked fifth with 4.77 mean score.

Keywords: computerized, e-MIS, MIS, MySQL, OOP, Barangay Aplaya, Bongabong Oriental Mindoro



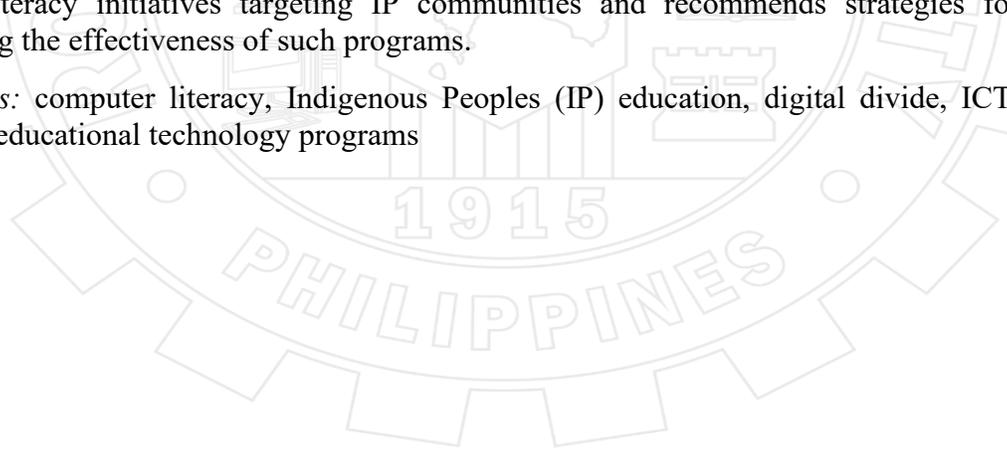


IMPLEMENTATION OF IP CYBER ESKWELA: A TRAINING ON COMPUTER OPERATIONS AND MICROSOFT APPLICATION FOR GRADE IV, V, AND VI PUPILS OF MANGYAN SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

*John Edgar S. Anthony
Mindoro State University*

Most public schools, especially in rural areas, lack ICT equipment to facilitate and teach lessons related to ICT. With that, Mindoro State University conducted Computer Literacy to the different public schools in Oriental Mindoro. The IP Cyber Eskwela program aimed to equip young IP learners with basic computer operations and Microsoft Office skills, bridging the digital divide and enhancing their educational opportunities. Through this program, the learners became equipped with substantial knowledge of basic computer operations and concepts and given a variety of hands-on activities that helped them recall, review, and master the concepts and develop and improve their skills in basic office applications and apply the relevant operational functions of each software application into practice. A pre-test and post-test design assessed the learners' knowledge and skills before and after the training. Additionally, focus group discussions and interviews were conducted to gather in-depth insights into the learners' experiences and perceptions. The findings revealed a significant improvement in the participants' computer literacy levels, as evidenced by the pre-test and post-test results. Findings showed that participants are confident enough to use computers because of their eagerness to learn. Some factors influence their attitude, and it was proven that they helped them gain positive outcomes in learning basic computer literacy. The study concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for future digital literacy initiatives targeting IP communities and recommends strategies for further enhancing the effectiveness of such programs.

Keywords: computer literacy, Indigenous Peoples (IP) education, digital divide, ICT in rural schools, educational technology programs



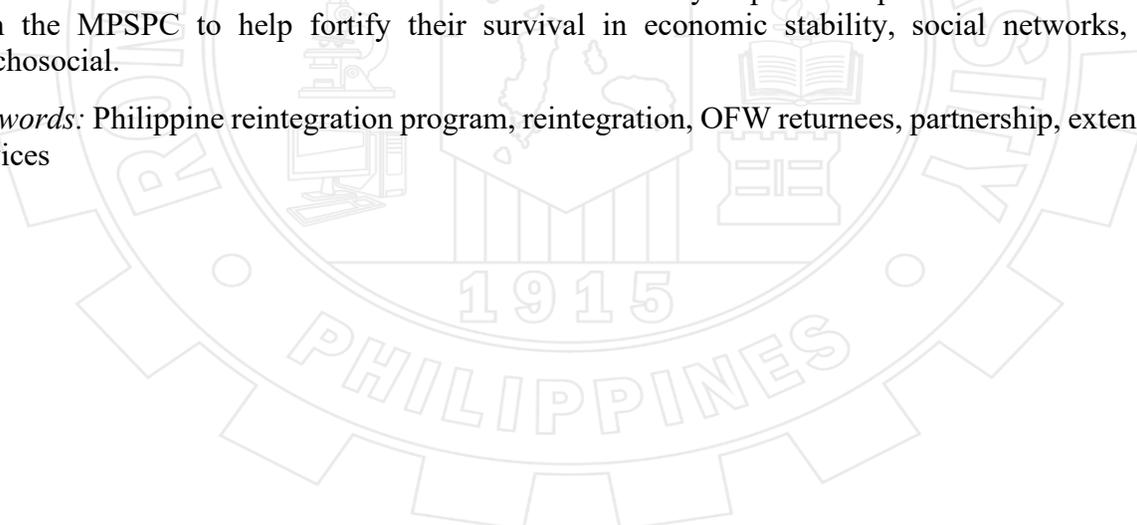


FORTIFYING SURVIVAL OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKER (OFW) RETURNEES OF MOUNTAIN PROVINCE THROUGH THE PHILIPPINE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Joy Fraine M. Ngodcho
Mountain Province State University

The Philippine reintegration program offers intervention services that aid returnees and their families through reemployment opportunities or facilitation of livelihood development (Estolas, J., 2023). As an implementer, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration – Cordillera Administrative Region (OWWA-CAR), through its Mountain Province Field Office, partnered with the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College (MPSPC) for its reintegration program training and capacity building component. This study aimed to look into the implementation of the Philippine reintegration program for Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) returnees of Mountain Province and aimed to look at the challenges encountered in the implementation. The study made use of the qualitative approach using documentary analysis and interviews. The respondents were leaders of OFW returnees organizations in Mountain Province, individual OFW returnees, and the focal persons and implementers of the reintegration program. As revealed in the study, the returnees have a low preparedness level for reintegration despite government assistance and programs. Aside from this, significant challenges are encountered in implementing the reintegration program. From the study results, there is a need to enhance the reintegration program of OFW returnees of Mountain Province and for continuity of partnership and extension services with the MPSPC to help fortify their survival in economic stability, social networks, and psychosocial.

Keywords: Philippine reintegration program, reintegration, OFW returnees, partnership, extension services





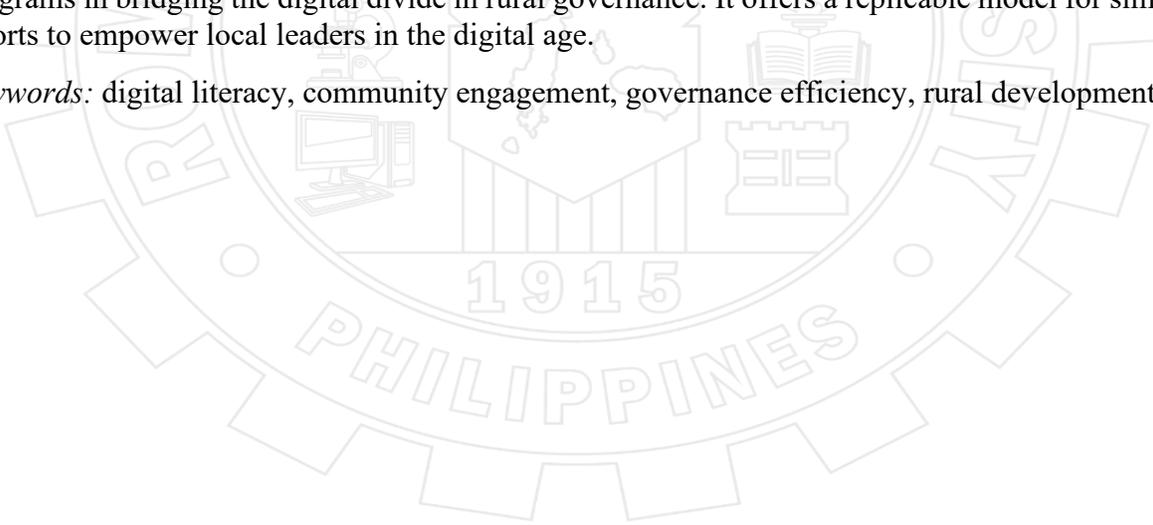
BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE (B2D): EMPOWERING BARANGAY OFFICIALS AND STAFF WITH DIGITAL SKILLS FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE IN FERROL, ROMBLON

Marvin Rick G. Forcado, Joan F. Ferranco, Joey F. Francisco, Ruel J. Fallesgon, and Jerry Jay Fornal

Romblon State University – College of Computing, Multimedia Arts and Digital Innovation

The Bridging Digital Divide (B2D) Extension Project, led by the Institute of Information Technology at Romblon State University, aimed to address digital literacy gaps among Barangay officials in Ferrol, Romblon. Rural communities often face significant barriers to accessing digital resources, which are critical for efficient governance and community engagement. This project targeted Barangay officials, providing them with essential Microsoft Excel and PowerPoint skills to support data management, report generation, and community presentations. The B2D project utilized a structured, multi-phase approach, including needs assessment, stakeholder engagement, resource development, hands-on training, and participant evaluations. Results showed improved digital competencies, with 85% of participants rating the training as "excellent" and expressing interest in ongoing digital learning. The project established sustainable practices through partnerships with local government units and the development of accessible learning resources. Key success factors included alignment with local needs, strong stakeholder collaboration, and a feedback-driven approach. The B2D initiative demonstrates the impact of tailored digital literacy programs in bridging the digital divide in rural governance. It offers a replicable model for similar efforts to empower local leaders in the digital age.

Keywords: digital literacy, community engagement, governance efficiency, rural development



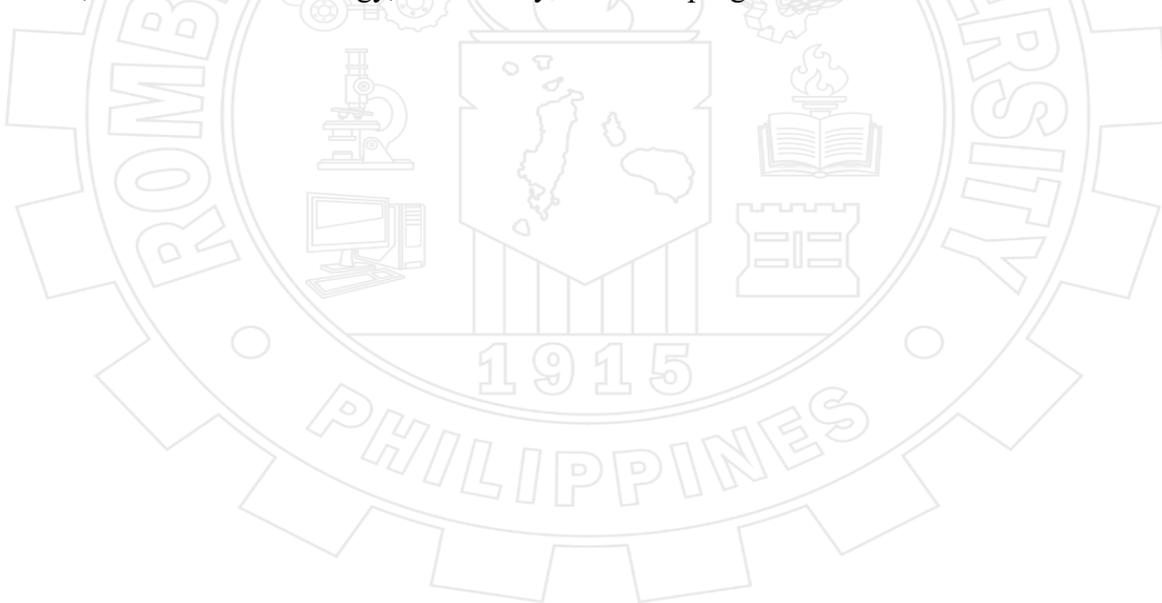


TRAINING ON INSTALLATION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SOLAR-ASSISTED LIGHTING MODULES

*Alvin John D. Brecia, Junrey D. Garcia, and Jay T. Oliveros**
Romblon State University – College of Engineering and Technology

This report details a two-day extension service conducted from November 6-7, 2023, aimed at empowering the Indigenous People (IP) community in Brgy. Pinamihagan, San Jose, Romblon, with skills in installing, operating, and maintaining solar-assisted lighting modules. Specifically, a hands-on training program in sustainable, off-grid lighting solutions was provided, consisting of a 40W solar panel, a 200W LED floodlight, and a 10,000mAh rechargeable battery, offering up to 15 hours of illumination. A total of sixteen (16) participants provided feedback, and the result showed an overall satisfaction rating of 4.89 (97.95%), with all aspects rated as “Excellent,” highlighting the great impact and appreciation of the community to the program. This initiative demonstrates the ability of solar technology to improve energy access and the quality of life of the people living in off-grid areas cleanly and sustainably. Moreover, it makes a significant contribution to addressing energy needs and fostering resilience among underserved populations.

Keywords: solar-assisted lighting, Indigenous Peoples (IP) empowerment, off-grid energy solutions, sustainable technology, community extension program





SALM

SUPERVISION, ADMINISTRATION, LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT



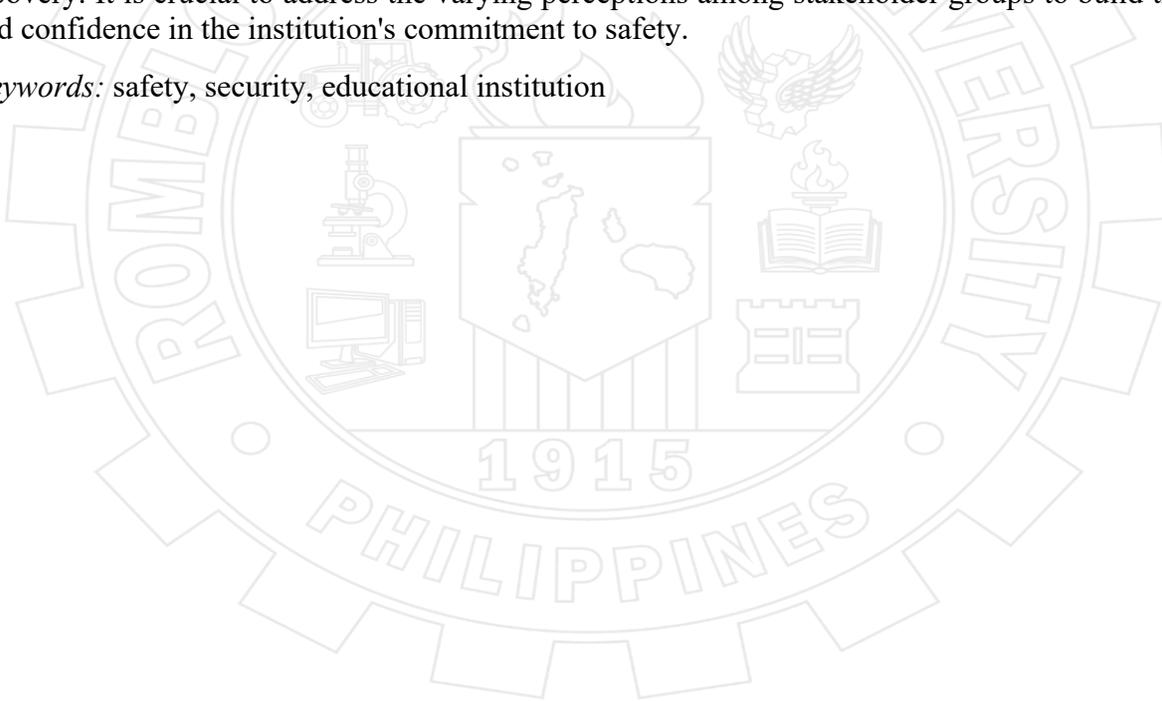


SURVEY ON THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF MPSU

Edgar G. Cue and Eros John Maskay
Mountain Province State University

This study investigates the current state of safety and security at the Mountain Province State University (MPSPU) through a dual lens. It combines an expert assessment of security vulnerabilities with a survey of internal stakeholder perceptions. The expert assessment identified critical shortcomings across various security domains, including physical security, access control, security technology, policies, and disaster recovery. These vulnerabilities expose the institution to significant risks. The stakeholder survey revealed that, while all groups perceive the safety and security program as "slightly safe and secure," there are statistically significant differences in perception between groups. Students hold the highest perception of safety, while faculty hold the lowest. Based on these findings, the study recommends a comprehensive security program that addresses the identified security gaps and fosters a safety culture. This program should encompass improvements in physical barriers, access control, security technology, policies, and disaster recovery. It is crucial to address the varying perceptions among stakeholder groups to build trust and confidence in the institution's commitment to safety.

Keywords: safety, security, educational institution





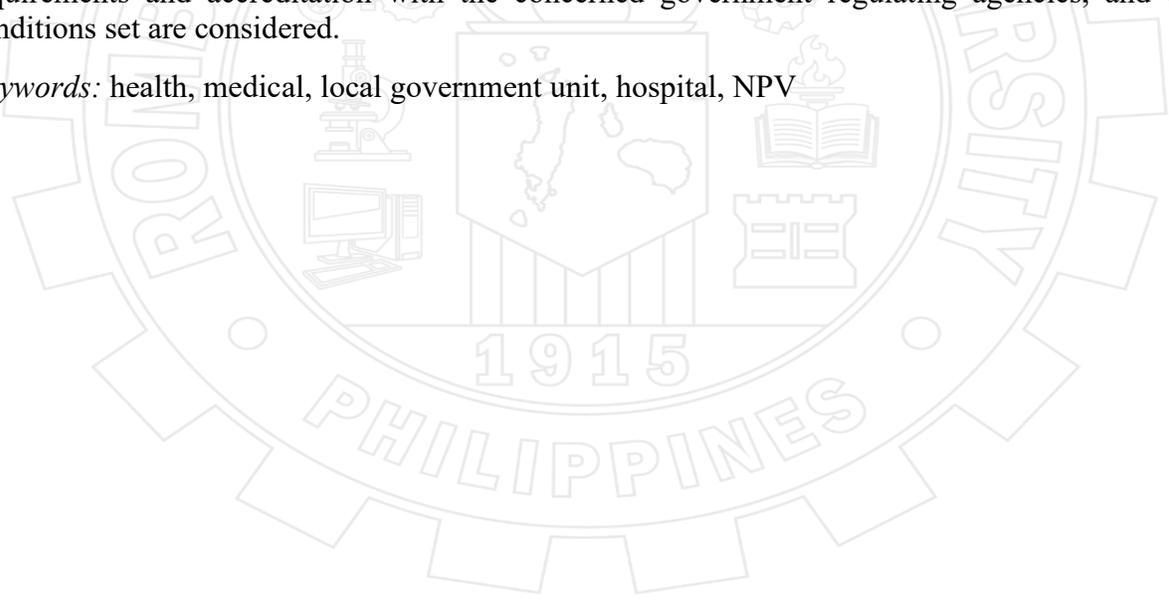
FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING MUNICIPAL INFIRMARY IN STO. DOMINGO, ALBAY

Nolan G. Belaro

Bicol University College of Business, Economics and Management

Access to medical services is necessary for citizens, and establishing such is a challenge to fourth-class municipalities in the Philippines due to fund constraints, such as the Municipality Sto. Domingo, Albay aims to enhance its capacity for health services. Employing physical observations, the Delphi method and data analyses found establishing an infirmary in Sto. Domingo, Albay was operationally feasible as long as strict compliance with mandatory standards by the Department of Health was observed. The location's distance from the town proper must be given consideration. If financing is used with an annual interest rate ranging from five to six percent, a positive income in the seventh year will be posited and financially feasible. However, it is best to establish the infirmary without a loan, which is found to gain a more positive income within three years. Assumptions considered a 10% increase in the price of services offered every 3 years and a 7% increase in the projected operational expenses. The estimated costs and income considerations in the study should guide implementation. Generally, establishing the infirmary is highly acceptable and feasible for implementation upon compliance with the regulatory requirements and accreditation with the concerned government regulating agencies, and the conditions set are considered.

Keywords: health, medical, local government unit, hospital, NPV





MONEY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ROMBLON STATE UNIVERSITY. BASIS FOR PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM TO ENHANCE FINANCIAL LITERACY OF STUDENTS

Philip Henry F. Contaoui*, Marbeth M. Fadriquela, Alexis F. Ross Bantang, Mxine Kate D. Fetalvero, Nica R. Fetalvero, Jay Ann V. Soguilon, and Rose Marie G. Villegas
Romblon State University – College of Business and Accountancy

This study explores the financial behaviors and money management practices of undergraduate students at Romblon State University. The objective is to identify their financial challenges and propose interventions to enhance their financial literacy. The research utilizes a descriptive quantitative method and survey design, with data collected from 365 randomly selected students. The data analysis focuses on demographic profiles, money management practices, budget allocations, and departmental differences. The findings reveal a significant lack of financial literacy among students, which affects their ability to make wise financial decisions and manage financial stress. The study also examines the impact of financial literacy and education activities on money management behaviors, assessing the effectiveness of current financial education programs and identifying areas for improvement. The implications of this study extend beyond the university, aiming to empower students with the knowledge and skills needed for long-term financial success. It contributes to future research and academic discussions on financial literacy and efficient money management techniques in undergraduate populations. This research offers valuable insights that can inform targeted interventions and support systems tailored to the needs of the undergraduate community, ultimately enhancing the financial well-being of students at Romblon State University.

Keywords: money management practices, financial literacy





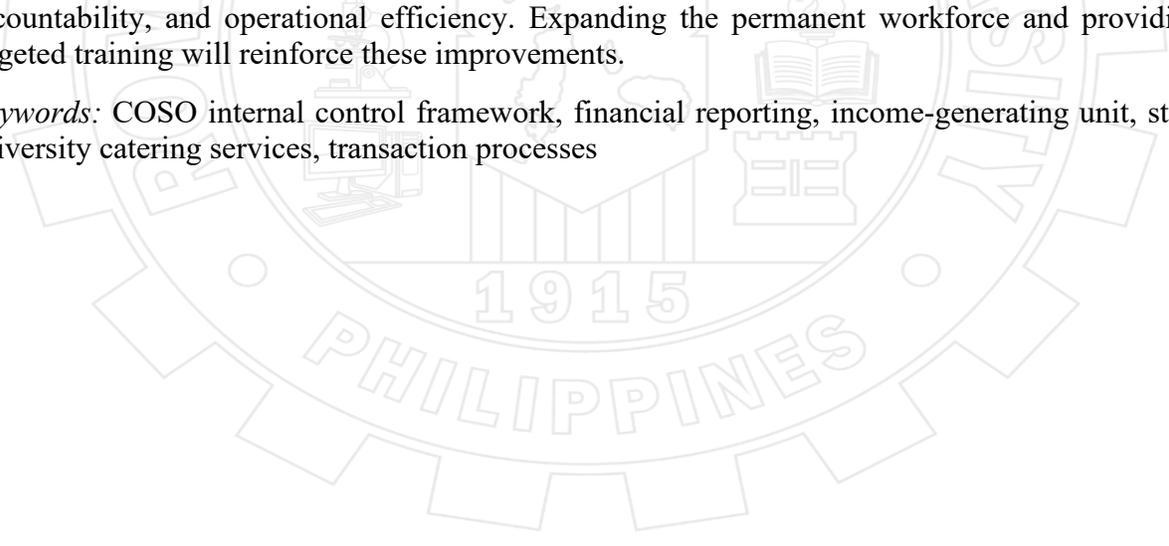
EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTION PROCESSES OF A STATE UNIVERSITY’S CATERING SERVICES

**Yolly M. Fabito, Jr., Errol S. Foja, Lou V. Foja, Christine F. Amante, Everly A. Fetalvero, Brent Hans M. Manzo, Mary Ella Grace R. Marin, Jonas A. Marquez, Savahna Guilene F. Merano, and Rudelyn M. Silanga*

Romblon State University – College of Business and Accountancy

This study assesses the key transaction processes within the Catering Service of a State University, guided by the COSO Internal Control Framework. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach, the research involved risk-based sampling for in-depth interviews with key process owners. Significant transaction processes identified include payroll, purchases, cash disbursements, cost accumulation, cost allocation, cost reporting, sales orders, and billing. The analysis revealed significant gaps, such as a lack of formal documentation and standardized procedures, leading to potential risks in financial accuracy and efficiency. The payroll process combines permanent and job-order employees without maintaining adequate records, affecting financial integrity. Purchases and cash disbursements are managed informally, increasing the risk of errors. Cost-related processes lack systematic documentation, complicating financial analysis, while sales and billing processes predominantly rely on verbal agreements, leading to inconsistencies in revenue recognition. Recommendations include implementing a formal documentation system, adopting a comprehensive accounting system, establishing a structured inventory management system, and developing standardized procedures for reservations and payments to enhance transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency. Expanding the permanent workforce and providing targeted training will reinforce these improvements.

Keywords: COSO internal control framework, financial reporting, income-generating unit, state university catering services, transaction processes





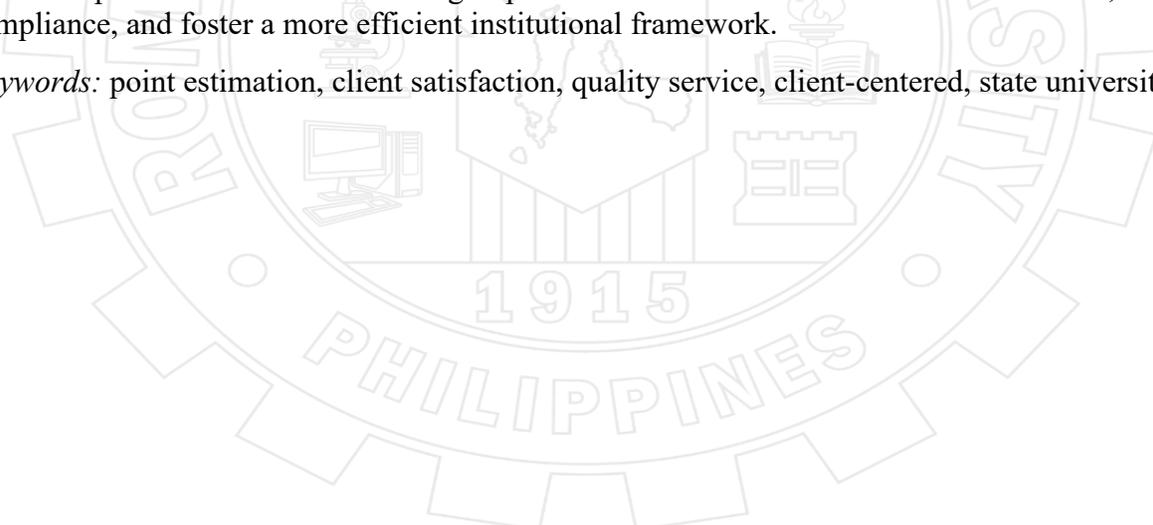
POINT ESTIMATION OF CLIENT SATISFACTION IN A STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE PHILIPPINES: BASIS FOR CLIENT-CENTERED SERVICE DELIVERY

Kim Jemar F. Falo^{1}, Cristina Marie J. Balderama¹, and Mary Joy F. Fetalver²*

¹Romblon State University – College of Education; ²Romblon State University – College of Computing, Multimedia Arts and Digital Innovation

Romblon State University's harmonized Client Satisfaction Measurement (CSM) aligns with ARTA Memorandum Circular No. 20 of 2022, mandating government agencies to administer the survey to clients, aiming for government-wide improvement. This descriptive-correlational study investigated client satisfaction in the delivered public service of Romblon State University during the calendar year 2024. The statistical tools used included descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests like Spearman rank correlation and Kruskal-Wallis H-Test. Findings revealed that the overall client satisfaction of Romblon State University campus-wide is outstanding, reflecting well on the quality of service provided by the institution. Additionally, significant associations were found across service quality dimensions, implying that each component could significantly improve internal and external services. However, variations in client satisfaction across gender, client type, and campuses were evident, suggesting the need for a more customized approach to service delivery to address diverse client needs. RSU should enhance its client-centered services by maintaining transparency, reducing processing times, and ensuring equal campus access. Tailoring service improvements based on client groups can be recommended to enhance satisfaction, ensure compliance, and foster a more efficient institutional framework.

Keywords: point estimation, client satisfaction, quality service, client-centered, state university



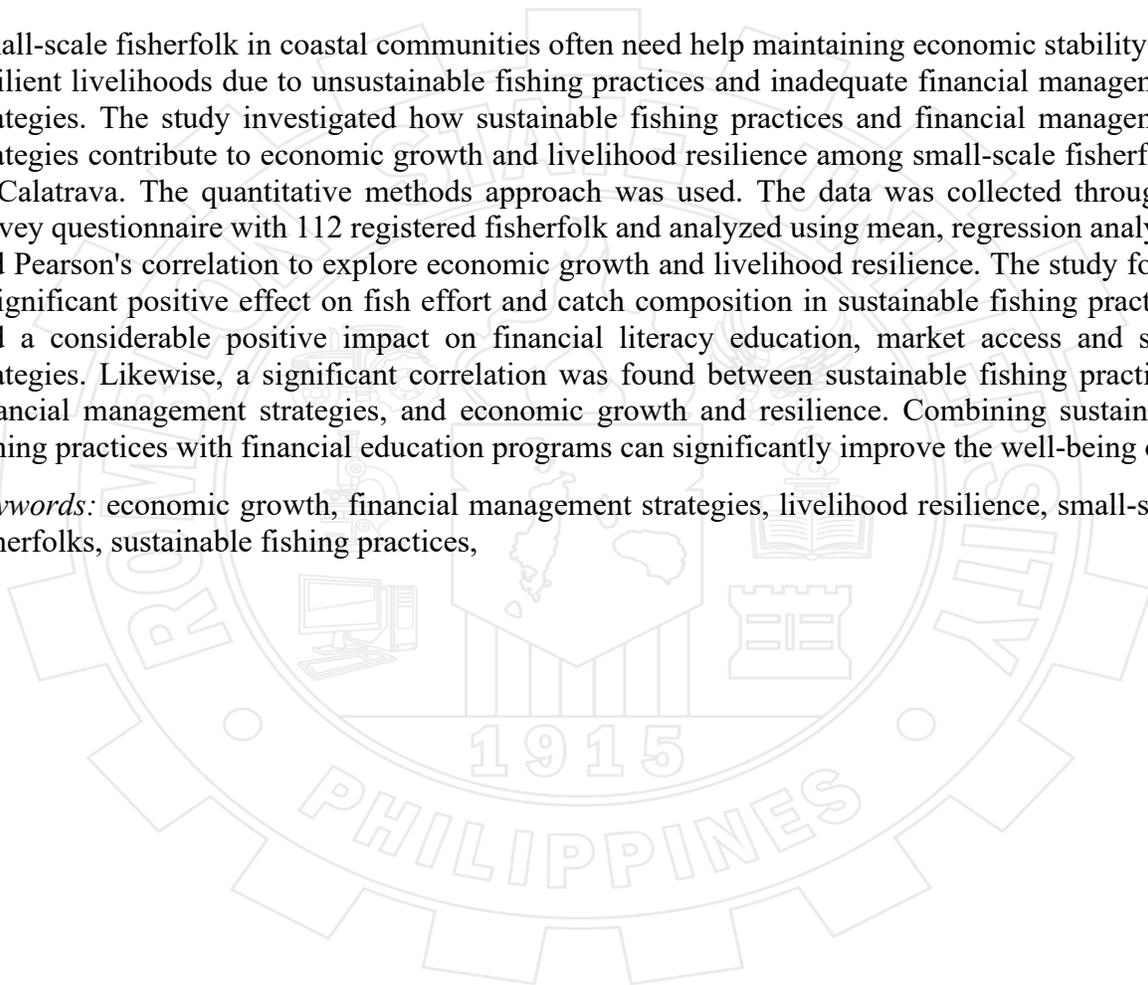


ANALYZING THE SUSTAINABLE FISHING PRACTICES AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AMONG SMALL-SCALE FISHERFOLKS FOR ENHANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE

Marife M. Garcia*, Twinkle Grace M. Madrid, Monalisa Malayo, Ma. Josefa Gonzales, Ericka Nicole B. Solano, Hernilyn Mangaring, Mary Cris Falcutila, and Dinah Gaa
Romblon State University-College of Business and Accountancy

Small-scale fisherfolk in coastal communities often need help maintaining economic stability and resilient livelihoods due to unsustainable fishing practices and inadequate financial management strategies. The study investigated how sustainable fishing practices and financial management strategies contribute to economic growth and livelihood resilience among small-scale fisherfolks in Calatrava. The quantitative methods approach was used. The data was collected through a survey questionnaire with 112 registered fisherfolk and analyzed using mean, regression analysis, and Pearson's correlation to explore economic growth and livelihood resilience. The study found a significant positive effect on fish effort and catch composition in sustainable fishing practices and a considerable positive impact on financial literacy education, market access and sales strategies. Likewise, a significant correlation was found between sustainable fishing practices, financial management strategies, and economic growth and resilience. Combining sustainable fishing practices with financial education programs can significantly improve the well-being of

Keywords: economic growth, financial management strategies, livelihood resilience, small-scale fisherfolks, sustainable fishing practices,



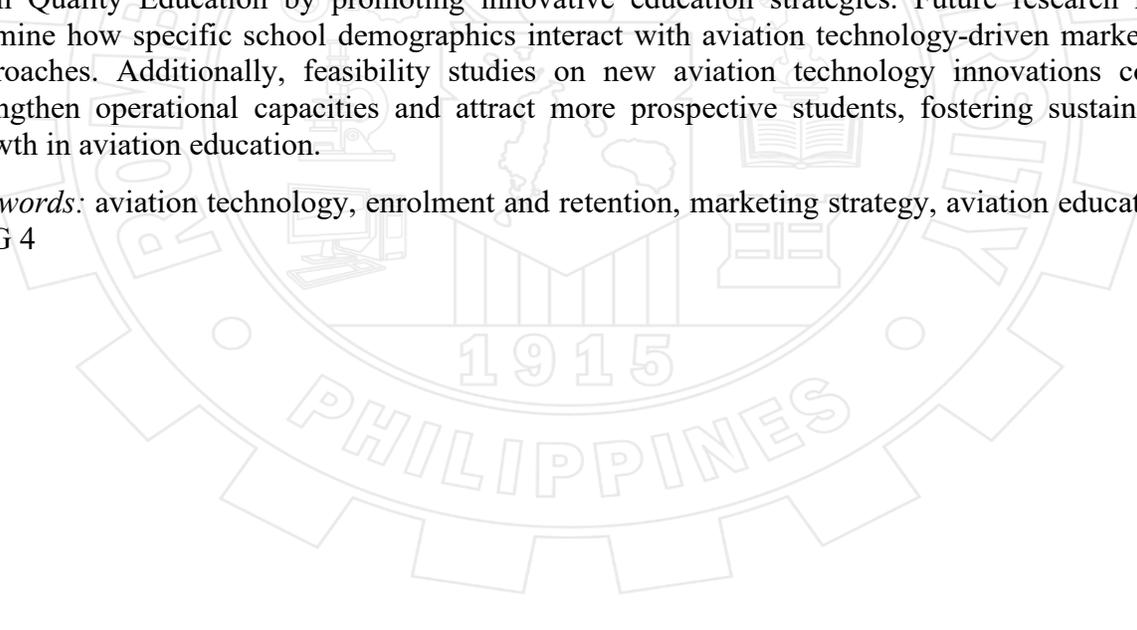


INFLUENCE OF AVIATION TECHNOLOGY-BASED MARKETING STRATEGIES ON ENROLLMENT AND RETENTION IN SELECTED AVIATION SCHOOLS

***Joden Ralph M. Bernardino, Meriam Diffy Lumactod, Kianah S. Vincoy, Rosalie Sheryll T. Rosales, and Roger A. Martinez, Jr.
WCC Aeronautical and Technological College, Binalonan***

This study investigated the role of aviation technology as a marketing strategy to enhance enrolment and retention in selected aviation schools, specifically WCC Aeronautical & Technological College, Inc., Binalonan, and three other institutions, during the 2023-2024 academic year. Surveys using the validated checklist questionnaire with school administrators and marketing staff of the selected aviation schools highlighted the impact of aviation technology-based strategies on student recruitment and satisfaction. Key metrics such as enrolment growth, retention rates, and student satisfaction were evaluated, revealing a positive influence attributed to technology-enhanced learning environments. Findings indicate an upward trend in enrollment and retention, with factors such as school location, student population, program offerings, and aviation technology marketing strategies contributing to these outcomes. The study suggests further initiatives to improve aviation technology in attracting and retaining students, aligning with SDG 4 on Quality Education by promoting innovative education strategies. Future research may examine how specific school demographics interact with aviation technology-driven marketing approaches. Additionally, feasibility studies on new aviation technology innovations could strengthen operational capacities and attract more prospective students, fostering sustainable growth in aviation education.

Keywords: aviation technology, enrolment and retention, marketing strategy, aviation education, SDG 4





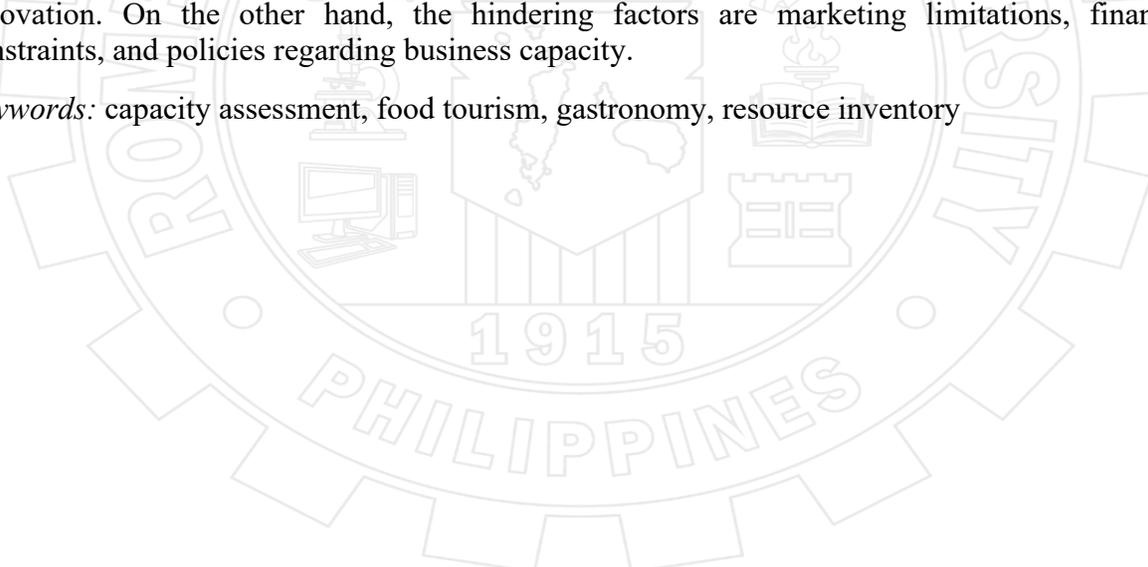
RESOURCE INVENTORY AND MAPPING OF FOOD TOURISM BUSINESSES AND THEIR CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TO ACCOMMODATE TOURISTS IN SORSOGON AND MASBATE

Julie Ann M. Lustan

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With the limitations of the food industry, establishments/ enterprises during the pandemic brought challenges in their operations and capacity to accommodate tourists. It also poses a challenge to keep their businesses afloat and continue to cater to their customers. Hence, this study has accounted for the resource inventory and capacity assessment of these establishments/ enterprises. The inventory map for Sorsogon and Masbate showed that most of the establishments/ enterprises are situated in the capital cities of the provinces. Though some establishments/ enterprises were located in other parts of the provinces, they were very few. Most establishments/ enterprises in Sorsogon and Masbate are fully ready regarding marketing, operations production, and service capacity. In detail, Sorsogon is 100% ready in all aspects, while Masbate has some who have expressed that they are somewhat ready in marketing, business operations, and production and service capacity. The enabling factors for the establishments/ enterprises to deliver their products and services despite the challenges of the pandemic are employee loyalty, customer loyalty, and innovation. On the other hand, the hindering factors are marketing limitations, financial constraints, and policies regarding business capacity.

Keywords: capacity assessment, food tourism, gastronomy, resource inventory





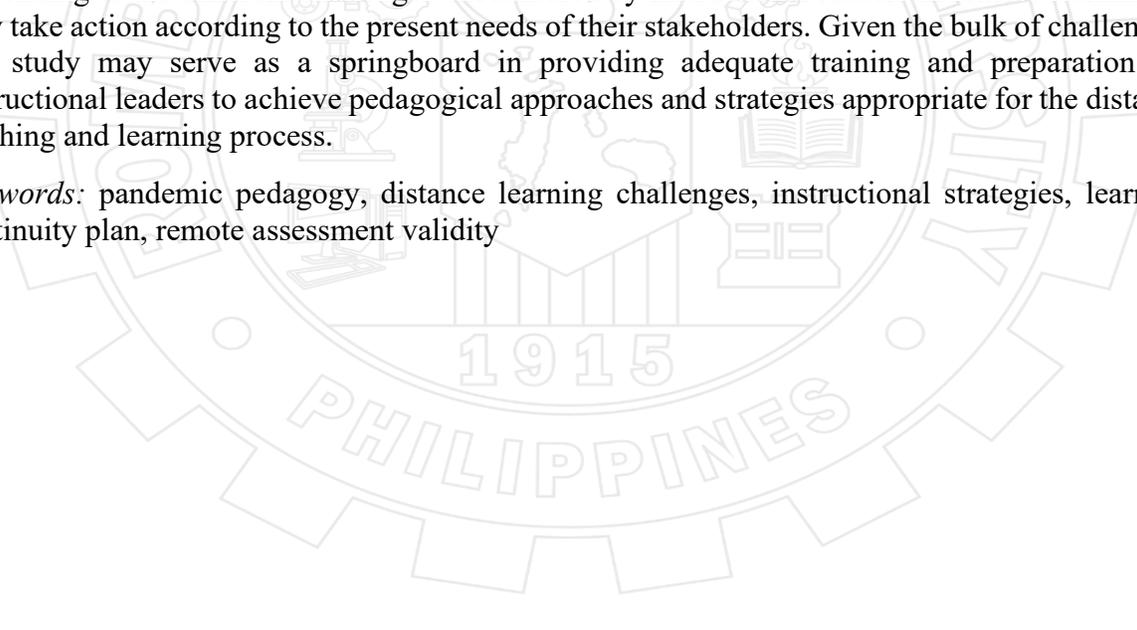
NARRATIVES OF INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERS IN CURRICULUM DELIVERY IN THE NEW NORMAL

Arvin Q. Malayas, PhD

Iloilo State University of Fisheries Science and Technology

Pedagogy was at a distance brought about by the threats of the pandemic and school closure for the in-person teaching-learning process. Recent studies on implementing pandemic pedagogy in the country mostly concentrated on assessments, perceptions, and experiences in distance learning delivery. In its sense, the researcher reported the challenges, approaches, and strategies, and the development of a contextualized learning continuity plan in distance learning delivery in the new normal. The challenges for teachers were identified based on how they communicate with the learners, prepare instructional materials, provide learning activities, and conduct assessments. Based on the findings, instructional leaders have encountered different challenges in distance learning delivery. There are four themes emerged in this study: (a) Hampered Continuity of Instruction: Connecting as a Major Source of Communication; (b) Difficulty in Content Selection: Learning at a Distance and its Instructional Materials, (c) Unavailability of Materials at Home: Highlighting Learner Agency, and (d) Academic Dishonesty: Establishing Validity in Assessment in a Remote Learning Environment. The study reveals that there is no one-size-fits-all approach in responding to the different challenges encountered by instructional leaders in remote learning as they take action according to the present needs of their stakeholders. Given the bulk of challenges, this study may serve as a springboard in providing adequate training and preparation for instructional leaders to achieve pedagogical approaches and strategies appropriate for the distance teaching and learning process.

Keywords: pandemic pedagogy, distance learning challenges, instructional strategies, learning continuity plan, remote assessment validity



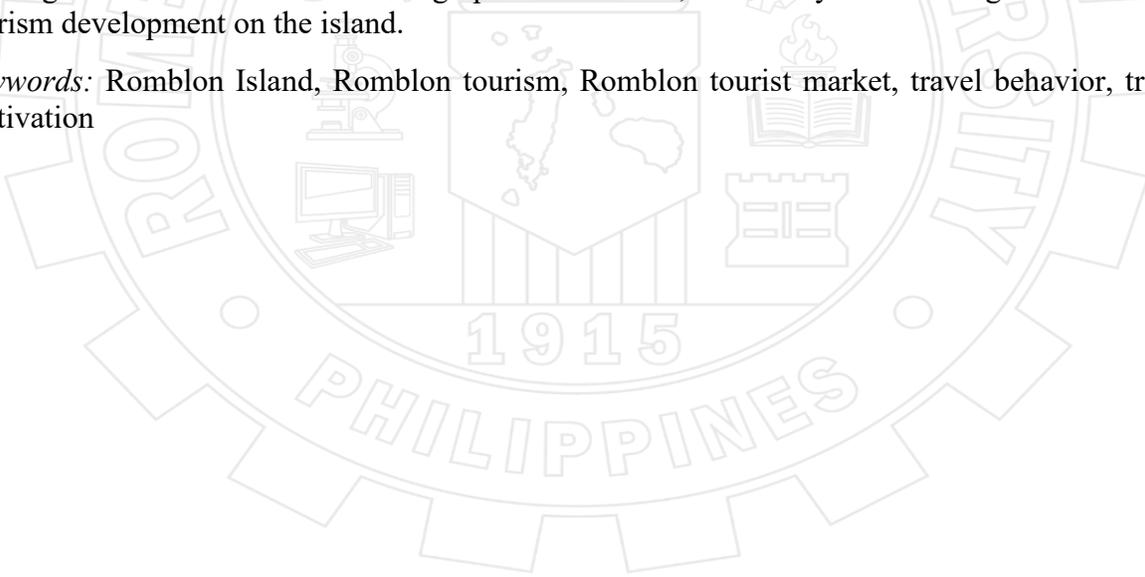


AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURIST MARKET AND THEIR MOTIVATION TO TRAVEL TO ROMBLON ISLAND

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Romblon State University - College of Business and Accountancy

This study examined tourist profiles and travel motivations in Romblon Island, a historically rich destination in the central Philippines known for its marble industry, natural beauty, and cultural heritage. The research identified key visitor demographics and travel patterns through a descriptive-quantitative approach using survey questionnaires administered to 120 respondents. Results revealed that typical visitors were predominantly young adults (18-35), female, Filipino, single, and college-educated students with monthly incomes below PHP 10,000. Most tourists originated from neighboring Tablas Island, traveled with 1-2 friends for two-day visits, spent PHP 1,000-10,000, and learned about the destination through word-of-mouth. The study identified key push factors motivating travel (social interaction, escape from routine, adventure-seeking, personal development) and pull factors attracting visitors (safety, natural beauty, recreational activities, cultural heritage, accessibility). Based on these findings, the study recommends developing targeted marketing strategies that emphasize unique experiences while diversifying tourism offerings to attract a broader demographic of visitors, ultimately contributing to sustainable tourism development on the island.

Keywords: Romblon Island, Romblon tourism, Romblon tourist market, travel behavior, travel motivation





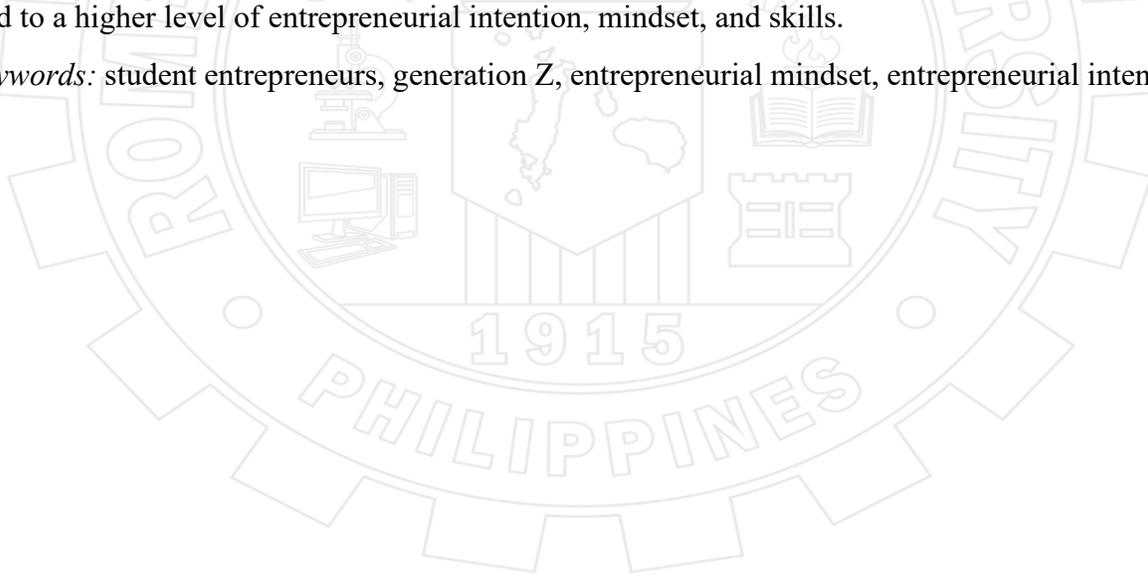
PREDICTORS OF YOUNG ENTREPRENEURIAALLY-ORIENTED GENERATION

Jerson M. Mores

, Romblon State University-Romblon Campus, Romblon

Education is seen as a vital factor of success in the Philippines. One tends to forget that entrepreneurial characteristics such as skills, mindset, and intention are as crucial as education. Students' exposure to social media platforms encouraging entrepreneurship has increased online entrepreneurial activities. The study analyzed the collected data from 122 young and student entrepreneurs. Ordinal regression was utilized in data analysis. This study showed that the low, medium, and high levels of entrepreneurial intention, skills, and mindset are good predictors of each other. A probability that a unit increase in one will increase the other. The result shows the importance of each entrepreneurial characteristic in making entrepreneurially oriented youth. Other variables used are age, gender, course, and motives. Though age and gender variables were not significant, the study found that opportunity and necessity motivation and achievement, challenges, and learning increase the level of entrepreneurial skills of young entrepreneurs. Business students were found to have a higher entrepreneurial mindset than other student respondents. A recommendation of combining entrepreneurship and education through course offerings and deep engagement in entrepreneurial activities of young potential entrepreneurs could lead to a higher level of entrepreneurial intention, mindset, and skills.

Keywords: student entrepreneurs, generation Z, entrepreneurial mindset, entrepreneurial intention





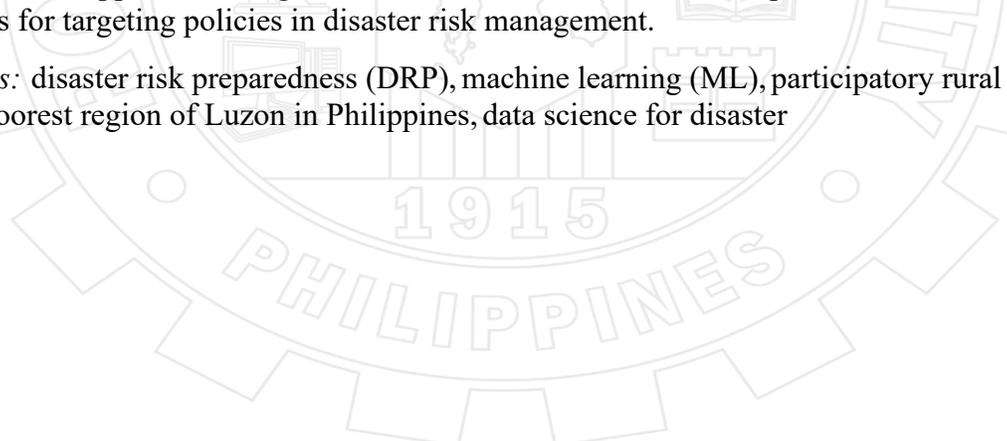
COMBINING MACHINE LEARNING (ML) AND PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) FOR DISASTER RISK PREPAREDNESS (DRP): EVIDENCE FROM THE POOREST REGION OF LUZON, PHILIPPINES

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¹Graduate School, University of the Philippines Los Baños; ²Partido Institute of Economics, Partido State University

In administration and management, disaster risk preparedness (DRP) is considered unmeasurable due to its multidimensional nature, making it infamously difficult to quantify. The current measurements are costly, labor-intensive, and time-consuming. Consequently, policymakers struggle to target policies effectively when implementing disaster risk reduction management initiatives. By combining Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Machine Learning (ML) to train and test community-based system datasets, this work proposes novel approaches to DRP in the poorest region of Luzon, Philippines. We utilized sophisticated econometrics models along with ML categorization methods. Through the analysis of 34 locales and 4 sectors within a disaggregation system over 429 ensemble runs using cross-validation techniques, we then combined the results. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier achieved the highest accuracy of 91.55% randomly and 94.53% within the pipeline, surpassing all other models. It also confirms the current relationship between DRP and multidimensional attributes (21 factors) regarding correlation and causation. Our work showcases the potential of ML for disaster risk prediction, potentially reducing costs, saving labor, and optimizing time, especially in the most impoverished areas of the Philippines. Through extensive PRA, the outcomes have provided different localities with tools for targeting policies in disaster risk management.

Keywords: disaster risk preparedness (DRP), machine learning (ML), participatory rural appraisal (PRA), poorest region of Luzon in Philippines, data science for disaster



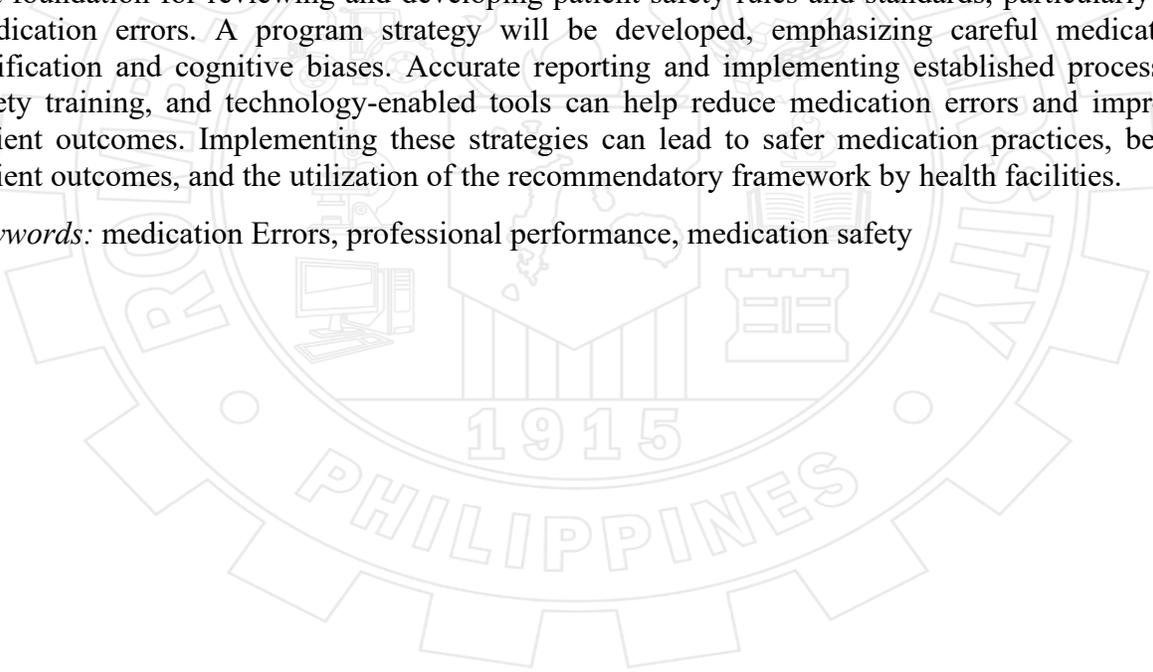


UNVEILING THE LABYRINTH OF MEDICATION ERRORS AND THE IMPACT ON PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE

*Georgina P. Maskay & Alfred O. Fomocao Jr.
Mountain Province State University*

Medication errors are a significant public health concern, posing a threat to patient safety and contributing to increased healthcare costs. Despite extensive research efforts, understanding of medication errors remains incomplete. This qualitative phenomenology study was conducted in Mountain Province. The data collection methods included the Fieldwork approach, which utilized focus groups and individual interviews. The study reveals the prevalence of medication errors, the factors that directly contribute to them, and their effects on patients' health. It highlights the challenges healthcare professionals face when unexpected errors occur. It emphasizes the importance of professional performance in contributing to medication errors and mitigating them through best practices, continuous training, and vigilance. Medication errors remain a persistent challenge in healthcare. Addressing the gaps revealed in this research study and implementing different strategies can improve medication safety and patient outcomes. Furthermore, this study is a foundation for reviewing and developing patient safety rules and standards, particularly for medication errors. A program strategy will be developed, emphasizing careful medication verification and cognitive biases. Accurate reporting and implementing established processes, safety training, and technology-enabled tools can help reduce medication errors and improve patient outcomes. Implementing these strategies can lead to safer medication practices, better patient outcomes, and the utilization of the recommendatory framework by health facilities.

Keywords: medication Errors, professional performance, medication safety



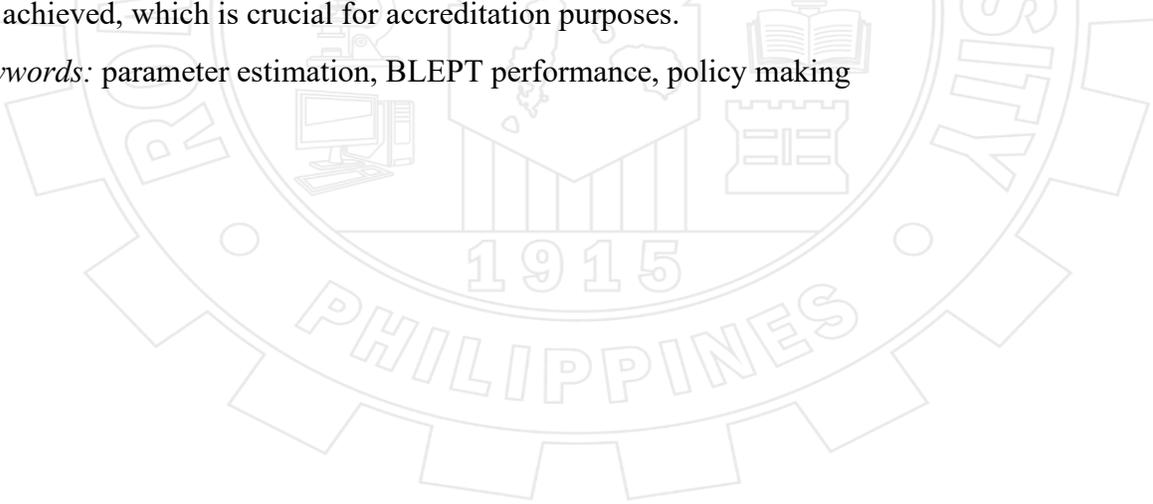


ESTIMATING BLEPT PERFORMANCE OF BEED GRADUATES IN A STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE PHILIPPINES: BASIS FOR POLICY MAKING

Kim Jemar F. Falo, Jay-ar G. Beloy, Bryan Fruelda, Mhel Ryan Flores, John Fabello
Romblon State University – College of Education*

Romblon State University College of Education's Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEED) program is key to nurturing and preparing future educators. The performance of BEED graduates in the Board Licensure Examination for Professional Teachers (BLEPT) reflects individual preparedness and quality of education. Estimating the BLEPT performance is significant in informing policy-making, curriculum enhancement, and support systems within the institution and the wider educational landscape. This study gathers secondary data from the official website of the Professional Regulatory Commission (PRC) from 2014-2024. Descriptive statistics and time-series analysis were used as statistical tools to estimate the performance of first-time takers and repeaters over the national passing rate. Findings revealed that first-time takers consistently outperform repeaters across most years, with notable differences in passing rates. However, CED's performance fluctuates over the years, often exceeding the national average. Five-year forecasts revealed an increasing trend for the next years, implying the effectiveness of the current intervention of the College of Education, such as pre-board examination and review sessions. The college is recommended to monitor passing rates and repeaters to ensure long-term program goals are achieved, which is crucial for accreditation purposes.

Keywords: parameter estimation, BLEPT performance, policy making





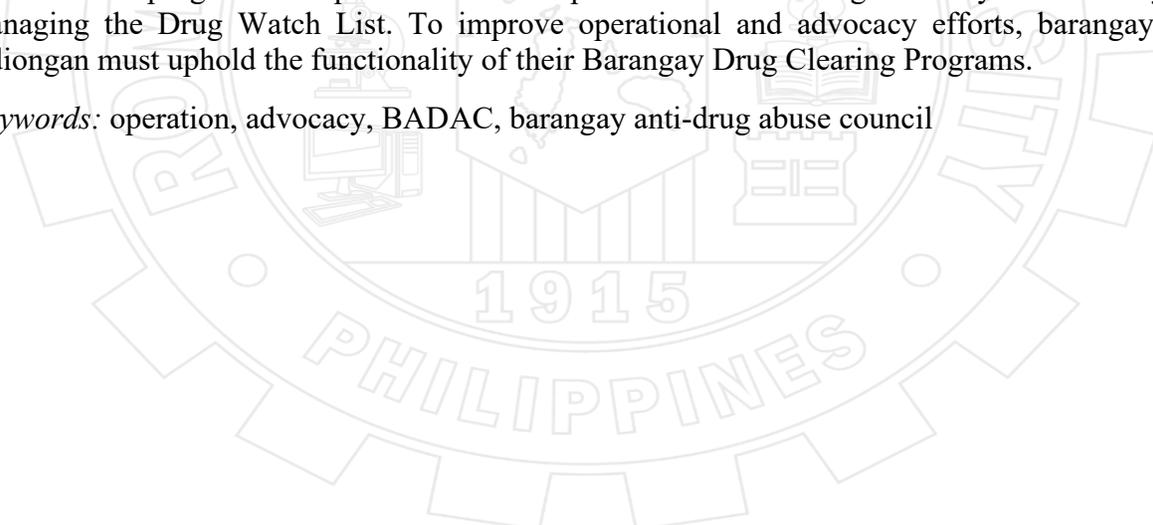
ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BARANGAY ANTI DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL IN THE SELECTED BARANGAY OF ODIONGAN, ROMBLON

Rudhen M. Masunca, Arneth Jane G. Nadal, Louis B. Gan, Heidi M. Mirasol, Jessabel G. Reyes, and Markenly K. Sorbito*

Romblon State University – College of Public Affairs and Governance (San Agustin Campus)

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in selected barangays of Odiongan and Romblon. The research addresses several key questions regarding the profile of BADAC members—specifically their age, sex, educational attainment, and years of service in government—and the effectiveness of BADAC operations and advocacy efforts across different barangays. Additionally, the study investigates the challenges faced by BADAC in fulfilling its responsibilities. 226 respondents, comprising personnel from the Philippine National Police (PNP), barangay officials, and community members, participated in the study. Data collection was conducted using structured questionnaires. Findings indicate that while various barangay officials rated some effectiveness indicators positively, the overall assessment of BADAC's operations and advocacy remained "very effective." However, there were notable differences in opinions among the twelve barangay officials regarding the effectiveness of these initiatives. Based on these findings, it is recommended that BADAC members enhance their planning, organization, implementation, and assessment of drug misuse prevention and rehabilitation programs. Emphasis should be placed on maintaining accuracy and honesty in managing the Drug Watch List. To improve operational and advocacy efforts, barangays in Odiongan must uphold the functionality of their Barangay Drug Clearing Programs.

Keywords: operation, advocacy, BADAC, barangay anti-drug abuse council





EXPLORING INNOVATION AND DISRUPTION: INSIGHTS FROM BUSINESS LEADERS' QUOTES

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Davao del Norte State College

This study examined the intricate relationship between innovation and disruption articulated by influential business leaders through their quotes. Recognizing that today's dynamic business environment requires organizations to adapt and evolve continuously, the research sought to explore how these leaders perceive the concepts of innovation and disruption and how their insights can inform organizational practices. Utilizing a qualitative thematic analysis approach, the study analyzed 20 carefully selected quotes from prominent business figures, identifying key themes such as embracing change, learning from failure, and fostering collaboration. The findings revealed that successful leaders viewed innovation as a multifaceted process intertwined with disruption, where technology, customer-centric strategies, and visionary leadership played pivotal roles. However, the study also highlighted challenges organizations face, including resistance to change and short-term decision-making. The insights provided a nuanced understanding of how business leaders articulate the essential elements of innovation and disruption, offering valuable guidance for researchers and practitioners. Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader discourse on organizational adaptability and resilience in the face of rapid change, emphasizing the critical role of leadership in navigating the complexities of innovation.

Keywords: innovation, disruption, leadership, organizational adaptability, business strategy





ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR MAN PROGRAM IN MPSPC

*Phoenix D. Tayni, Georgina P. Maskay, and Susan A. Lopez
Mountain Province State University*

This study investigates the demand for introducing an advanced nursing degree in the Mountain Province. The research addresses critical challenges in nursing education, including faculty shortages in nursing schools and limited access to graduate programs in the province. Using a quantitative approach, the study surveyed 263 registered nurses to evaluate the demand for the program and the factors influencing the program demand, including preferred program structure, scheduling options, faculty expectations, and professional motivations for pursuing a MAN degree. The findings reveal an overwhelming interest in the proposed program, with 96.96% of respondents expressing a desire to enroll and 71.10% showing strong interest. This high level of interest emphasizes the significant need for advanced nursing education in the province. The study also uncovered clear preferences among potential students, most favoring weekend classes and hybrid learning formats that combine face-to-face and online instruction. These preferences reflect the need for flexible scheduling options that can accommodate the work commitments of practicing nurses. Additionally, respondents emphasized the importance of highly qualified faculty with practical experience, highlighting the desire for a program that connects theoretical knowledge with real-world application. These results suggest a significant demand for a locally accessible MAN program in Mountain Province, with the potential to significantly enhance professional growth, leadership skills, and the overall quality of nursing services. The introduction of such a program aligns closely with MPSPC's mission to provide inclusive, high-quality education. It could play an important role in addressing the educational goals of local nurses and the evolving healthcare workforce demands in the area. By offering advanced nursing education within the region, the proposed MAN program could help retain skilled professionals, improve patient care outcomes, and contribute to the overall development of the healthcare system in Mountain Province and the broader CAR. The study's findings provide a strong foundation for MPSPC to move forward with the development and implementation of the MAN program, tailored to meet the specific needs and preferences of the local nursing community.

Keywords: master of arts in nursing program, MPSPC, graduate program





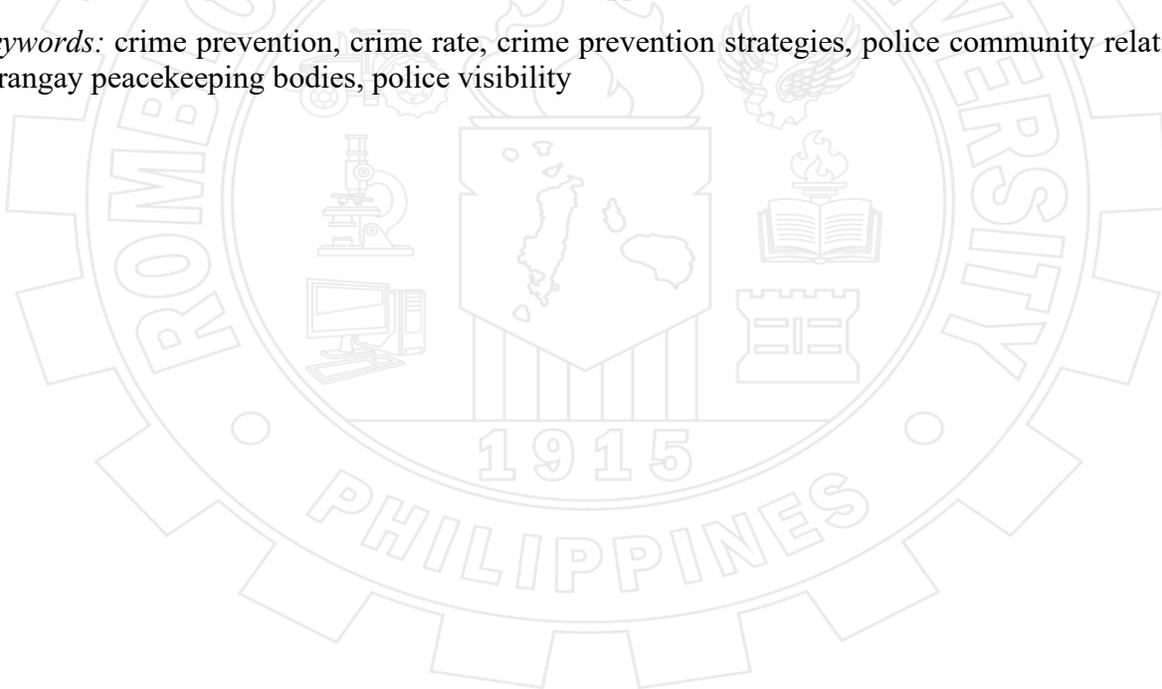
CRIME PREVENTION, INTERVENTION AND SUPPRESSION PROGRAMS IN ODIONGAN, ROMBLON; BASELINE FOR AN IMPROVE APPROACHES

Jarem M. Manago, MSCJ

Romblon State University – College of Public Affairs and Governance (San Agustin Campus)

This research examines crime suppression strategies implemented by local police and barangay officials in Odiongan, Romblon, a municipality with a notably high crime rate. It categorizes crime prevention measures into law enforcement, developmental, community, and situational strategies, emphasizing the collaboration between law enforcement and community governance to enhance public safety. The study employs a descriptive research design to identify interventions that could strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement and barangay peacekeeping bodies. Additionally, it recommends programs aimed at improving the skills of barangay officials in managing minor disputes and enhancing their understanding of effective crime prevention strategies. By contributing to the discourse on crime prevention, this research seeks to foster safer communities in Odiongan through informed and collaborative approaches.

Keywords: crime prevention, crime rate, crime prevention strategies, police community relation, barangay peacekeeping bodies, police visibility





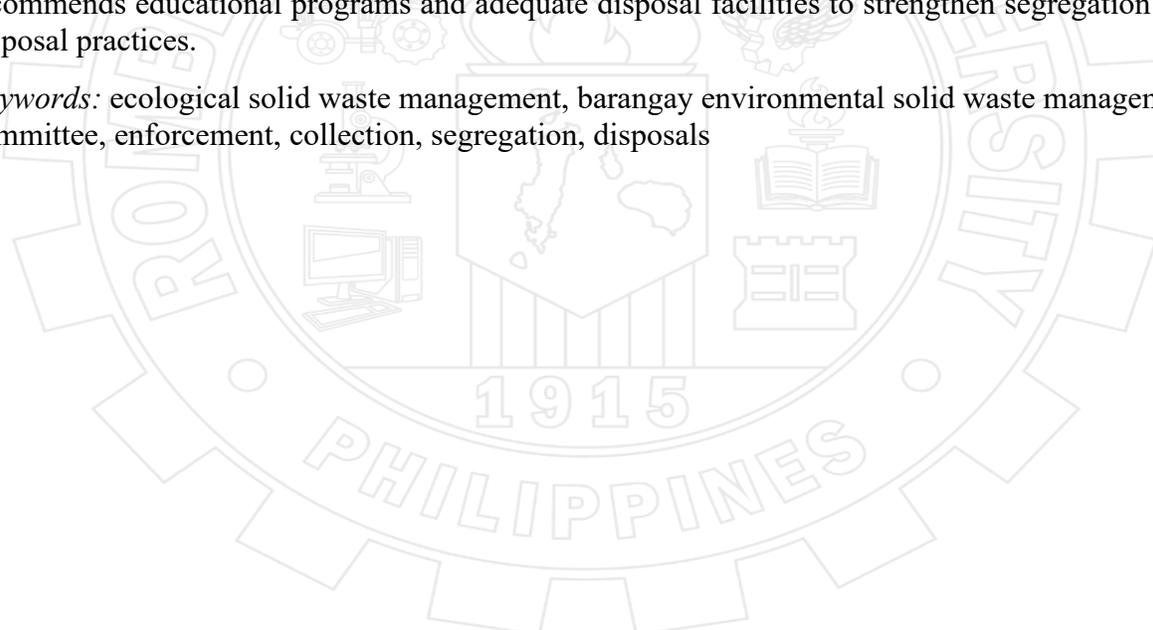
ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA MARIA, ROMBLON, TOWARDS A MODIFIED APPROACH PROGRAM

Joe Mari U Madali

Romblon State University – College of Public Affairs and Governance (San Agustin Campus)

This study assesses the state of Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) in Santa Maria, focusing on Enforcement, Collection, Segregation, and Disposal, based on perspectives from the community, the Barangay Environmental Solid Waste Management Committee (BESWMC), and Barangay Officials. Findings indicate that enforcement and segregation are generally implemented, while collection practices are less consistent, and disposal methods receive favorable views across stakeholders. Utilizing a descriptive quantitative approach, the study found no significant differences in perceptions among the groups, suggesting shared views on ESWM challenges. Key issues identified include manpower and financial limitations impacting enforcement, detection, incentive programs, collection schedules, and public awareness efforts. To address these, the study proposes enhanced manpower, better detection strategies, increased financial resources, improved collection schedules, and awareness initiatives. It further recommends educational programs and adequate disposal facilities to strengthen segregation and disposal practices.

Keywords: ecological solid waste management, barangay environmental solid waste management committee, enforcement, collection, segregation, disposals





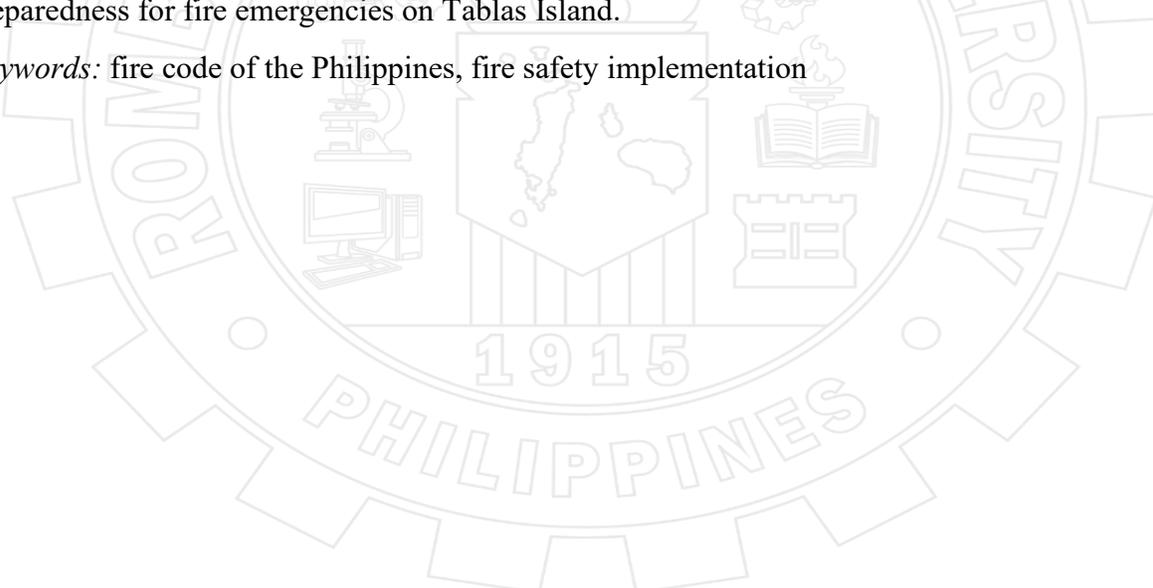
IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE CODE IN THE PHILIPPINES (RA 9514) IN TABLAS ISLAND, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON: AN ASSESSMENT

Melody M Montoya

Romblon State University – College of Public Affairs and Governance (San Agustin Campus)

This research is all about the to determine the extent of implementation of Fire Code of the Philippines in Tablas Island, and to identify the problems encountered in assessing the extent of implementation of the Fire Code. The study evaluated the implementation of the Fire Code of the Philippines on Tablas Island, focusing on compliance and challenges. Findings showed the code was only "fairly implemented," specifically concerning fire escape provisions. Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) personnel displayed a “satisfactory” performance, with the highest marks for their efforts in fire safety awareness campaigns via public addresses and flyer distributions. However, notable challenges arose, particularly with the installation of fire alarms in commercial buildings and the absence of fire safety training for civilians, which were rated as "serious" issues. No significant differences were found in perceptions of code implementation and encountered problems between business owners and BFP personnel. Both groups shared similar views on the level of compliance and the challenges faced, indicating a unified perception of the Fire Code’s impact and enforcement challenges on the island. These findings suggest a need for strengthened fire safety measures and enhanced training programs to improve compliance and public preparedness for fire emergencies on Tablas Island.

Keywords: fire code of the Philippines, fire safety implementation



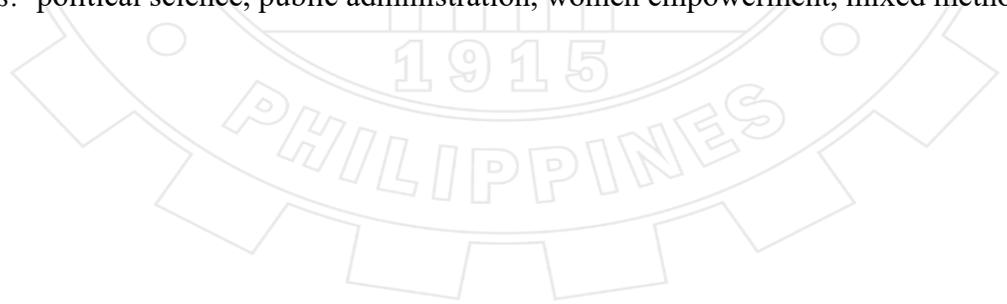


LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD: THE CASE OF SIQUIJODNON WOMEN IN LOCAL POLITICS

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The Philippines is Asia’s first democracy and is a forerunner in promoting women’s rights. Research on women’s representation suggests that women in elective positions are important for democracy and development. This paper was a mixed method research focusing on the women barangay captains and councilors in the province of Siquijor who won in the 2018 local elections. The study sought to assess the profile, extent of the factors that influence political participation and the challenges faced by these women politicians. Furthermore, it assessed whether there was a difference of the factors that influence political participation when grouped according to municipality and determined whether there was a relationship between the profile and the extent of challenges encountered by the women leaders. Results of the study showed that the women politicians were middle-aged, married, college degree holders, and have at least three (3) years’ experiences in public office prior to having been elected as barangay captains and councilors. More so, the personal, political, economic, and social factors played vital roles in the women’s participation in the electoral race. Furthermore, the women candidates faced various obstacles and challenges prior to occupying positions in the political arena. Among these were issues on multiple burden, familial relationships, financial and economic support, lack of self-confidence, and discrimination. Nevertheless, despite setbacks and failures, these women took the leap and won a seat for themselves in the local election. Researches of this genre are very few and limited in the province and having conducted such is a remarkable and worthwhile endeavor whose output is a voter’s education and women’s advocacy program which hopes to educate the local populace and minimize the long history of traditional politics in the locality.

Keywords: political science, public administration, women empowerment, mixed method



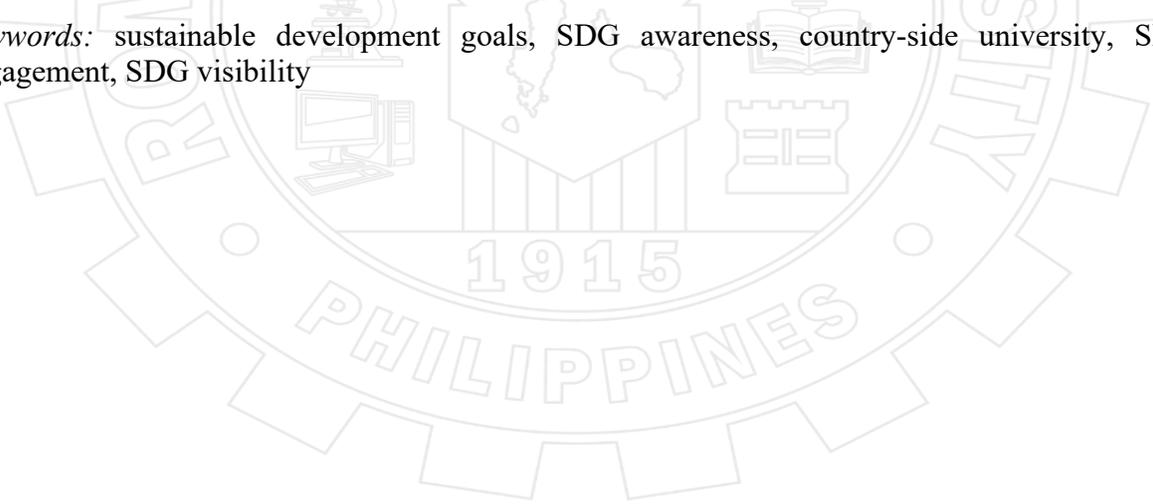


SDG CLUELESS OR SAVVY? MAPPING THE AWARENESS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT A PHILIPPINE COUNTRYSIDE STATE UNIVERSITY

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The integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into university life is both a commendable and essential endeavor for shaping a generation equipped to address pressing global challenges. This study highlights the mapping of the SDGs level of awareness in a Philippine country-side state university, the interrelationship between its dimensions. Areas such as teaching-learning application/office operations, engagement with SDG-related activities, Integration in campus environment, and Research and development, were the focus of this investigation. Further, this also surveyed about the visibility of the SDGs and the barriers encountered by the RSU community in addressing SDG awareness. Results revealed that the SDGs level of awareness in the university was generally “High” and SDG 4 & 5 were seen to be the most visible. Lack of awareness and understanding about the SDGs was also seen as a major barrier encountered in addressing SDG awareness. Structural equation modeling also presented a promising result which has seen research and development to have a very strong positive effect ($R^2 = 0.837$) on integration of SDG in campus environment. There were also variations in the responses of the teaching and non-teaching personnel in terms of the SDG visibility indicating an opportunity to promote a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to SDG engagement across all university functions.

Keywords: sustainable development goals, SDG awareness, country-side university, SDG engagement, SDG visibility



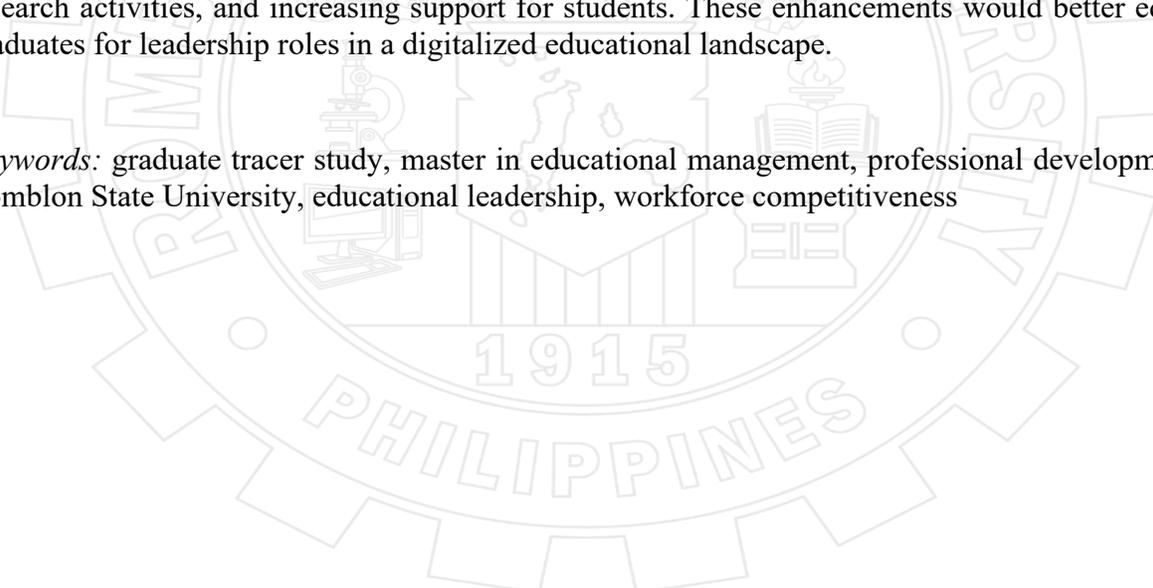


TRACKING THE GRADUATES OF MASTER IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF A UNIVERSITY

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Rombon State University – Graduate Education and Profesional Studies*

This study evaluated the career progression and performance of graduates in Master in Educational Management (MEM) program from 2018 to 2023. Using a graduate tracer methodology, data were gathered through surveys and focus group discussions (FGDs) to assess the program's effectiveness and relevance to workforce demands. The study examined graduates' socio-demographic profiles, employment characteristics, job experiences, and feedback on the curriculum. The findings revealed that most Master in Educational Management (MEM) graduates work in public educational institutions, primarily within the Department of Education, with many advancing to leadership roles. Graduates identified the program's affordability, skilled faculty, and its unique status as the only graduate program in the province as key strengths. However, they also noted several challenges, including limited internet connectivity, inadequate facilities, a shortage of support services, limited research opportunities, and insufficient professional development. The study suggests that while the MEM program effectively prepares graduates for educational leadership, enhancements are necessary to maintain relevance. Recommended improvements include upgrading e-learning infrastructure, expanding professional development, strengthening research activities, and increasing support for students. These enhancements would better equip graduates for leadership roles in a digitalized educational landscape.

Keywords: graduate tracer study, master in educational management, professional development, Rombon State University, educational leadership, workforce competitiveness





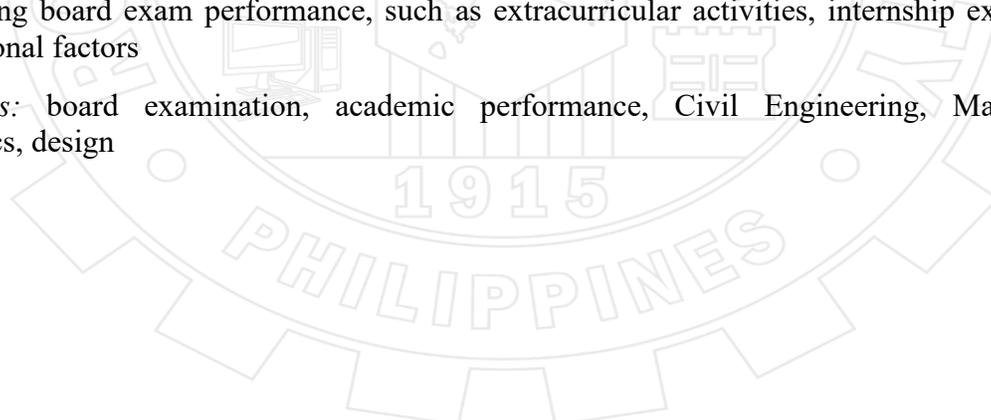
CORRELATION STUDY ON THE BOARD EXAM PERFORMANCE OF BS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATES

Elvira A. Ucol

Nueva Vizcaya State University - Bayombong Campus

This study investigates the relationship between academic performance and board exam results for Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering graduates from Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU) from 2018 to 2022. Quantitative research methods, including t-tests, correlation analysis, and regression analysis, were employed to analyze data collected from the NVSU (Nueva Vizcaya State University) Registrar and the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC). The study aimed to determine the significance of academic performance in predicting board exam success, identify key subjects influencing performance, and create a predictive model. The findings of this research will provide valuable insights into engineering institutions to enhance curriculum design, student support, and overall educational quality. The findings revealed a moderate positive correlation between academic performance in Math, Hydraulics, and Design and overall board exam results. Specifically, strong performance in Hydraulics was significantly associated with higher board exam scores in all subjects. However, the relationship between Math and Design scores and board exam performance was more complex, with some subjects showing negative correlations. The study's regression analysis further indicated that academic performance in Hydraulics was a significant predictor of board exam results, while Math and Design had less significant effects. These findings suggest that strengthening the Hydraulics curriculum and providing targeted support for students struggling in Math and Design could improve board exam outcomes. While this study provides valuable insights, further research is needed to explore additional factors influencing board exam performance, such as extracurricular activities, internship experiences, and personal factors.

Keywords: board examination, academic performance, Civil Engineering, Mathematics, hydraulics, design





COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CNA): BASIS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SELECT COMMUNITIES IN GUBAT, SORSOGON, PHILIPPINES

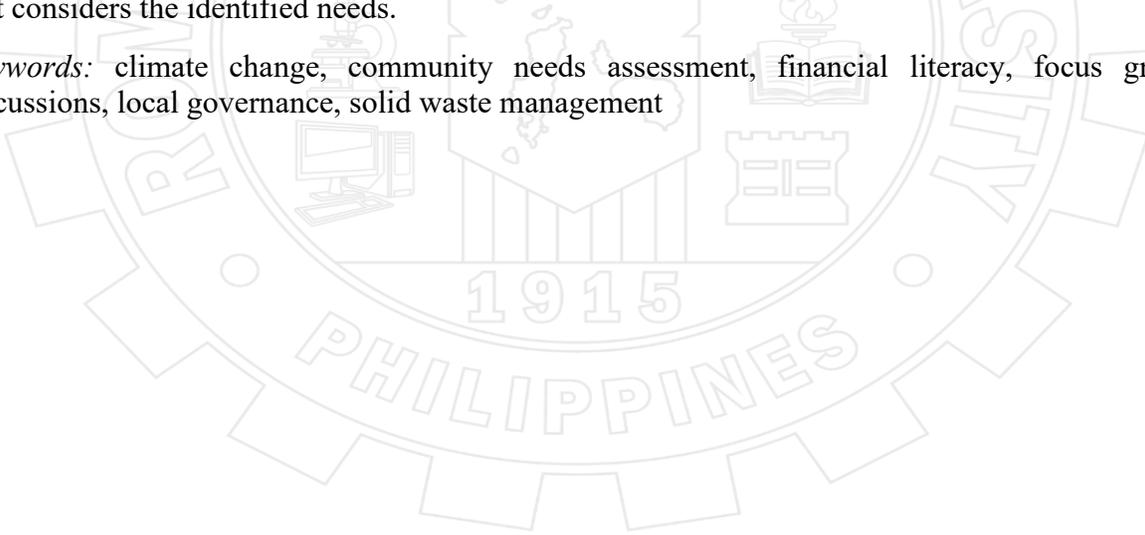
Demetrio E. Castillo^{1}, Gilbert E. Lopez¹, Rosemarie R. Jadie¹, and Rene B. Hermo²*

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Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is an approach to evaluate the community's needs systematically. This study presents the findings of the CNA, which were conducted primarily to assess the community needs as the basis for community development interventions in selected communities in the municipality of Gubat, Sorsogon, Philippines. Key informants consisting of barangay officials and workers were purposively selected for the study. Data collection involved Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) using guide questions, Community Needs Assessments, and Training Needs Assessment tools. A descriptive research method was employed to analyze the data. Results of the study showed that most of the respondents were engaged in farming. Identified challenges include financial literacy, land ownership issues, and waste disposal compliance. Health concerns, reliance on public hospitals, and fears of hazards like typhoons and landslides are prevalent. The training needs assessment highlighted demands for various skills programs such as agricultural production, climate change awareness, disaster preparedness, computer literacy, financial literacy, and leadership training. This study recommends developing a training program that considers the identified needs.

Keywords: climate change, community needs assessment, financial literacy, focus group discussions, local governance, solid waste management





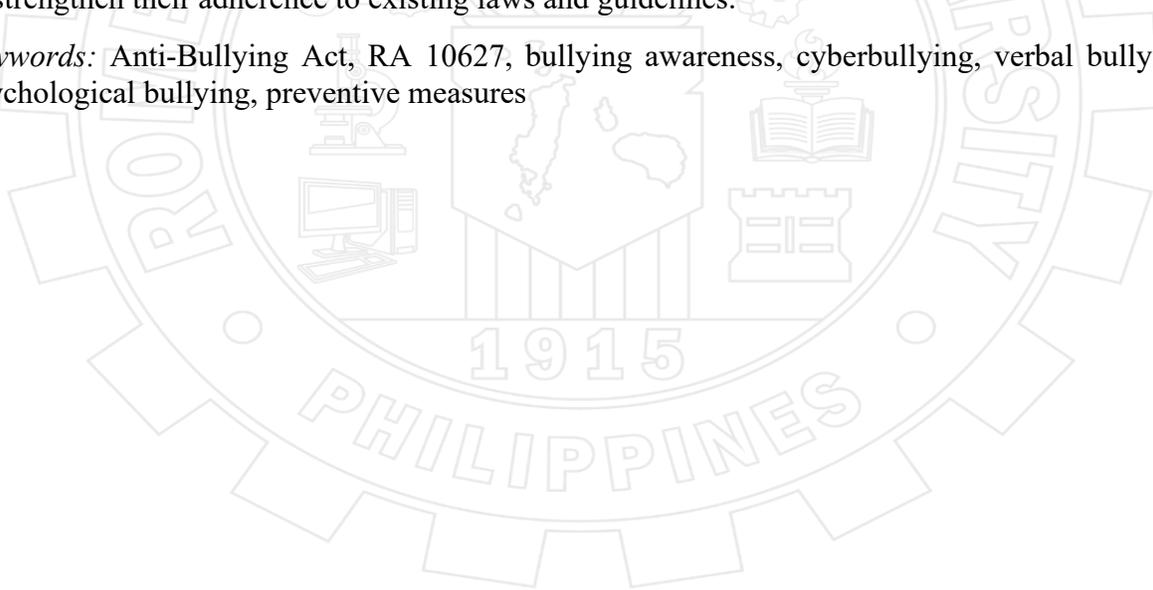
AWARENESS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ON ANTI-BULLYING ACT OF 2013 OTHERWISE KNOW AS RA 10627: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED SCHOOL GUIDELINES AND PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

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This study aimed to assess the awareness of the Anti-Bullying Act (RA 10627) and various forms of bullying physical, verbal, cyber, and psychological among senior high school students and teachers in Odiongan South District, Romblon. Using a descriptive research method, 323 grade 11 and 12 students and 80 teachers participated. Data were analyzed using percentages, correlation, and t-tests with SPSS. Findings revealed that students were slightly aware, while teachers were aware of RA 10627 and bullying types. Gender influenced students' awareness of psychological bullying, while family structure was linked to awareness of RA 10627 and psychological bullying. Teachers' age affected their awareness of cyberbullying, but gender did not significantly impact awareness of RA 10627. Significant differences emerged between students' and teachers' awareness of RA 10627, but not for physical, verbal, and psychological bullying. Policy recommendations include enhancing awareness initiatives for students and encouraging teachers to strengthen their adherence to existing laws and guidelines.

Keywords: Anti-Bullying Act, RA 10627, bullying awareness, cyberbullying, verbal bullying, psychological bullying, preventive measures





LEVEL OF THE SUPPORT SYSTEM OF THE FAMILY MEMBER OF THE PNP PERSONNEL IN RELATION TO THEIR WORK IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ODIONGAN:AN ASSESSMENT

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This study was conducted to determine the level of support system of family members of PNP Personnel. Specifically, it sought to answer to following research questions such as: What is the demographic profile of the family members of the police personnel's in terms of age, sex and civil status? What is the level of support received by the PNP Personnel in Odiongan MPS in terms of emotional support, economic support, spiritual support and moral support when grouped as to age, sex, civil status and rank? Is there significant difference between level of support in above mentioned variables? Is there significant correlation between the profile of the respondents and level of support as a whole in terms of mentioned variables? What are the problems encountered by the family members in extending support system to their family member who is a PNP personnel? The study employed mixed quantitative and qualitative research method. Qualitative method was used utilizing the interview to gather information which answer the research question number 5. On the other hand, researchers used the questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering data to support the analysis in answering 1,2,3 and 4 research questions. It involves 60 respondents from the family members of PNP Personnel of Odiongan MPS. Data gathered were analyzed using frequency/percentage, median, spearman rho test and Kruskal Wallis test. Based from significant findings researchers therefore concluded that out of 60 actual respondents, majority or 55 percent of the respondent were females, most of them or 61.7 percent belonged to the 28 and above age bracket, and 63.3 percent was married. The result revealed that in terms of emotional support was "often" moral support was "often" spiritual support was "often" and financial support was "sometimes". There was a significance difference between sex, civil status and support level which was emotional and moral and there was also significant correlation between demographic profile (age, sex, and civil status) and the support level which was the emotional and moral. Meanwhile rest found no significant difference and correlation. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and accepted respectively. On this view it is highly recommended to strongly stress the facilitation support level of the family member to PNP Personnel under the indicator which they received "often" and "sometimes" understanding descriptions. Since sex and civil status are proven significant to the emotional and moral support that received by PNP personnel, therefore the result can be utilize in order to sustain the other level support. Further study is also recommended to include other demographic profile and support level to further see better results.

Keywords: level, support system, family member, PNP personnel, assessment



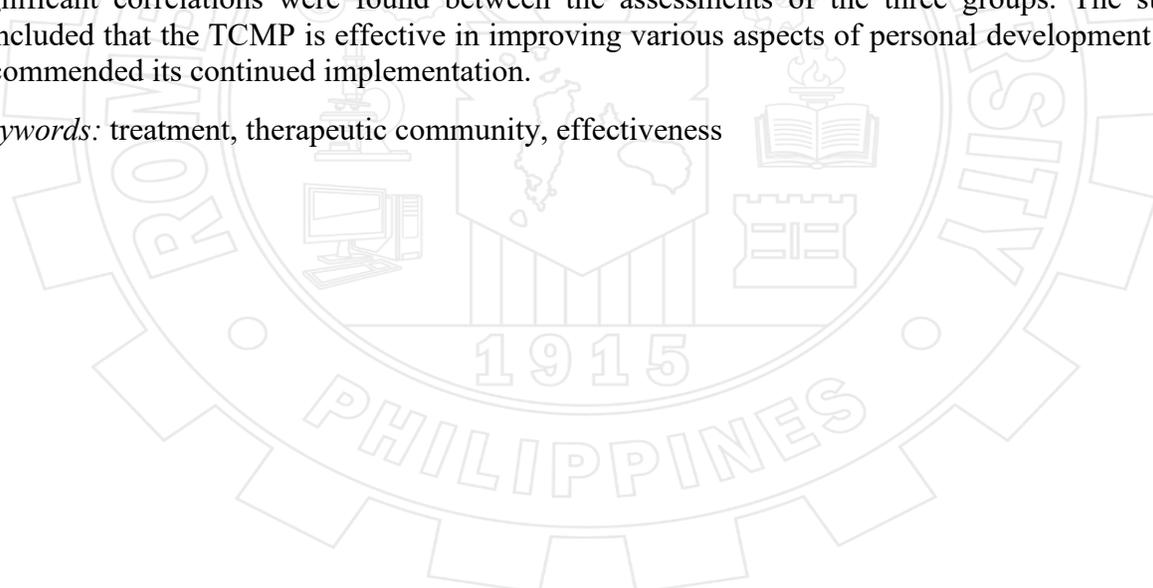


EFFECTIVENESS OF THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY MODALITY PROGRAM OF THE BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY AT ODIONGAN DISTRICT JAIL

Mary Ann M Gallos*, John Stephen B. Fadri, Shakespear John R. Falogme, Maxine Joyce B. Foja, Shena M. Galicha and Zireh Jane T. Gan
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This study assessed the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) at Odiongan District Jail, managed by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. The research aimed to evaluate the program's impact on four aspects: behavioral, intellectual and spiritual, psychological and mental, and survival and vocational. Additionally, the study investigated whether there were significant differences in the program's effectiveness across these aspects and among different groups of respondents, including the Warden, Jail Personnel, and Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). A total of 94 respondents participated, with data collected via a questionnaire. The findings revealed that the TCMP was generally rated as effective in all aspects by all respondent groups. However, significant differences were found in the ratings between the three groups regarding the program's effectiveness in behavioral, intellectual and spiritual, psychological and mental, and survival and vocational areas. Despite these differences, no significant correlations were found between the assessments of the three groups. The study concluded that the TCMP is effective in improving various aspects of personal development and recommended its continued implementation.

Keywords: treatment, therapeutic community, effectiveness



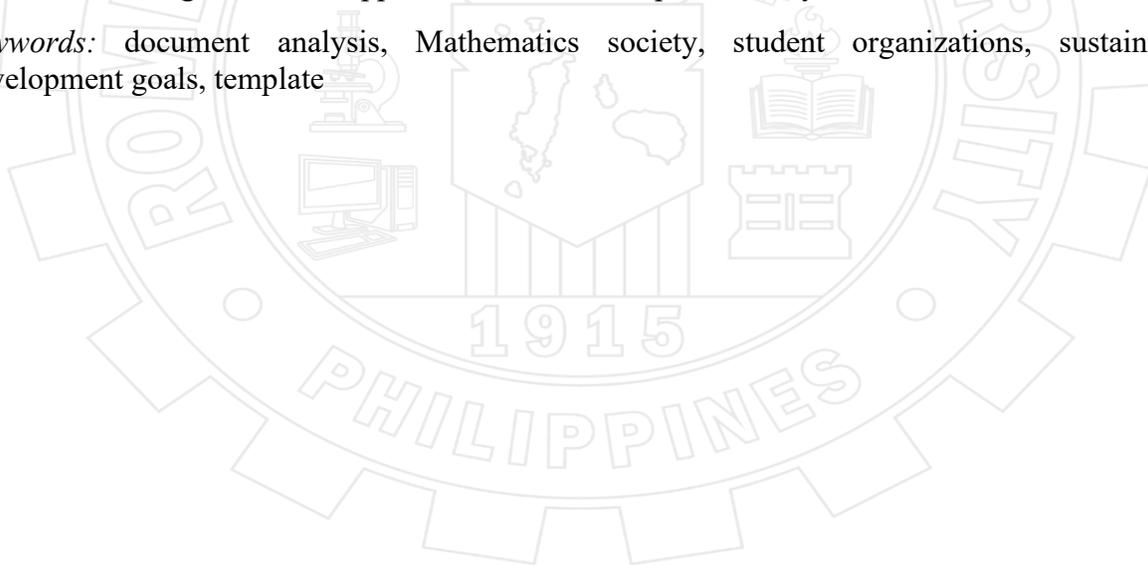


MATHEMATICS SOCIETY ACTIVITIES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS' (UN) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

Somerson C. Kis-Ing
Mountain Province State University

This study aims to assess the services provided by the Mathematics Society (MS) of MPSU, identify its activities aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and develop a template for enhancing quality services in student organizations according to the SDGs. Employing a qualitative case study approach, the research analyzed data from over ten yearly activities conducted by the MS between 2018 and 2024. This analysis highlights the alignment of MS activities with the SDGs over time and maps these activities to specific goals. Findings indicate that the MS serves both its members and the wider community, supporting ten out of seventeen SDGs through various initiatives. Additionally, a crafted Student Activity Template was developed to help student organizations recognize which SDGs they address and those they overlook. This template guides organizations in ensuring they cover two domains for internal activities and two for external ones. To maximize the impact, the Student Organization Office should conduct a seminar and training workshop on utilizing the template, ensuring that all MPSU student organizations support all 17 SDGs comprehensively.

Keywords: document analysis, Mathematics society, student organizations, sustainable development goals, template



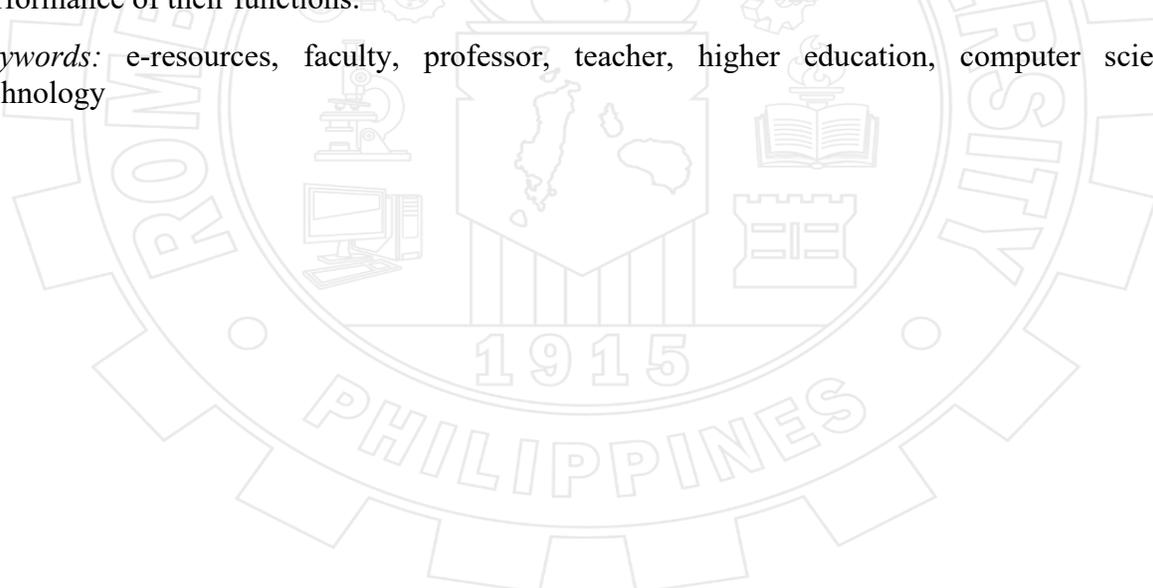


FAMILIARIATY WITH AND USAGE OF E-RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE BICOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

*Geniva M. Nario-Llagas
Bicol University College of Business*

To promote world class education, it is necessary that its faculty be abreast with the technology in electronic resources and integrate them with the delivery of their service to their clientele. The study assessed the familiarity and usage of e-resources of the faculty from College of Medicine (CM) through online survey. The analysis revealed that CM faculty are familiar with contemporary e-resources used in instruction and in their functions, and that thus translates into utilization of the applicable offline and online tools in their work. This enabled primarily by the faculty's willingness to learn the use of such e-resources, and by the existing support by the university. On the other hand, the inadequacy of gadgets, physical discomfort, and power and internet interruptions hinder the faculty from fully utilizing e-resources in their functions. It is recommended that the university continue providing a supportive environment that enhances the self-learning behaviour of the faculty members regarding technology. Adequate facilities, devices, and capacity building trainings should be provided in a timely manner to prepare the faculty in the performance of their functions.

Keywords: e-resources, faculty, professor, teacher, higher education, computer science, technology





CORRELATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND LICENSURE EXAMINATION RESULTS

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Faculty, School of Criminal Justice Education and Liberal Arts

The main thrust of the study is to determine the correlation between academic performance and licensure examination results of the Criminology Graduates of Mountain Province State Polytechnic College. Academic performance reflects the graduate's skill, knowledge, and competence level, while the licensure examination assesses the essential qualifications required in every profession. Examining the correlation between academic performance and licensure examination is necessary to acquire insights or identify gaps for improving Licensure Examination Results; hence, passing the licensure examination in the Philippines serves as an avenue to green pasture. Likely, a correlational study between academic performance and licensure examination results is nonexistent in the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College-criminology department. The data utilized in the study were the scholastic record and Licensure Examination for Criminologists results of 157 Mountain Province State Polytechnic College criminology graduates who took their licensure examination from December 2022 to February 2024. Mean, weighted mean, and Pearson Correlation (r) were used as tools in data computation. Analysis revealed that the level of academic performance of criminology graduates has a mean of 83.46 (interpreted as good), and the Crime Detection and Investigation area has the highest mean at 84.64 (interpreted as good). In contrast, the Correctional Administration area has the lowest mean, 82.68, interpreted as good. The Licensure Examination results' weighted mean among the Criminology graduates is 76.82 (interpreted as passed), with criminology graduates excelling in the Correctional Administration area; however, challenges were encountered in the Forensic Science area, and Criminal Law, Jurisprudence, and Procedure. Meanwhile, the Law Enforcement Administration area has a moderate positive correlation using the Pearson Correlation (r) to determine the correlation between academic performance and licensure examination results. A low positive correlation was found to the five (5) areas of Licensure Examination for Criminologists: Criminal Law, Jurisprudence, and Procedure; Crime Detection and Investigation; Forensic Science; Correctional Administration; and Criminology. Statistically, a correlation exists between academic performance and licensure examination results among Criminology graduates; thus, academic performance can be a determinant factor of success in the Licensure Examination for Criminologists.

Keywords: licensure examination for criminologists, academic performance, correlation, licensure examination results, Pearson Correlation (r)





RECOVERY STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF AN AGRITOURISM ESTABLISHMENT IN MANGATAREM, PANGASINAN

Dannah Valerie J. Dulnuan, Meriam A. Solomon, Rosalie Sheryll T. Rosales, and Roger A. Martinez Jr.

WCC Aeronautical and Technolgical College

The tourism industry experienced one of the biggest hits when the pandemic struck the world. Operations like travel, hospitality, and events were halted and millions were lost. Pangasinan being one of the top destinations in the country was not an exception to that. Agritourism being one of the tourism products that the province has made efforts to promote experienced a drastic change in their operation, and as the situation and the regulations in the country gradually improve, tourism establishments have adjusted their strategies and techniques as well in order to keep up. With this, the researchers conducted this study focused on the recovery status and prospects of an agritourism establishment in Mangatarem, Pangasinan. This study aimed to determine the recovery status and prospects, the challenges encountered, and propose development strategies to improve the agritourism in Mangatarem after the global pandemic. Collaizi's Method of Data Analysis was utilized in this study as this allowed the researchers to interpret qualitative data, identify meaningful information and organize it into themes or categories such as (a) personal, (b) business, and (c) tourism, in which the business aspect covers the management, marketing, financial, and technical category of the agritourism site. Based on the data gathered, for the personal category, the establishment experienced a sense of fulfillment, as they provided employment for some of the locals and were able to meet client expectations by having an adequate availability of supply, making on-time deliveries, and maintaining high quality of food products. For the business category, they gave continuous jobs for their old employees, and were able to increase their profit due to their online shopping platform. Lastly, under the tourism category, the establishment was able to allow more visitors and tourists inside the site. Apart from that, they increased the awareness of people through immersions and by collaborating with guides and schools to have their educational trip conducted in their establishment. However, challenges were encountered, such as expensive freight and delivery cost, cancellation from clients due to different political beliefs, loss of other clients due to closure of business, and the risk brought by the virus. Based on the data gathered and the conclusions drawn, it was recommended that the proposed development strategies be implemented, and the establishment should coordinate with the local government unit for a better formulation of an agritourism plan, which will benefit not only the participant but also other agritourism establishments.

Keywords: agritourism, sustainability, tourism





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SOCIAL SCIENCE, HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION



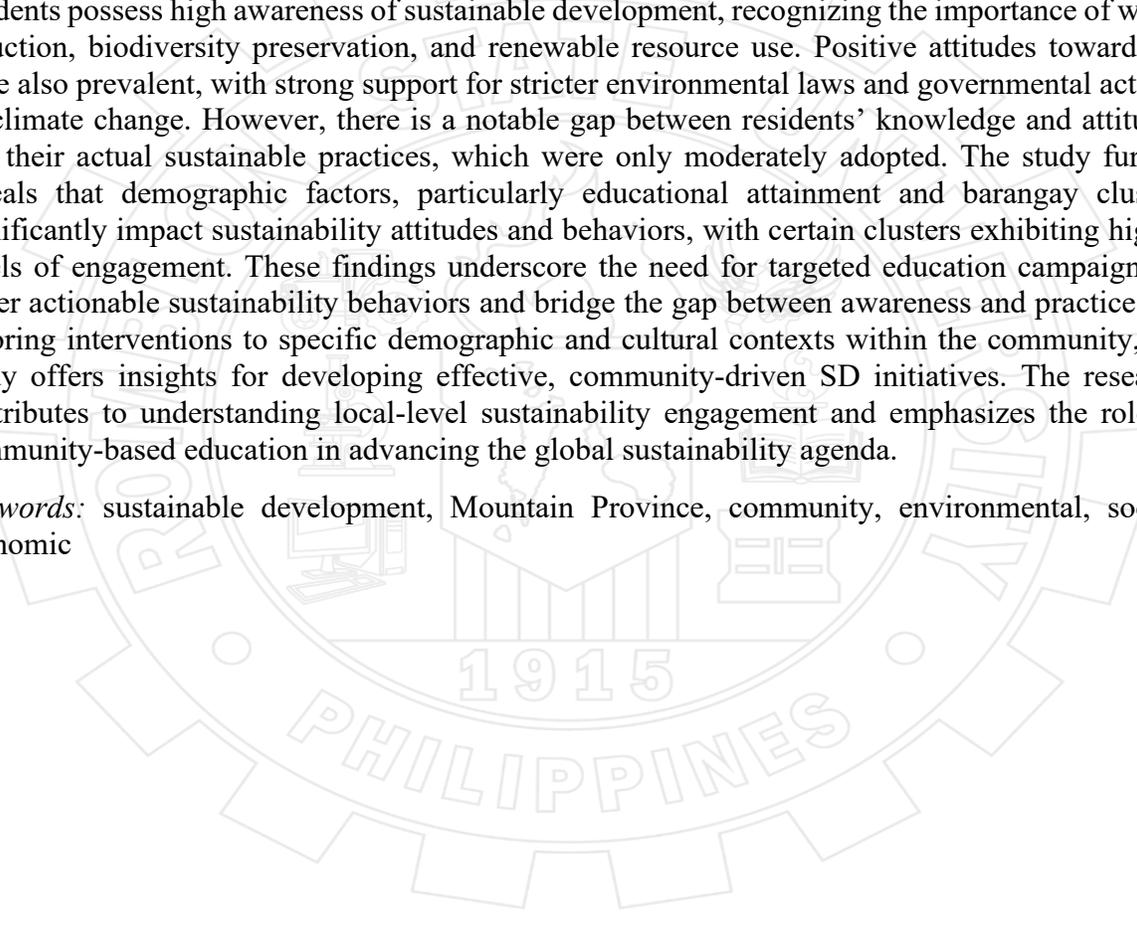


SUSTAINABILITY CONSCIOUSNESS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINE HIGHLANDS.

Luzlyn M. Agwilang
Mountain Province State University

This study examines the sustainability consciousness of residents in Bontoc, a community in the Philippine Highlands, by assessing their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to sustainable development (SD). Using a quantitative approach, the research surveyed 400 residents, focusing on three primary SD domains: environmental, social, and economic. Findings indicate that Bontoc residents possess high awareness of sustainable development, recognizing the importance of waste reduction, biodiversity preservation, and renewable resource use. Positive attitudes toward SD were also prevalent, with strong support for stricter environmental laws and governmental actions on climate change. However, there is a notable gap between residents' knowledge and attitudes and their actual sustainable practices, which were only moderately adopted. The study further reveals that demographic factors, particularly educational attainment and barangay cluster, significantly impact sustainability attitudes and behaviors, with certain clusters exhibiting higher levels of engagement. These findings underscore the need for targeted education campaigns to foster actionable sustainability behaviors and bridge the gap between awareness and practice. By tailoring interventions to specific demographic and cultural contexts within the community, the study offers insights for developing effective, community-driven SD initiatives. The research contributes to understanding local-level sustainability engagement and emphasizes the role of community-based education in advancing the global sustainability agenda.

Keywords: sustainable development, Mountain Province, community, environmental, social, economic



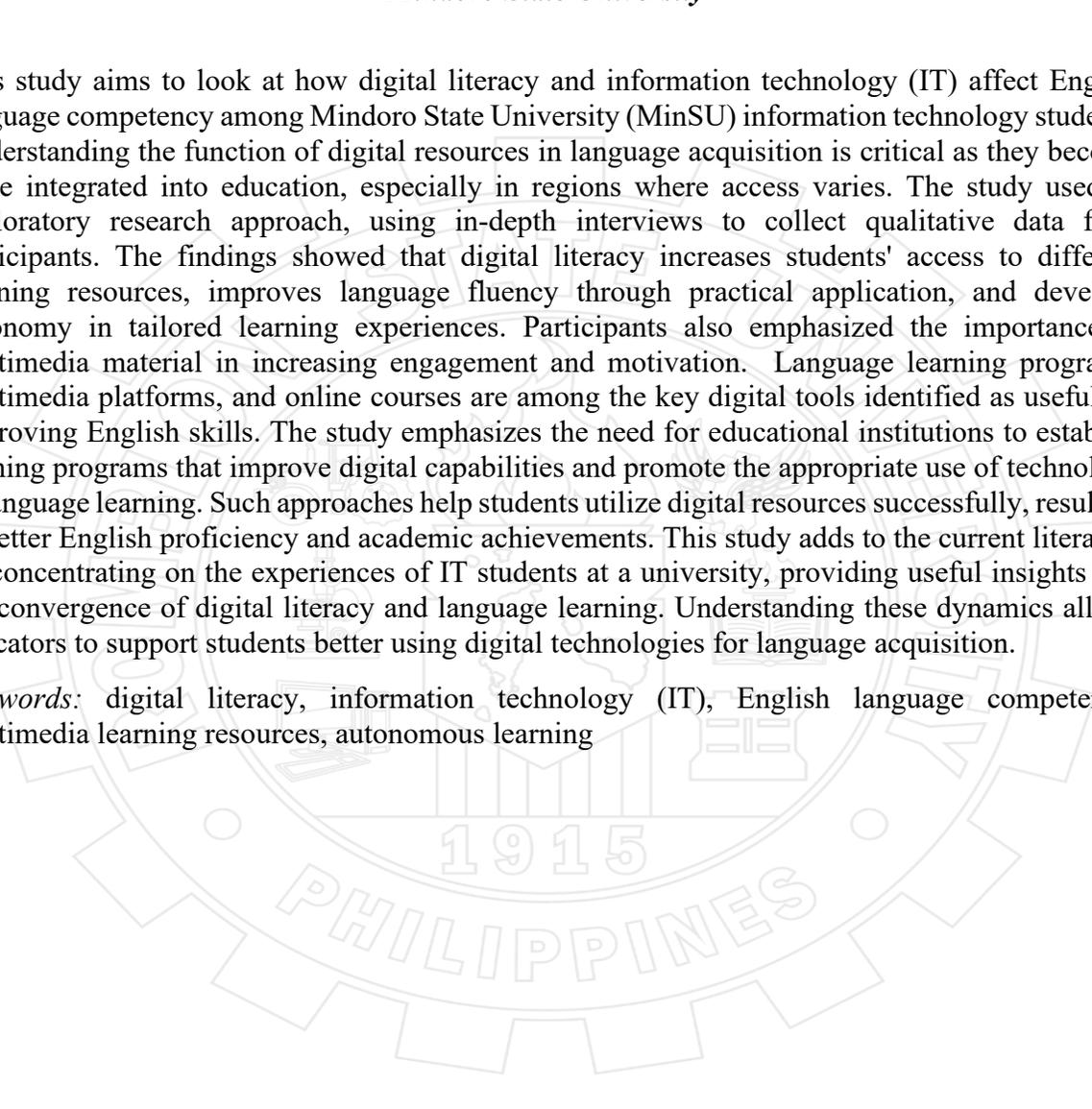


DIGITAL LITERACY AND LANGUAGE LEARNING: THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

*Marinel Vergara-Burgos & John Edgar S. Anthony**
Mindoro State University

This study aims to look at how digital literacy and information technology (IT) affect English language competency among Mindoro State University (MinSU) information technology students. Understanding the function of digital resources in language acquisition is critical as they become more integrated into education, especially in regions where access varies. The study used an exploratory research approach, using in-depth interviews to collect qualitative data from participants. The findings showed that digital literacy increases students' access to different learning resources, improves language fluency through practical application, and develops autonomy in tailored learning experiences. Participants also emphasized the importance of multimedia material in increasing engagement and motivation. Language learning programs, multimedia platforms, and online courses are among the key digital tools identified as useful for improving English skills. The study emphasizes the need for educational institutions to establish training programs that improve digital capabilities and promote the appropriate use of technology in language learning. Such approaches help students utilize digital resources successfully, resulting in better English proficiency and academic achievements. This study adds to the current literature by concentrating on the experiences of IT students at a university, providing useful insights into the convergence of digital literacy and language learning. Understanding these dynamics allows educators to support students better using digital technologies for language acquisition.

Keywords: digital literacy, information technology (IT), English language competency, multimedia learning resources, autonomous learning





PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF DISTANCE PARENTING OF OFWs TO THEIR CHILDREN

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The child has physical and emotional needs that the parents are responsible for meeting. Both are obviously of vital importance. Often, however, a child may be well provided for in a material sense but utterly deprived of emotional nurturance; this can be regarded as a form of child abuse. This places the child in a state of psychological conflict, even turmoil. He may be grateful on the one hand (for having his material needs met) but angry and hurt on the other (due to emotional deprivation). So what are the effects on the child that result from him not having his emotional needs met, or, as occurred in his own particular case, not having one's emotional needs met and being expected to meet the emotional needs of the parent (ie, the child is compelled to act as his parent's parent). This paved the way for the researchers to conduct this study. The researchers used the descriptive method of research since it involves collecting data from the respondents to answer the questions concerning the study. The study's respondents are the close relatives of the OFW who look after the child left by the OFW parent. Self -Self-made questionnaires, which have been validated, are the main tools in gathering data. All data gathered by the researchers is treated statistically with the use of frequency count and percentage, weighted mean. As to the profile of OFW parents and their relationship to the child, the results showed that there are more OFW mothers than fathers, with 85 respondents (61.15%) and 54 fathers (38.84%). This means that there are more women OFWs than men. As to the guardian's relationship with the child, Father got the highest number of respondents with 43 or 31%; next is the grandmother, who got 34 or 25%, and the lowest is the grandfather, who got 1 or 1%. This shows that Father usually takes care of the child at home. Meanwhile, the grandfather rarely looks after the child of the OFW parent. As to the psychological behavior of OFW children, when both parents are away or not home well, behaved got the highest with 79 or 56.8%; next highest is sometimes behaved, which got 34 or 24.5%, and the lowest was not behaved, which got 4 or 5 .9%. This only means that children of OFW parents behave well when their parent is away or not at home. Since many mothers are working abroad, the government must give job opportunities and competitive salaries to Filipino workers so that the family will always be reunited. OFW parents must communicate and return to the Philippines so their children will feel their love and care.

Keywords: emotional deprivation, parental responsibility, OFW families, child psychology, behavioral impact.



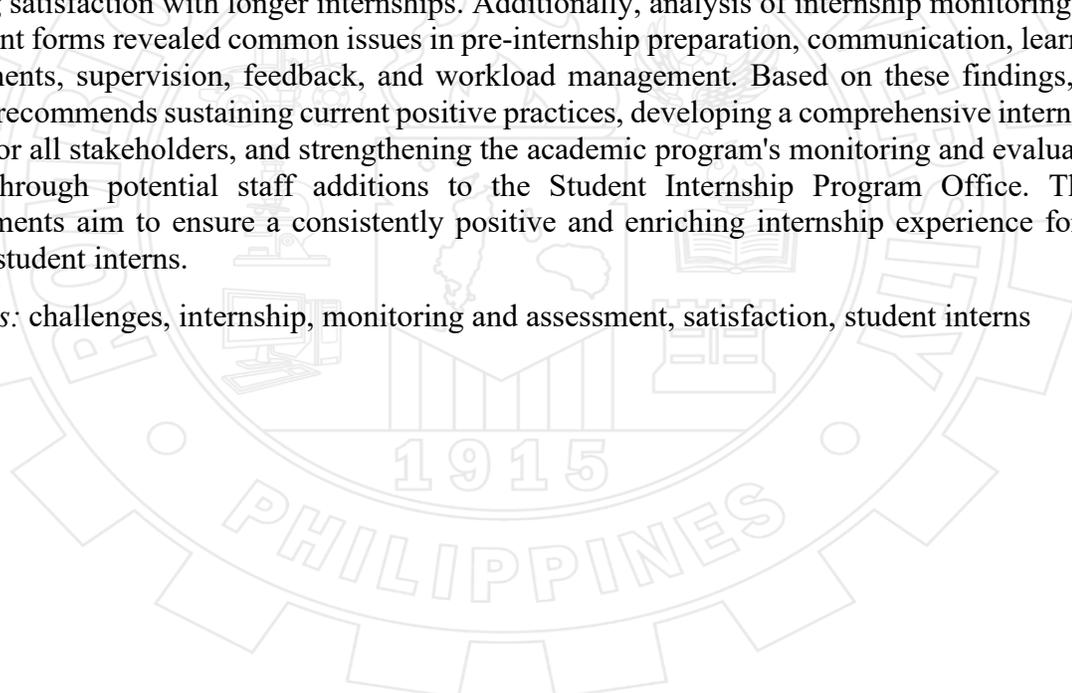


LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF STUDENT INTERNS WITH THE MPSPC INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Jiselle Q. Bayangdan, Jevera Cawilan Domogen , and Janisse G. Gas-ib
Mountain Province State University*

Student internship programs offer valuable practical learning experiences that complement theoretical knowledge gained in the classroom. This study evaluated the quality of the Mountain Province State Polytechnic College (MPSPC) student internship program using a mixed-method approach incorporating descriptive research techniques and document analysis of MPSPC's internship program documents. Data were gathered from 512 student interns enrolled in internship courses during the academic years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024. A researcher-made survey questionnaire and document analysis of the Monitoring and Assessment Form 1 were used as instruments. The research explored the profile of student interns (gender, academic program, internship duration) and their satisfaction with internship services provided by various program stakeholders. While overall satisfaction was high, with all service providers receiving "Very Satisfied" ratings, the study identified challenges in departmental support for certain programs and declining satisfaction with longer internships. Additionally, analysis of internship monitoring and assessment forms revealed common issues in pre-internship preparation, communication, learning environments, supervision, feedback, and workload management. Based on these findings, the research recommends sustaining current positive practices, developing a comprehensive internship manual for all stakeholders, and strengthening the academic program's monitoring and evaluation system through potential staff additions to the Student Internship Program Office. These improvements aim to ensure a consistently positive and enriching internship experience for all MPSPC student interns.

Keywords: challenges, internship, monitoring and assessment, satisfaction, student interns





DECIPHERING PRAGMATICS ACUMEN, GENDER BIAS, LINGUISTIC PROFICIENCY, AND NON-LITERAL LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION: BASIS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Filamer Christian University- Roxas City

This mixed-method study aimed to determine the levels of pragmatics acumen, gender bias, linguistic proficiency, and non-literal comprehension as a basis for developing instructional materials. The participants included 385 senior high school students, specifically 182 Grade 11 and 203 Grade 12 students from across the province of Romblon. The instruments used in this study were the researcher-made tests: pragmatics acumen test, gender bias checklist, linguistic proficiency test, and non-literal language comprehension test. A separate questionnaire served as a focus group discussion (FGD) guide for faculty. Descriptive statistics, including mean, frequency, percentage, and standard deviation, were employed. Inferential analyses included ANOVA to test for significant differences and Pearson's r to examine significant relationships, with the alpha level set at 0.05. Major findings of the study revealed that students have high level for both understanding contexts and intention and conversational skills, a moderate level for both politeness strategies and formality and giving and receiving feedback, and a very high level was found on using language appropriately. They exhibited a moderate level of proficiency in politeness strategies, formality, and feedback exchanges, while a very high level was observed in the appropriate use of language. The level of gender bias among senior high school students was classified as feminine. In contrast, students' linguistic proficiency was rated as "high," particularly in phonology, semantics, and syntax. Their level of non-literal language comprehension was also "high," especially in understanding idioms, but very low in recognizing figures of speech. Significant differences in non-literal language comprehension were noted based on students' levels of pragmatics acumen, gender bias, and linguistic proficiency. Additionally, significant relationships were found among pragmatics acumen, gender bias, linguistic proficiency, and non-literal comprehension. A "very strong positive correlation" existed between linguistic proficiency and non-literal comprehension, while a "strong positive correlation" was found between pragmatics acumen and both linguistic proficiency and non-literal comprehension.

Keywords: pragmatics acumen, gender bias, linguistic proficiency, Non-literal Language Comprehension





THE EDUCATION CAMPAIGN: EMPOWERING PUBLIC DUTY BEARERS ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH - THE CASE IN ORIENTAL MINDORO

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Mindoro State University*

In Oriental Mindoro, a province in the Philippines, efforts have been made to educate public duty bearers on climate resilience and green growth. The Mindoro State University, in collaboration with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), has undertaken an awareness project to educate individuals, who play a key role in decision-making processes at the local government units. A total of 265 policy makers, comprising 43% female and 57% male participants were educated. The implementation followed a step-by-step process, beginning with the social preparatory activities to implementation. To evaluate the effectiveness of the training, evaluation forms were provided to participants before and after the training sessions. The results of the evaluation were analyzed using simple statistical analysis techniques, utilizing Microsoft Excel. The pre-training results showed that the participants' prior awareness and understanding of the topics were mostly at a moderate level. Fortunately, the post-training results revealed a higher level of understanding, with participants demonstrating a high level of awareness. This demonstrates the positive impact of the training in increasing participants' understanding of climate change and related matters. To measure the development of learning, pre-tests and post-tests were administered, consisting of a 12-item multiple-choice test covering key topics and terms discussed during the lectures. The computed average difference between mean scores per municipality indicated a 2-point improvement between the pre-test and post-test results. Additionally, some participants achieved perfect scores, showcasing the effectiveness of the training in enhancing their knowledge. The subject matter experts received an "Excellent" rating. This positive rating suggests that the facilitators successfully met the learning needs of the participants and delivered the training objectives in a manner that was well-received. In conclusion, the education and training provided have successfully raised awareness and enhanced the knowledge and understanding of the policy makers on climate resilience and green growth. As they continue to engage in decision-making processes, the policy makers have the potential to drive positive change and foster a more resilient and sustainable future for Oriental Mindoro.

Keywords: climate resilience, green growth, education campaign, public duty bearers





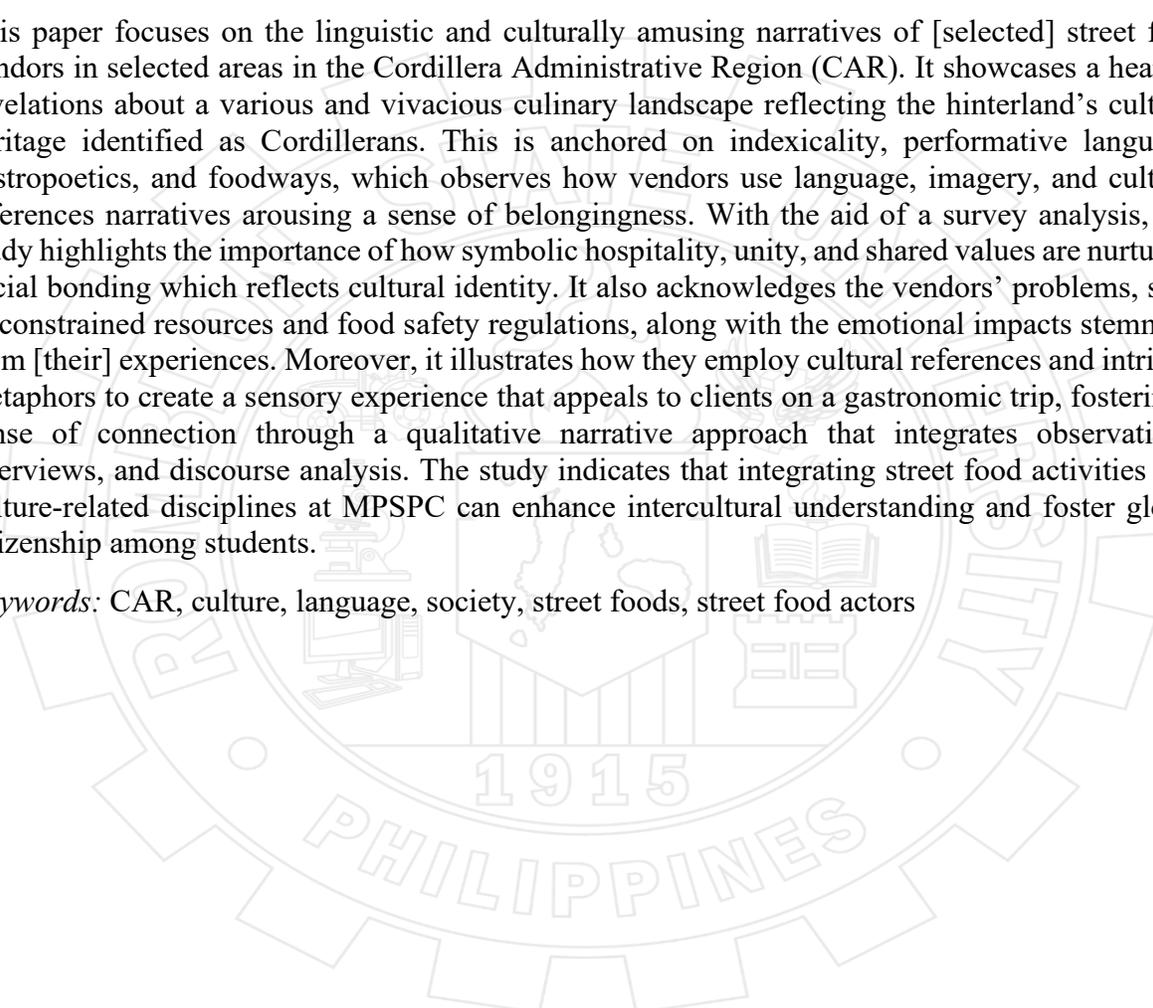
TELLING TALES OF TASTE: A STUDY ON THE LANGUAGE, IMAGERY, AND CULTURAL REFERENCES USED BY STREET FOOD VENDORS AROUND THE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

*Jonnelle D. Fagsao, Ed.D., Edgar G. Cue, Ph.D., *Julie Grace M. Docallas, Ed.D. and Alvin L. Katano*

Mountain Province State Polytechnic College

This paper focuses on the linguistic and culturally amusing narratives of [selected] street food vendors in selected areas in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). It showcases a heartily revelations about a various and vivacious culinary landscape reflecting the hinterland’s cultural heritage identified as Cordillerans. This is anchored on indexicality, performative language, gastropoetics, and foodways, which observes how vendors use language, imagery, and cultural references narratives arousing a sense of belongingness. With the aid of a survey analysis, this study highlights the importance of how symbolic hospitality, unity, and shared values are nurturing social bonding which reflects cultural identity. It also acknowledges the vendors’ problems, such as constrained resources and food safety regulations, along with the emotional impacts stemming from [their] experiences. Moreover, it illustrates how they employ cultural references and intricate metaphors to create a sensory experience that appeals to clients on a gastronomic trip, fostering a sense of connection through a qualitative narrative approach that integrates observations, interviews, and discourse analysis. The study indicates that integrating street food activities into culture-related disciplines at MPSPC can enhance intercultural understanding and foster global citizenship among students.

Keywords: CAR, culture, language, society, street foods, street food actors



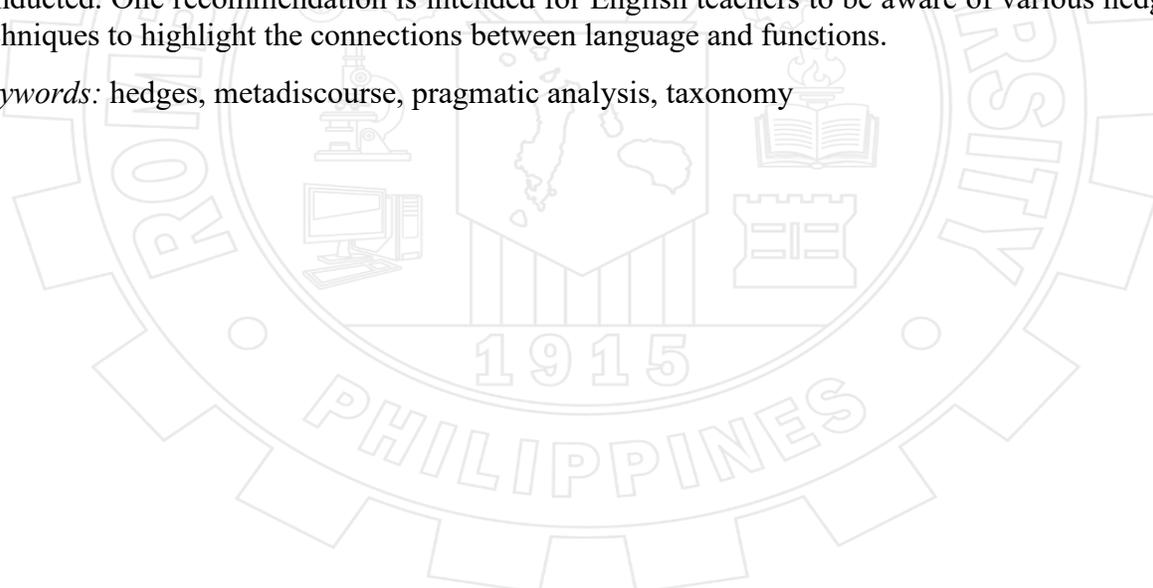


NAVIGATING THE FOG: ANALYZING HEDGING TECHNIQUES IN PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS JR.'S PERSUASIVE POLITICAL RHETORIC

Jonnelle D. Fagsao, and Julie Grace M. Docallas
Mountain Province State Polytechnic College*

This study is inspired by Hyland's (1998) framework of metadiscourse, and Salager-Meyer's (1994) taxonomy on hedges. It examines the distribution of hedges as metadiscourse markers and their pragmatic functions in the political speeches of President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. This helps MPSPC-BSED English students create comprehensive speeches and provide an opportunity to improve their writing through metadiscourse markers discourse and their pragmatic functions. The pragmatic analysis of the hedges in President Marcos' political speeches can expose students to discourse analysis, promote research engagement, and help them craft thorough speeches that focus on discourse community. This qualitative study used selected concepts, theories, research findings, and insights to increase understanding of pragmatic analysis and to develop methodological and analytical framework. The study shows that the second language does not have an effect on the hedging devices usage or the functions they perform. The devices used by PBBM are similar to the major subcategories of hedging devices found in previous studies conducted. One recommendation is intended for English teachers to be aware of various hedging techniques to highlight the connections between language and functions.

Keywords: hedges, metadiscourse, pragmatic analysis, taxonomy





AI-ENHANCED INSIGHTS INTO ECO-LINGUISTIC GENDERED LANGUAGE IN 'MAGBANGAL': ANALYZING BUKIDNON'S CULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL NARRATIVES

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This study investigates the eco-linguistic gendered language features present in the Bukidnon literary text "Magbangal," analyzing their implications for gender roles within the cultural context of the Bukidnon people. Utilizing a framework that categorizes linguistic elements into Gendered Pronouns, Gendered Stereotype Language, and Gendered Roles, the research reveals that Gendered Pronouns are the most prevalent, comprising 62% of the identified features. This predominance underscores the significant role of pronouns in shaping character identities and reinforcing traditional gender norms. Gendered Roles account for 23%, depicting the societal expectations placed on men and women, with men primarily seen as providers and women confined to domestic responsibilities. Gendered Stereotype Language, though less frequent at 15%, perpetuates the association of strength and nurturing with male and female identities, respectively. The findings reflect a clear gender dichotomy, illustrating how language mirrors and influences cultural narratives surrounding masculinity and femininity in Bukidnon society. By employing Moser's Triple Roles framework, this study further elucidates these dynamics, highlighting the underrepresentation of community labor and its implications for understanding gender roles. Furthermore, the research aligns with UNESCO's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to gender equality and quality education, by contributing insights into how language shapes cultural narratives and societal expectations. Ultimately, this AI-enhanced eco-linguistic analysis of "Magbangal" reveals the intricate relationship between language, culture, and gender identity in the Bukidnon community, offering a deeper comprehension of how eco-linguistic features reinforce traditional gender roles while advancing critical discourse on cultural and ecological narratives.

Keywords: eco-linguistics, gendered language, Bukidnon, gender roles, Moser's triple roles





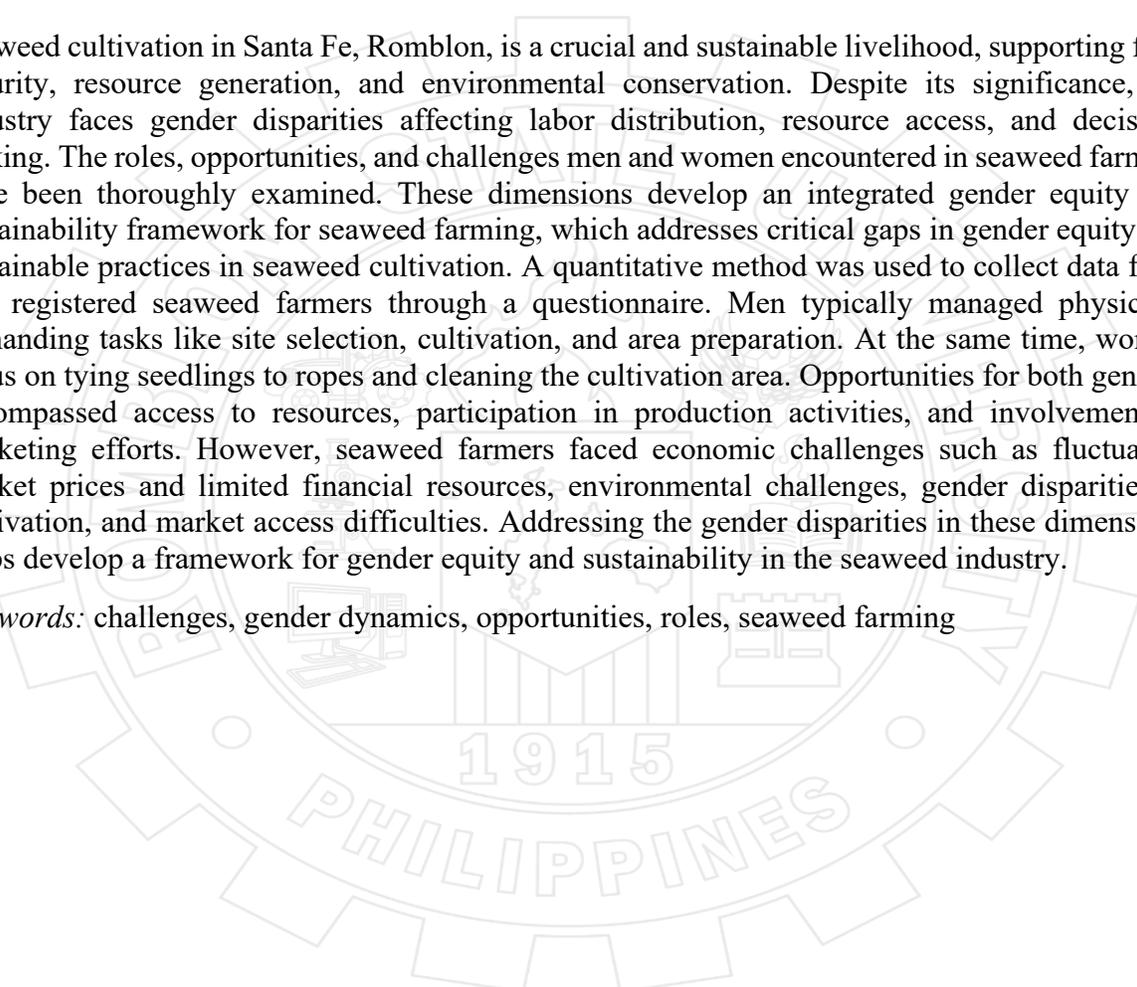
GENDER DYNAMIC IN SEAWEED FARMING: A QUANTITATIVE EXPLORATION OF ROLES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES OF SEAWEED FARMERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF STA. FE, ROMBLON

Marife M. Garcia*, Wilma R. Brigido, Stephanie L. Capispisan, Gelmar T. Cereneo, Reyalen F. Escarilla, Eaza Jane F. Fregon, NorelieJoy Loquinto, Danica F. Moaje, Lieana June and Dominique Sombilon

Romblon State University – College of Business and Accountancy

Seaweed cultivation in Santa Fe, Romblon, is a crucial and sustainable livelihood, supporting food security, resource generation, and environmental conservation. Despite its significance, the industry faces gender disparities affecting labor distribution, resource access, and decision-making. The roles, opportunities, and challenges men and women encountered in seaweed farming have been thoroughly examined. These dimensions develop an integrated gender equity and sustainability framework for seaweed farming, which addresses critical gaps in gender equity and sustainable practices in seaweed cultivation. A quantitative method was used to collect data from 104 registered seaweed farmers through a questionnaire. Men typically managed physically demanding tasks like site selection, cultivation, and area preparation. At the same time, women focus on tying seedlings to ropes and cleaning the cultivation area. Opportunities for both genders encompassed access to resources, participation in production activities, and involvement in marketing efforts. However, seaweed farmers faced economic challenges such as fluctuating market prices and limited financial resources, environmental challenges, gender disparities in cultivation, and market access difficulties. Addressing the gender disparities in these dimensions helps develop a framework for gender equity and sustainability in the seaweed industry.

Keywords: challenges, gender dynamics, opportunities, roles, seaweed farming



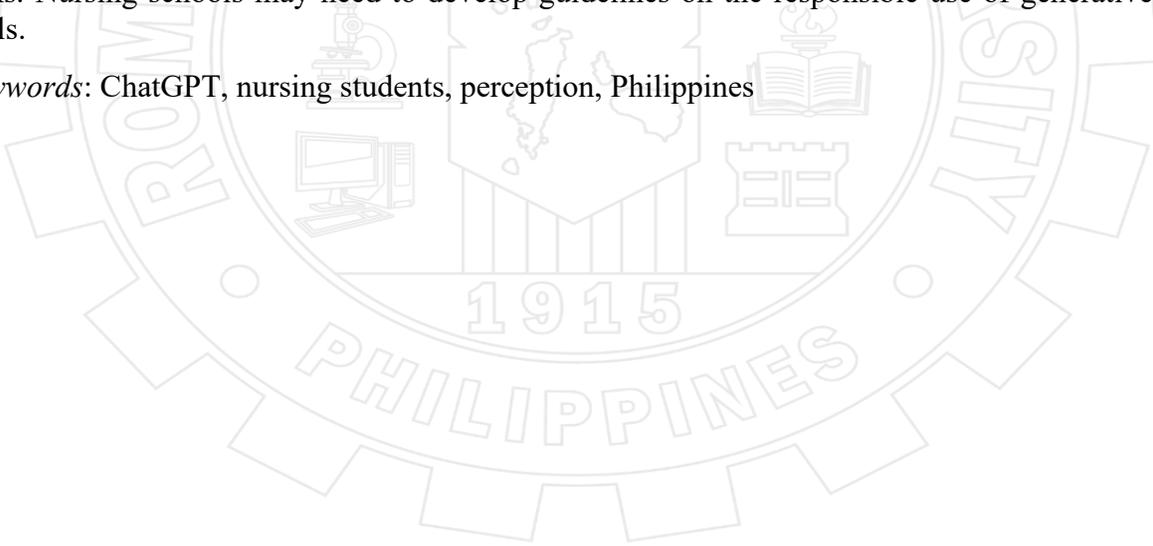


FACTORS AFFECTING USAGE OF CHATGPT AMONG FILIPINO NURSING STUDENTS

Gayle B. Gumbao, Denzel Deous V. Gutierrez, Maxine Kate F. Hallares, Beverly Shane C. Hugos, and Ryan Michael F. Oducado
West Visayas State University*

The use of ChatGPT in the academe opened a controversial discourse about its benefits and drawbacks. Since then, global studies have emerged offering varied findings on the perception and usage of the AI tool. However, limited research has surfaced from the Philippines, especially among nursing students. This study examined the factors affecting ChatGPT's academic usage among Filipino nursing students. A three-section questionnaire was distributed among nursing students in a public university in Iloilo, Philippines, with 340 students responding to the online survey. Multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS was used for data analysis. Findings revealed that the majority of students perceived ChatGPT to have high usefulness and ease of use while also recognizing high levels of risks with its usage, displaying ambivalent attitudes towards its utilization. Students had high self-efficacy and were moderately influenced by others to use ChatGPT. The most common use of ChatGPT is summarizing. Attitude, perceived usefulness, and sex were significant predictors of ChatGPT usage. Generative AI tools like ChatGPT may serve as a valuable support tool in academic work, but students should remain mindful of its potential risks. Nursing schools may need to develop guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI tools.

Keywords: ChatGPT, nursing students, perception, Philippines





ASPIRATION OF FISHERFOLKS ON THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSPIRATIONAL FRAMEWORK

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Parent's aspirations for their children is to achieve higher and quality education which considered as element of rewarding jobs for better income turning into a more contented way of living (Chen & Hesketh, 2021). In the native setting, fisherfolks have established personal aspirations for their kids and desire a college education for safe and sheltered profession, and not wanting their children to continue fishing as their main source of living, because of potential risks and hardships (Belardo & Candelaria, 2023). This study explored the aspiration of fisherfolks on their children's education in terms of: Tertiary Education; Profession; and Job Opportunities, in the selected communities in the Municipality of San Agustin, Romblon, Philippines. There were Forty-Three (43) from Mahabang Bayabay, Eleven (11) from Cabolutan, and Ten (10) from Buli, with a total of Sixty-Four (64) fisherfolk-respondents. Mixed-method design was used in this study. It examines both quantitative and qualitative data to answer the research inquiries (Holloway & Wheeler, 2010). Findings revealed that, there is no significant relationship between demographic profile of the respondents and the level of aspirations of the fisherfolk-communities on their children's education. Finally, the inspirational framework was purposefully formulated and the themes were identified: a) dreamer, b) visionary, c) risk taker, d) resilient, e) determined, and f) selfless.

Keywords: Fisherfolks, aspiration, tertiary education, and inspirational framework





THE EXISTENCE OF PANSIT-INULAS IN THE GASTRONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF CAMARINES SUR, PHILIPPINES

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Ateneo de Naga University Graduate School

Both pancit and dinuguan are common merienda choices in the Philippines which are typically served separately and distinguished from each other. In Camarines Sur, these two dishes are combined into one, known as pancit-inulas or pancit-dinuguan. Understanding the origin and significance of pancit-inulas not only preserves heritage but also celebrates ingenuity of Bicolanos throughout history. The cultural mapping form for intangible cultural heritage under the domain of social practice, rituals, and festive events was used to systematically gather data on its cultural significance and the acceptable price range was determined using Van Westendorp Price Sensitivity Meter. Based on the results, pancit-inulas are found in the different municipalities and are patronized of all ages. Because of its growing popularity, entrepreneurs have the chance to capitalize on the demand for pancit-inulas. It is recommended to establish small-scale businesses centered around pancit-inulas production and distribution, such as karinderyas and local restaurants. Making the recipe easily accessible in local markets is crucial for reaching a broader audience and gaining popularity. These ventures not only serve to enhance the promotion of food heritage but also play a crucial role in its transmission and preservation. Additionally, integrating arts education into the curriculum can further promote cultural heritage to allow students to explore and appreciate traditional culinary practices while contributing to their preservation.

Keywords: culinary, dinuguan, food heritage, Pancit



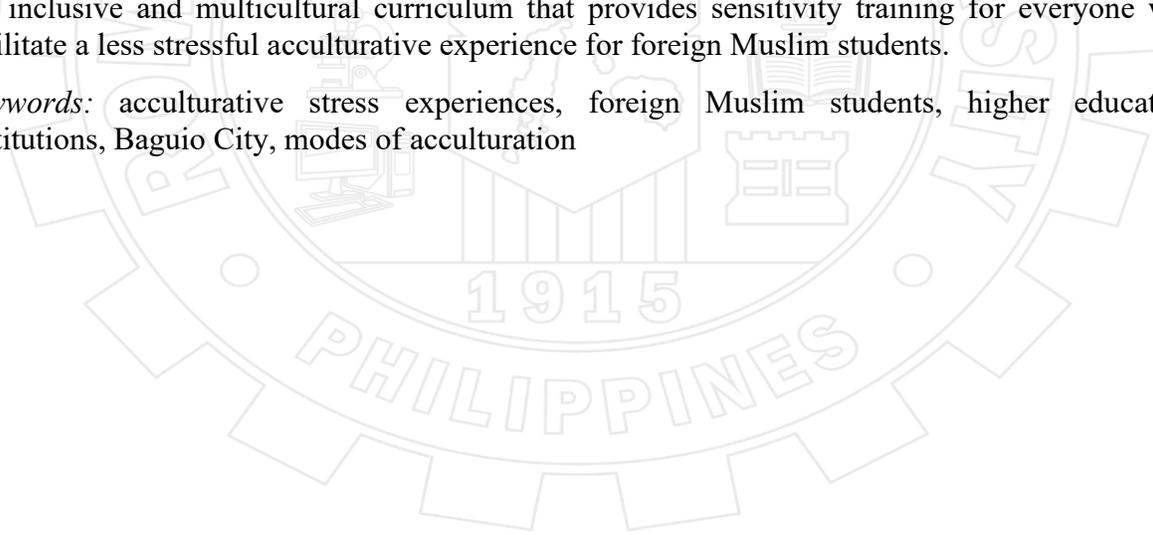


EXPLORING THE ACCULTURATIVE STRESS EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN MUSLIM STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN BAGUIO CITY

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¹Mountain Province State University; ²University of Baguio

Foreign Muslim students in overseas higher education institutions encounter a plethora of stressful experiences in their academic, social, and cultural life. Using a qualitative approach, this study describes the acculturative stress experiences and modes of acculturation of foreign Muslim students. Data was drawn from seventeen (17) foreign Muslim students through survey questionnaires and interview. The academic, social, and cultural stresses, and their modes of acculturation were predetermined. Indicators were formulated for each of these variables, and frequency count was used to identify their stress experiences and modes of acculturation which were substantiated by statements from the interview. Their experiences with their teachers and group activities were the main causes of their academic stress. People associate them with terrorists which affect their relationship with them. Their experiences with food and language differences prevented them from totally immersing themselves in the culture of the place they stayed. Despite these stressful experiences, they were able to successfully integrate the culture of their new environment. Their attempts to assimilate the culture of the people did not succeed thus, they were able to retain their identity while appreciating and practicing some aspects of the people's culture. An inclusive and multicultural curriculum that provides sensitivity training for everyone will facilitate a less stressful acculturative experience for foreign Muslim students.

Keywords: acculturative stress experiences, foreign Muslim students, higher education institutions, Baguio City, modes of acculturation



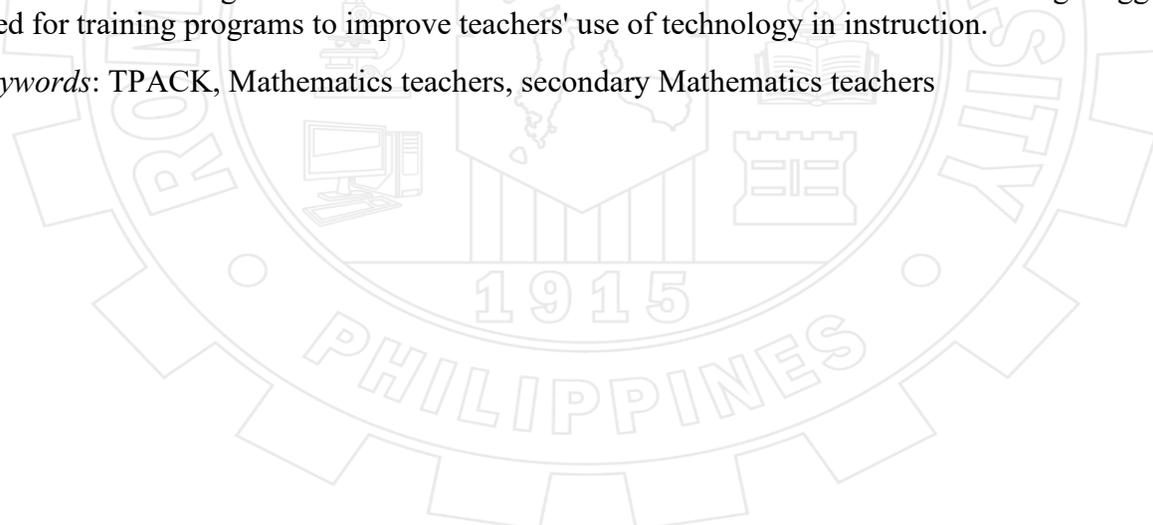


TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) OF SECONDARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS OF ROMBLON PROVINCE

Jospeh M. Manliguez
Romblon State University – San Agustin Campus

This study examined the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) of secondary Mathematics teachers in Tablas Island, Romblon. Specifically, it aimed to determine the teachers' level of Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK), Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK), Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), and overall TPACK, and how these differ based on factors like gender, age, teaching experience, technology usage, professional certification, and school location. Additionally, the study explored teachers' perceptions of school-related factors and proposed training programs to enhance their TPACK. The descriptive method was used, employing a questionnaire administered to 115 teachers, with 97 responses retrieved. Results showed that most teachers were young females, early in their careers, and used technology minimally. TPK was rated moderately high, particularly for using technology to support research, cyber safety, and assessment. PCK had the highest scores, particularly in classroom management. TCK scores were moderate, with Microsoft Office tools being most commonly used. TPACK was rated as moderate, with teachers agreeing that technology supports effective teaching. Significant differences in TPK were found based on gender, while age and teaching experience mainly affected TCK. No significant differences were found based on school location. Findings suggest a need for training programs to improve teachers' use of technology in instruction.

Keywords: TPACK, Mathematics teachers, secondary Mathematics teachers



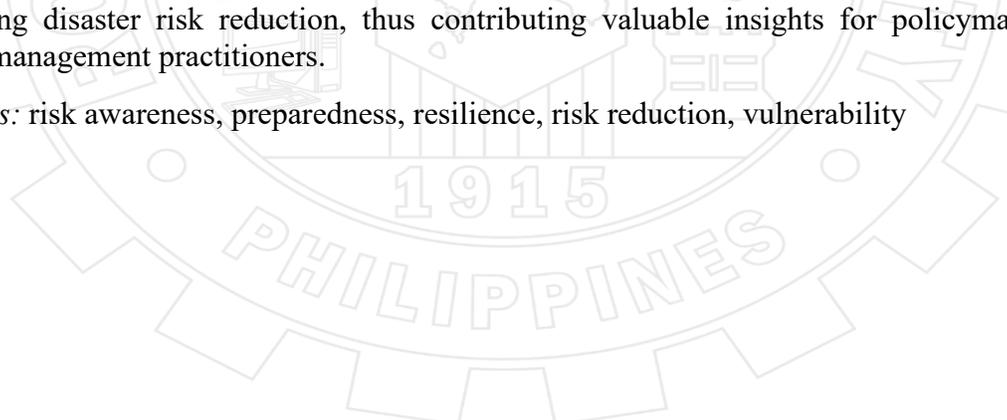


EXPLORING DISASTER RISK AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS, VULNERABILITY, RESILIENCE, AND REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AMONG RESIDENTS OF ROMBLON MARBLE MINING COMMUNITIES

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Disasters pose significant threats to communities, and understanding local perceptions of risk is crucial for effective mitigation strategies. This study investigates disaster risk awareness, preparedness, vulnerability, resilience, and disaster reduction management practices relative to marble mining among residents living near mining sites in the Romblon Municipality, Philippines. A survey involving 143 participants revealed a generally high level of disaster risk awareness and resilience, although areas for improvement in preparedness and vulnerability reduction were identified. Key findings indicate that while residents are aware of the hazards associated with mining activities, there is a need for tailored educational programs to enhance disaster preparedness and management practices. The study emphasizes the importance of community-based strategies that address specific local needs and challenges. Recommendations include the development of comprehensive educational initiatives geared towards increasing awareness of mining-related risks and providing practical disaster management guidance. By implementing these strategies, stakeholders can foster more resilient communities capable of effectively responding to and recovering from potential disasters, ultimately leading to sustainable disaster risk reduction practices in the region. The research highlights the unique vulnerabilities faced by communities near mining sites and calls for further investigation into contextual factors influencing disaster risk reduction, thus contributing valuable insights for policymakers and disaster management practitioners.

Keywords: risk awareness, preparedness, resilience, risk reduction, vulnerability





A MULTIGROUP PATH ANALYSIS ON THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY MICROAGGRESSIONS, TEACHING EFFICACY BELIEF, AND READINESS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

*Jovela I. Peñaojas, Ronel R. Alday, and Luis Miguel P. Saludez
Southern Luzon State University*

This study is an exploration of the interrelationships among sexual orientation microaggressions (SOM), gender identity microaggressions (GIM), teaching efficacy belief (TEB), and teaching readiness of pre-service teachers (PTs) with the assumption that the teaching attributes of PTs in a state university are influenced by their SOM and GIM. Microaggressions have harmful influences on their recipients and are impactful among students (Green & Nadelson, 2020). It may cause physical and mental damage, causing depression and negative self-esteem (Nadal et al., 2014), hence affecting their efficacy belief as PTs. Moreover, high microaggression levels contribute significantly to students' achievement and their readiness for future endeavors (Solórzano et al. 2000). In like manner, efficacy belief has an influence on teaching readiness (Silm, 2017). The data were obtained from 267 participants through an online survey, and to ensure the fitness of the data with the constructs, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted. Descriptive results show that the two groups registered relatively low levels of agreement that they experienced microaggressions. Moreover, LGBTQ PTs perceived greater experience of SOM and GIM than their heterosexual counterparts. Path analysis shows that only TEB has a significant relationship with teaching readiness for LGBTQ PTs. On the other hand, for heterosexual PTs, the following have significant relationships: TEB and SOM with teaching readiness, and SOM and GIM with TEB. The data suggest that the interrelationships among SOM, GIM, TEB, and teaching readiness vary across gender preference. This is rudimentary for addressing the literature gap by adding significant inputs to the body of knowledge.

Keywords: gender identity microaggressions, pre-service teachers, sexual orientation microaggressions, teaching efficacy belief, teaching readiness, path analysis





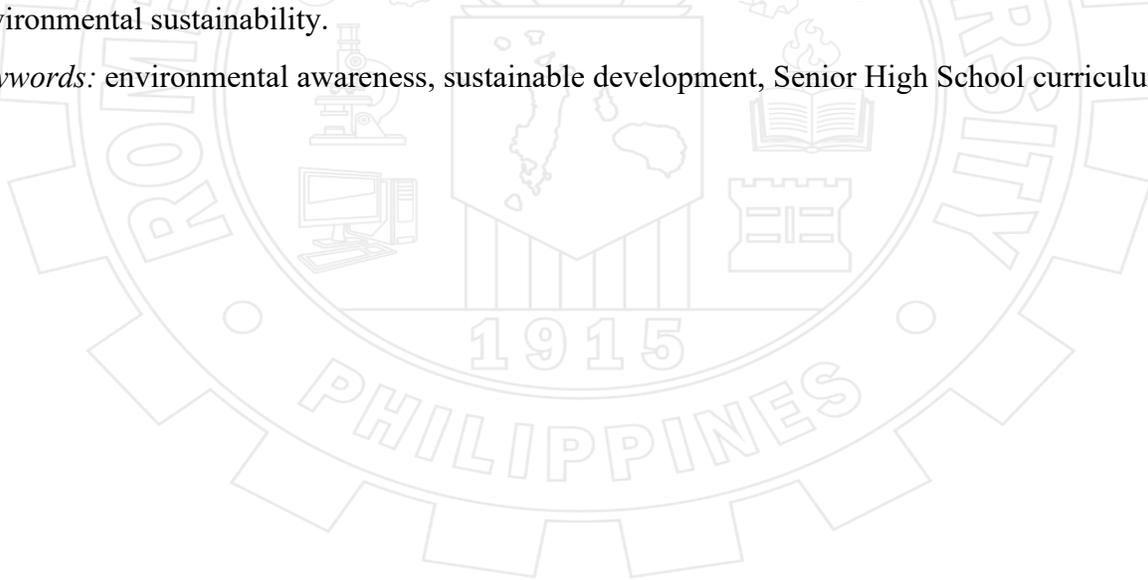
INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM IN TABLAS ISLAND, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON

Jendy Anne Claire G. Perez, and Augusto D. Tayco, Jr.*

Romblon State University – College of Public Affairs and Governance (San Agustin Campus)

This study investigates the relationship between environmental awareness and sustainable development among senior high school students on Tablas Island, Romblon. Involving 292 students from nine schools, the study employed random sampling and correlation analysis to assess students' environmental knowledge and sustainable practices. Results showed students possess good environmental awareness (AWM=3.24) and sustainable development practices (AWM=3.22). Pearson's correlation revealed statistically significant relationships between factors such as waste management and composting, pollution and tree planting, climate change, and proper waste disposal. School I scored highest in environmental awareness, while School C led in sustainable practices, suggesting that ecological education may positively impact sustainable behaviors. The study recommends enhancing environmental education through structured programs, enforcement of environmental laws, and community engagement. Encouraging collaboration between schools, local communities, government units, and environmental agencies could amplify sustainable practices across wider contexts, promoting a shared commitment to environmental sustainability.

Keywords: environmental awareness, sustainable development, Senior High School curriculum





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION IN INSTRUCTION: EXPLORING PERCEPTIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

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This study investigates the positive and negative perceptions of students and teachers towards the utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in instruction, addressing a gap in understanding the complex relationship between AI and education. The study further investigates the impact of AI-assisted instruction on student learning outcomes, exploring its effectiveness in various educational contexts and subject areas, in addition to its potential to enhance engagement, motivation, and skill development. Finally, the study examines practical challenges associated with implementing AI-assisted instruction in schools, including technological barriers, financial constraints, logistical challenges, and equity concerns. Using a quantitative approach, the study surveyed a random sample of students and teachers. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests to compare perceptions between groups. The findings reveal a complex landscape where AI holds immense potential but raises significant concerns. Both students and teachers despite any demographic differences viewed AI as a tool that could bring positive change in the educational landscape. However, between those who already used AI and those who did not, a difference was noted. Further, while participants acknowledge the potential benefits of AI in enhancing learning, personalizing experiences, and improving efficiency, they also express concerns about AI replacing teachers, perpetuating biases, and creating a digital divide. These concerns are particularly prominent among teachers, who express anxiety about the potential impact of AI on their roles and the future of education. This highlights the need for a balanced approach to AI integration in education, prioritizing ethical considerations, ensuring equitable access to technology, and preserving the human element in the learning process. The study concludes that while AI can transform education, careful planning, strategic implementation, and ongoing dialogue are essential to ensure that AI is utilized as a tool for enhancing education for all learners while mitigating potential risks and addressing ethical concerns.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, education, equity, implementation, perceptions





CHALLENGES OF SOLO PARENTS AT BICOL UNIVERSITY AND THEIR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: A GENDER-RESPONSIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

Maria Della C. Raneses, Esther S. Valladolid, Rodel A. Ninofranco, Rolenz Derick R. Cruz and Pritzie S. Rey
Bicol University

The global landscape of families has evolved significantly with increasing rates of divorce, annulment, separation, or death of spouse. This transformation raised concerns about the well-being of children in single-parent households, prompting a deeper investigation into their health and development outcomes. This gender-responsive qualitative study explores the experiences of solo parents at Bicol University, focusing on challenges, children's health and development outcomes, coping strategies, and measures to enhance well-being. Data gathered via in-depth interviews from 9 purposively-selected solo parents, with informed consent, were analyzed through a phenomenological approach. In the findings, participants provided insights into the challenges they face, including financial constraints like children's tuition fees and daily expenses; time management difficulties like balancing work, childcare, and household responsibilities; social stigma related to civil status and parenting choice; and parenting complexities like the absence of fathers, which demand emotional, physical, and financial strength. It also showed the children's health and development outcomes, such as school absenteeism, emotional difficulties, loneliness, and communication issues, influenced by various factors, were highlighted. The coping strategies employed by solo parents include family/peer support, self-care, resilience, and drawing strength from God. To support solo parents and their children, measures like access to healthcare, childcare assistance, child-minding centers, priority enrollment slots, scholarships, and additional financial support are recommended. As an output, this study produced an infographic primer and a policy brief aimed at raising and garnering support for these and other solo-parent families. This study concludes that the challenges faced by solo parents were met with strength and resilience, and the effect on their children's well-being was difficult but bearable. This study further underscores the importance of considering gender-specific experiences and advocating for tailored policies that address the unique needs of solo-parent families, thereby promoting gender equity and enhancing overall well-being.

Keywords: children wellbeing, coping strategies, gender-responsive, resilience, solo-parent families



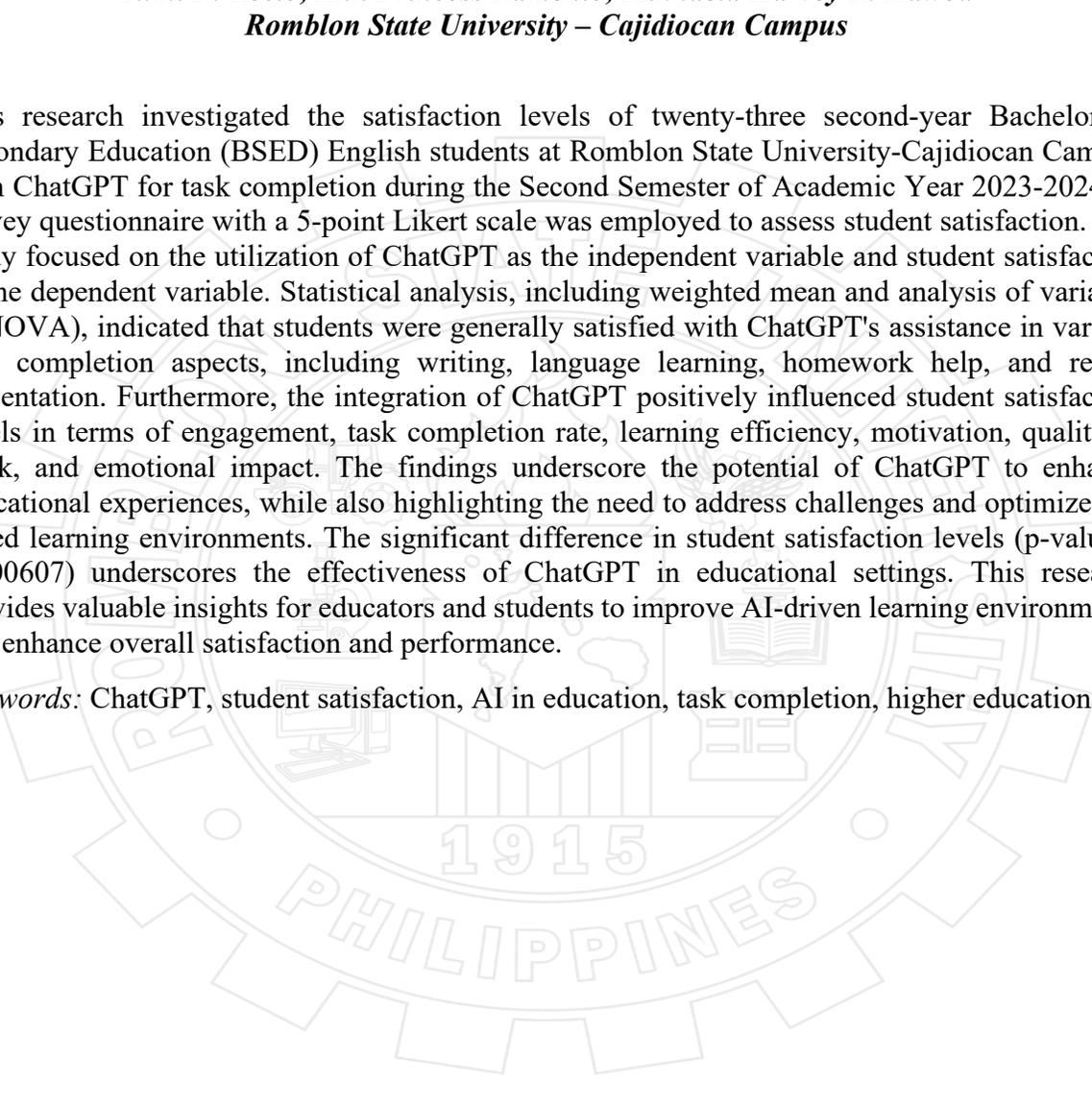


ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF SECOND-YEAR BSED STUDENTS WITH CHATGPT FOR TASK COMPLETION: BASIS FOR IMPROVING AI-BASED LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Clara Jean J. Ribon, Lyka R. Sioapon, Diane Grace R. Romero, Alyzza Patrice R. Repizo, Yumi R. Recto, Ann Princess Ramento, Mikhaela Harvey R. Hawod
Romblon State University – Cajidiocan Campus

This research investigated the satisfaction levels of twenty-three second-year Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED) English students at Romblon State University-Cajidiocan Campus with ChatGPT for task completion during the Second Semester of Academic Year 2023-2024. A survey questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale was employed to assess student satisfaction. The study focused on the utilization of ChatGPT as the independent variable and student satisfaction as the dependent variable. Statistical analysis, including weighted mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA), indicated that students were generally satisfied with ChatGPT's assistance in various task completion aspects, including writing, language learning, homework help, and report presentation. Furthermore, the integration of ChatGPT positively influenced student satisfaction levels in terms of engagement, task completion rate, learning efficiency, motivation, quality of work, and emotional impact. The findings underscore the potential of ChatGPT to enhance educational experiences, while also highlighting the need to address challenges and optimize AI-based learning environments. The significant difference in student satisfaction levels ($p\text{-value} = 0.000607$) underscores the effectiveness of ChatGPT in educational settings. This research provides valuable insights for educators and students to improve AI-driven learning environments and enhance overall satisfaction and performance.

Keywords: ChatGPT, student satisfaction, AI in education, task completion, higher education





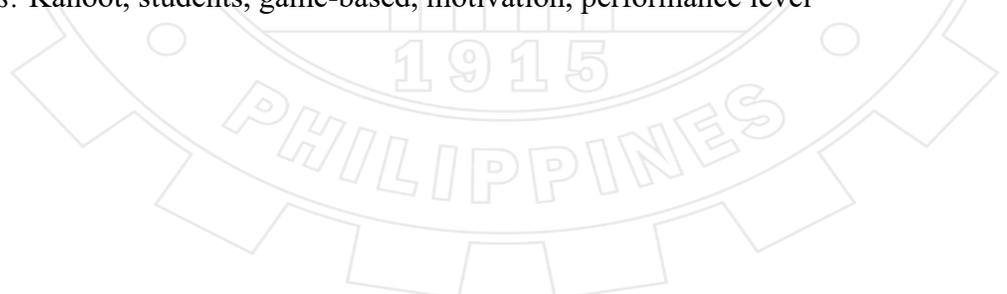
STUDENTS' MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE LEVEL IN LEARNING GRAMMAR LESSONS USING KAHOOT: A GAME-BASED LEARNING PLATFORM

Ezekiel B. Roa

Romblon State University – Cajidiocan

The advancement of technology over the past decades continues to expand and skyrocket, traversing across multiple fields, including education. It has some advantages, including improving students' performance and motivation, encouraging active learning, and keeping track of students' progress. Kahoot, which is game-based learning platform, is one of those advancements. Research has shown the effect of Kahoot in improving learning outcomes, but no research has been made, particularly in learning grammar lessons. Therefore, the researchers employed Kahoot, a game-based online learning platform, as a substitute method for teaching grammar lessons. The main objectives of this study are to assess students' motivation and performance level in learning grammar lessons through the use of Kahoot. A total of 37 students from a single class were randomly assigned into two groups: an experimental group ($n = 19$), which engaged in grammar lessons using Kahoot, and a control group ($n = 18$), which received traditional instruction. The research employed an experimental design with a pre-test/post-test approach to measure changes in grammar performance and motivation levels. After the intervention, the results show that students in the experimental group were "very good" at learning grammar lessons through the use of Kahoot and were "very highly motivated." Also, findings indicated a significant increase in motivation and performance levels in the experimental group which suggests that Kahoot enhances student engagement and learning outcomes in grammar instruction. Therefore, the researchers concluded that students are generally receptive to the use of this tool and find it useful to increase their motivation as well as improve their performance.

Keywords: Kahoot, students, game-based, motivation, performance level





UNREPORTED CYBERBULLYING: AN ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENTS' FEAR, EMBARRASSMENT, AND COPING STRATEGIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN AGUSTIN, ROMBLON

Melchor Rufon

Romblon State University – San Agustin Campus

Cyberbullying has become a pervasive issue among adolescents, particularly in the digital age where social media use is prevalent. However, many incidents go unreported, especially in rural areas where victims face unique challenges. This qualitative study explores the factors contributing to unreported cyberbullying among adolescents in the Municipality of San Agustin, Romblon, focusing on the emotional barriers of fear and embarrassment and the coping strategies employed by victims. Using semi-structured interviews with 10 randomly selected adolescent respondents, the study examines the psychological and emotional effects of unreported cyberbullying. The results reveal that fear of retaliation, social stigma, and uncertainty about reporting mechanisms are the primary reasons why victims do not report their experiences. These unreported incidents lead to significant interpersonal and intrapersonal consequences, including diminished self-esteem, social withdrawal, anxiety, and depression. To cope, victims often resort to informal strategies such as avoiding social media or confiding in friends and family, though these methods are not always sufficient for long-term recovery. Grounded in the Fear-Avoidance Model and Social Cognitive Theory, the study provides a nuanced understanding of the adolescent experience of cyberbullying in a rural context. The findings underscore the need for targeted intervention programs, including cyberbullying awareness workshops, anonymous reporting systems, and psychological support services within schools and communities. These interventions are critical for empowering victims to come forward and seek help, thereby reducing the long-term emotional damage caused by unreported cyberbullying. The study offers important insights for educators, policymakers, and mental health professionals in designing effective strategies to address cyberbullying in rural areas. Moreover, it contributes to the broader understanding of cyberbullying underreporting, highlighting the urgent need for formalized support mechanisms that cater to the specific needs of rural adolescents.

Keywords: cyberbullying, underreporting, adolescent mental health, coping strategies, rural communities





GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDENTS' INTENTIONS TOWARD AND CHALLENGES IN AI APPLICATION

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The application of Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIEd) has been a subject of debate for years. However, its indispensability in today's education system no longer calls for elimination but for accommodation. In the first phase of this study, a systematic review of the use of AI in English Language Teaching (ELT), the nature and scope of AI, considerations in AIEd applications, and research content of related literature were investigated. Using the top codified themes from the latter phase as the basis of examination, this second phase focuses on the investigation of English language education students' intentions toward and challenges in AI application. It employs a quantitative approach to data collection and interpretation, mainly computing for the mean, general weighted mean, and significance level of dependent variables. The survey questionnaire requires information on demographic profiles such as year, gender identity, estimated monthly family income, geographic location, and daily internet usage. Depending on the level of agreeability, the respondents were required to respond to 125 statements that were evenly distributed among the 25 accumulated themes across the objectives wherein the survey questionnaires accumulated 291 responses. It was found that the role of AI in ELT focuses on improving conversation, vocabulary, and grammar. While it aids learning, concerns include bias, privacy, and accuracy. Respondents agree on AI's benefits but highlight challenges like irrelevant responses and language errors. The dependent variables greatly suggested statistically significant differences when factored with gender and year level particularly on identifying existing bias in using AI, trusting AI can adapt to different language styles and style based on context, and using AI to address common grammar and vocabulary challenges, and provide immediate adjustments to learning paths based on performance. Finally, a framework was developed as an output to guide the systematic utilization of AI in ELT.

Keywords: artificial intelligence applications, AI application framework, behavioral intentions, English language education, gender-based analysis



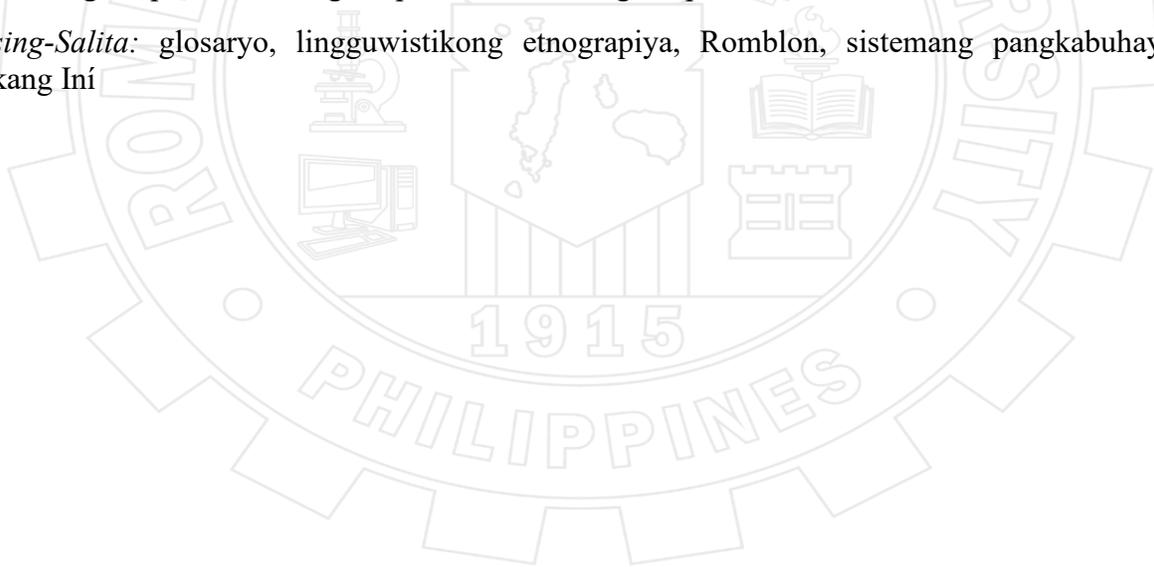


PAGBUO AT BALIDASYON NG GLOSARYO NG MGA SALITANG INÍ: ISANG LINGGUWISTIKONG ETNOGRAPIYA SA SISTEMANG PANGKABUHAYAN

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Layon ng pag-aaral na makabuo ng glosaryo ng mga salitang Iní na may kinalaman sa Sistemang Pangkabuhayan. Kinalap ang mga datos sa pamamagitan ng etnograpiya, lingguwistik, pakikiugaling pagmamasa at dokumentasyon na paraan sa limang pamayanang Iní sa lalawigan ng Romblon. Dumaan sa balidasyon ng 10 taál na nagsasalita ng Iní ang mga salitang nakalap. Inilalahad ng datos na nakatutulong ang mga salita sa partikular na pagpapayaman ng wika sa konteksto ng kabuhayan. Binubuo ang glosaryo ng 99 salita, kung saan 31 ang tungkol sa Pagsasaka at 64 sa Pangangisda. Samantala, 93 sa mga termino ang payak na salita, habang 6 naman ang salitang tambalan. Karamihan ng mga salita ay nagmula sa Tagalog at Español; ang iba naman ay mula sa ibang wika gaya ng Ingles, Hiligaynon, at Kinaray-a. Ayon naman sa leksikal na klasipikasyon, ang mga terminong nakalap ay pangngalan, pandiwa, at pang-uri. Isang mahalagang ambag ang nabuong glosaryo sa pagdokumento ng mga praktikal, katanggap-tanggap, at madalas gamiting terminong Iní sa aspektong pangkabuhayan, at sa pagpapayaman ng diskursong Filipino at Araling Filipino sa iba't ibang disiplina at antas.

Susing-Salita: glosaryo, lingguwistikong etnograpiya, Romblon, sistemang pangkabuhayan, wikang Iní



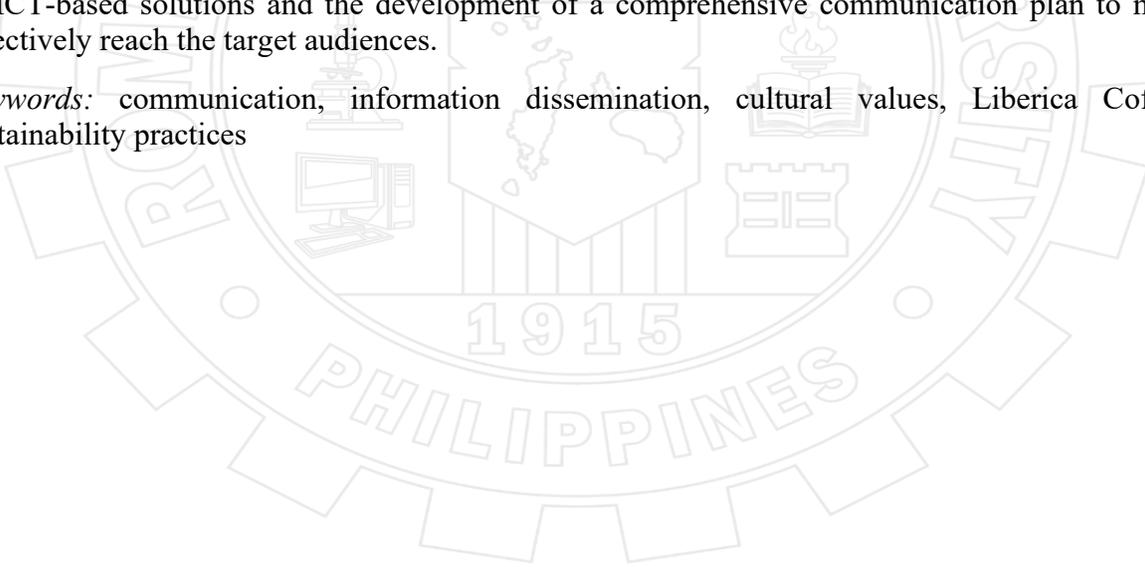


KAPE(hunta)HAN: COMMUNICATING THE CULTURAL VALUES AND ISSUES BEHIND THE *Coffea Liberica* IN LIPA CITY, BATANGAS, PHILIPPINES

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Batangas State University TNEU

This study aims to understand the sustainability practices of cultural and agricultural government units in disseminating information to sustain and revitalize coffee production specifically the *Coffea Liberica* variant in Lipa City, Batangas. The research employed a descriptive, qualitative approach, using Key Informant Interviews (KII) with three informants from local to regional government units. Data were analyzed using three-level coding and thematic analysis. Guided by Laswell's Propaganda Theory, the findings reveal that: (a) the Sources of information are primarily from Regional and Local Cultural and Agricultural Units; (b) the Message conveyed emphasizes the cultural and economic significance of *Coffea Liberica* variant to the city; (c) the Channels of communication include a combination of face-to-face discussions and ICT-based platforms, with social media (Facebook) proving to be an effective tool for outreach; (d) the Receivers or target audiences are farmers, locals, and potential customers; and (e) the Effects of the disseminated information fostered leadership among coffee farmers and raised awareness among some locals and prospective customers. Based on the analysis, the researcher recommends further integration of ICT-based solutions and the development of a comprehensive communication plan to more effectively reach the target audiences.

Keywords: communication, information dissemination, cultural values, Liberica Coffee, sustainability practices



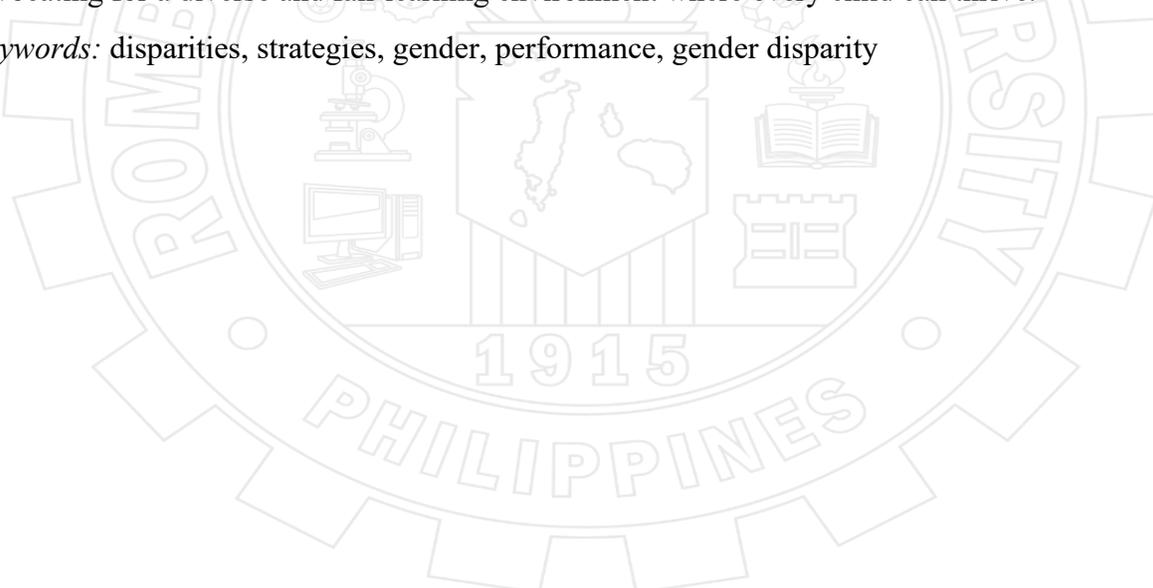


GENDER DISPARITIES IN THE CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Flordeliza G. Cruz, Delia A. Sumeg-ang

This study investigated the factors behind gender disparities in elementary school classroom performance. It focused on confidence, teacher-student dynamics, academic performance, classroom behavior, participation, and stereotypes. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire with 18 observation statements and open-ended questions. Significant differences were found: girls showed higher confidence in language skills, while boys excelled in math. Girls followed classroom rules more closely, whereas boys faced more disciplinary actions. Boys participated less in discussions and oral recitations, impacting their academic outcomes negatively. The study highlights the importance of addressing gender biases in education. Teacher-student dynamics, societal expectations, and feedback significantly influence students' performance. Teachers can play a crucial role in creating inclusive environments that support all students equally. To promote a more equitable educational system, it is essential to challenge gender stereotypes and ensure equal opportunities for all students. Recognizing each student's unique strengths can help create targeted support for their academic success. This study aligns with Sustainable Development Goals for Quality Education (SDG 4) and Gender Equality (SDG 5), advocating for a diverse and fair learning environment where every child can thrive.

Keywords: disparities, strategies, gender, performance, gender disparity





THE ADD-ONS OF VERBAL EMOTICONS INTO FACEBOOK WALLS: CATEGORIES, LOCATIONS, AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS

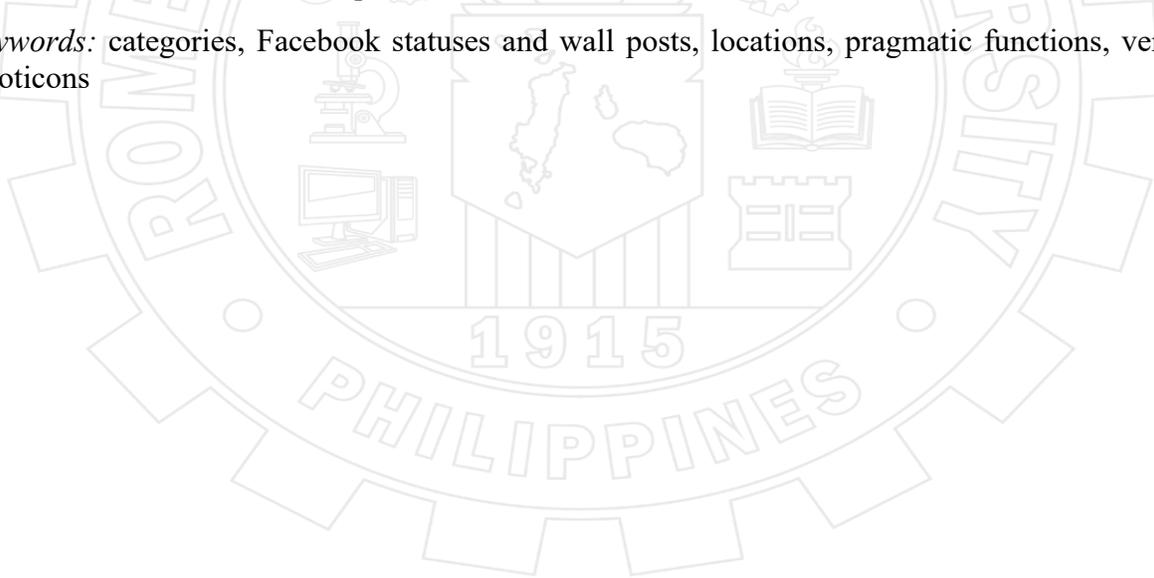
Donna Bel Fran Sy¹, Richard Sambajon Agbayani², and Clarizza Joy Bartolome Tumenes³

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Facebook (FB) continues to stir limelight and since it is a phenomenal social media platform, with users utilizing it to convey both spoken and nonverbal expressions, the researchers chose this site to investigate the rich repository of verbal emoticons. Anchored on three over-arching frameworks such as Technological Determinism Theory, Thematic Analysis, and Pragmatics attached to the notion of Speech Act (expressive act) Theory, 300 verbal texts (FB Posts) were used as corpus to investigate the occurrences of the iconic virtual emoticons as substitutions and extensions for verbal elements in Facebook statuses or wall posts of 60 purposively selected participants. This study identified the various classifications, positions, and functions of each emoticon based on the structures of the verbal texts in the data. It was revealed that majority of the Facebook users preferred face expressions and people emoticons over the others. It was also found that most icons were frequently put towards the end of the verbal texts, and their conjoint function is to do the entire turn. This implies that most emoticons were applied to encompass the inclusive message expressed in the verbal transcripts.

Keywords: categories, Facebook statuses and wall posts, locations, pragmatic functions, verbal emoticons



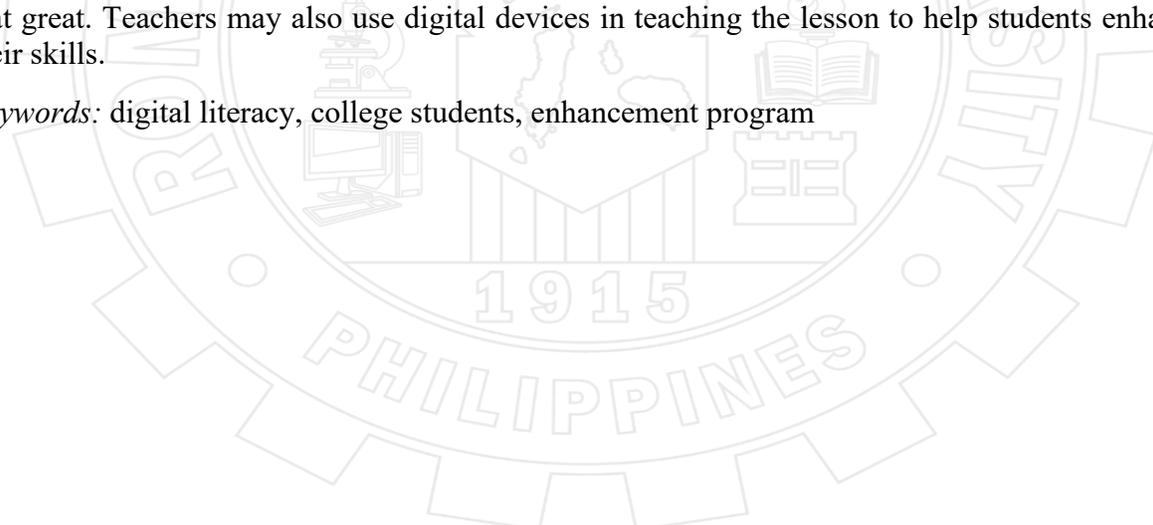


DIGITAL LITERACY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: BASIS FOR ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

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Romblon State University – Santa Fe Campus*

Digital literacy is a framework of the 21st century education (Morato, 2022; Law et al., 2018) that helps for effective and efficient learning process and adapting to a dynamically changing labor market (Shopova, 2014). It also allows people to communicate and work more efficiently and effectively (Tabusum, Saleem, & Batcha, 2014). This descriptive survey research identified the demographic profile of the college students at Romblon State University-Santa Fe Campus as to age, sex and course and year-level as well as the extent of their digital literacy. A total of 178 respondents including 66 males and 112 females from Bachelor of Science in Fisheries and Bachelor of Secondary Education with age between 19-36 answered the survey questionnaire. Results showed that the fourth year Bachelor of Science in Fisheries students are digitally literate to a great extent in terms of accessing information, analysing media, creating media products, interacting through technology, and applying technology, while the first year to third year Bachelor of Science in Fisheries and Bachelor of Secondary Education students are digital literate to some extent in all areas such as access and evaluation of information, utilization and management of information, media analysis, creation of media products, effective application of technology, and interaction through technologies. Based on the findings, the researchers propose the implementation of digital literacy training to those students whose extent of digital literacy is not that great. Teachers may also use digital devices in teaching the lesson to help students enhance their skills.

Keywords: digital literacy, college students, enhancement program



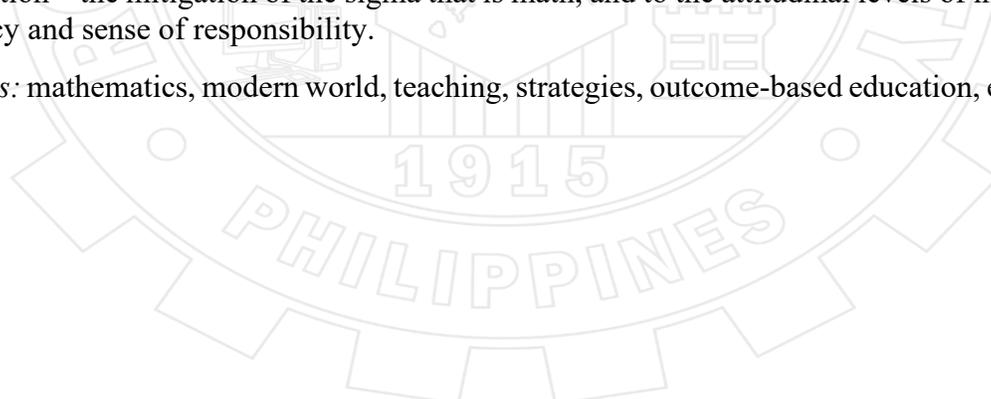


CHOOSING SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS PROGRAMS IN COLLEGE: PRACTICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ARBITERS IN CAREER-PATHING

*Richard N. Verdeflor
Northwest Samar State University*

Mathematics in the Modern World had become one of the subjects that undergraduates took in that was believed to be very useful in everyday living. However, some still perceived it as a boring, and hard subject to take. This study had used the phenomenology in which it allowed the researchers to examine, and discover Mathematics in the Modern World through the perspective of the students. The study utilizes an open-ended question centered on the detail of “what it was like to learn or teach Mathematics in the Modern World. The nature of the question being open-ended is to draw a wide range of responses in which one can verbally describe the experience. From this question and the tacit knowledge of the researcher, follow up questions were made to elucidate and even model the experience if necessary. The instrument was pilot tested and undergone pilot analysis to assure that it is sufficient to draw the essence of the phenomenon. Student participants from Northern Samar State University were randomly selected from a roster of students in the following substratum (a) those who failed in the course, (b) students with grade ranging from 3.0 to 2.6, (c) students with grades ranging from 2.5 to 2.0 and (d) those with grades from 1.9 to 1.0 distributed across the four colleges of the university. Responses were later on transcribed and analyzed using the MaxQDA. Findings was that positive views of students towards the subject provides for a connection to the feeling of belongingness in the class activities. The course was also described to be “easy” which translates to the appreciation to the course, to change in perception – the mitigation of the stigma that is math, and to the attitudinal levels of impact such as efficacy and sense of responsibility.

Keywords: mathematics, modern world, teaching, strategies, outcome-based education, experience





THE PREDICTIVE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES TO ENGLISH PROFICIENCY LEVEL

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Romblon State University – Laboratory Science High School

Filipinos are known for being good English language users. It is due to the fact that it is our second language. However, surveys have reported that our English proficiency level is decreasing at some rate making us behind other countries whose English is not even their second language. Specifically, this study sought answers to the questions pertaining to the frequently used language learning strategies, the level of proficiency of the respondents, their level of perception towards LLS and the significant relationship between the LLS and English proficiency level. This study was conducted, in light of survey and a proficiency test, to determine the predictive impact of language learning strategies used. The researcher used the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) validated checklist and survey questionnaire for the frequency of the LLS. Also, an English Proficiency Test was administered to measure their proficiency level since the target respondents will be the Grade 7 students of Secondary Public Schools in Odiongan. The Descriptive-Correlational research method was employed. Further, Frequency count, Median, Pearson's r test, Regression analysis and ANOVA are the tools used in the statistical treatment of data. It was found out that all language learning strategies were perceived to be somewhat true by the respondents. It is also revealed that they performed better in reading since they are Intermediate English users while they were described as Elementary English users for vocabulary and grammar. Hence, there is a significant relationship between the level of use of language learning strategies and English proficiency in the three competencies. Also, Cognitive, Compensation, and Social strategies found to have significant impact on Reading. Cognitive, Compensation, and Metacognitive strategies for vocabulary and Compensation and Metacognitive strategies for Grammar. Out of the six LLSs, Compensation Strategies turned out to be the best predictor of English proficiency. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This study will serve as a basis for language remediation program in order to resolve the declining proficiency rate of the Filipinos. It is important that teachers are aware of the second language learning strategies used by their students in order to know how well or in what way does a student become proficient in English. Moreover, the use of strategies can help students become more proficient and can lead to more strategic way of learning.

Keywords: language learning strategies, English proficiency level





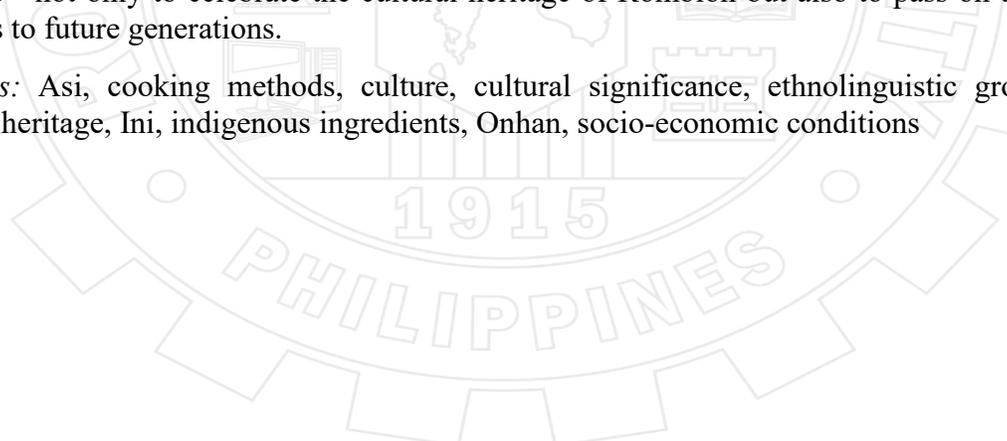
FOLK COOKERY OF THE ASI, INI AND ONHAN ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS

Mutya D. Ceballos

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The Folk Cookery of the Asi, Onhan, and Ini Ethnolinguistic Groups is a comprehensive exploration of the culinary traditions of three indigenous communities in the province of Romblon. This study delves into the traditional cooking practices of the Asi, Onhan, and Ini people, examining the ingredients, cooking techniques, and the cultural meanings attached to each dish. Through extensive fieldwork and documentation, the authors provide a vivid portrayal of the rich culinary heritage of these groups, highlighting how their food practices are intertwined with their ethnic identities, environment, and way of life. The analysis is structured into three sections, each dedicated to one of the ethnolinguistic groups, beginning with a brief historical and cultural overview of the community's food traditions. The authors emphasize the role of food in various aspects of life, such as rituals, ceremonies, celebrations, and daily activities. They explore how food functions as a medium to express social and cultural identities and to establish and maintain social relationships within the community. Findings reveal that the culinary practices of these groups are influenced by their geographical locations and socio-economic conditions. For instance, the Asi, primarily engaged in fishing, have a cuisine that focuses on seafood, while the Onhan and Ini, who are predominantly farmers, feature a cuisine that emphasizes root crops, vegetables, and grains. Overall, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between food, culture, and identity, and underscores the importance of preserving and promoting these culinary traditions—not only to celebrate the cultural heritage of Romblon but also to pass on these rich traditions to future generations.

Keywords: Asi, cooking methods, culture, cultural significance, ethnolinguistic group, folk cookery, heritage, Ini, indigenous ingredients, Onhan, socio-economic conditions





PROFILE AND RISK FACTORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR/ NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONG FEMALE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION EMPLOYEES

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Bicol University

The study investigated the demographic profile and modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases among female employees in higher education institutions (HEIs) in Legazpi City. This study focused on women to address the unique health risks and gender-specific challenges they face in the workplace, which may contribute to the development of these diseases. The quantitative cross-sectional design used total enumeration to select respondents, including regular HEI employees aged 25-65 with at least 5 years of service. The World Health Organization's CVD/NCD Risk Assessment Form was used to gather data. An ethics review was conducted by the Institutional Review Board, and informed consent was obtained from the respondents. Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. Results found that the majority of female HEI employees were aged 25-35, single, and instructors with a bachelor's degree. Regarding modifiable risk factors, a high percentage showed central adiposity and reported unhealthy dietary habits. Non-modifiable risk factors included family history and incidence of hypertension, asthma, diabetes, stroke history, and heart attack history. Most respondents had a healthy body mass index (BMI). The study concluded that female HEI employees in Legazpi City had a low risk of developing CVDs/NCDs based on both modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors. However, health interventions are necessary to maintain a good health profile and low risk status. HEIs should prioritize the well-being of their employees to ensure they can effectively mentor students, following the principle of 'Caring for the carers.' This study highlights the need for targeted health strategies that address the unique risk factors faced by women. As an output, this study developed Policy Recommendations outlining essential measures to enhance the health and well-being of HEI employees, and a proposed Extension Project, "Power Up the Workforce: Fostering Healthy Lifestyles for Government and Private Employees," submitted and awaiting approval.

Keywords: CVDs & NCDs, health and wellness, gender-responsive, HEI employees, risk factors





UNDERSTANDING THE RAPIST'S MIND

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Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a major problem globally. It is a criminal act that involves using children to gratify the sexual desires of adults. This is a research study of a case of rape committed by a father to his own daughter. The offender is a Person Deprived of Liberty (PDL) at the Mountain Province District Jail, Bontoc, Mountain Province. The study looked into the life history of the PDL before the commission of the crime by considering the aspect of his family background, social life and personal activities that contributed to the commission of the crime. It also looked into the thoughts and feelings of the PDL before and after he committed the crime. The study utilized the descriptive-qualitative method. It made use of open-ended questions in the conduct of interviews to gather the necessary data. Results show that there is no single factor on the life history of the PDL that contributed to the commission of the crime. Regarding his thoughts and feelings before the commission of the crime, he was just carried away by his sexual desire to sexually abuse his own daughter without considering the results of his actions. However, after the commission of the crime, he was so remorseful of what he did. The results of the study can be an additional information to related professional courses in the B.S. Criminology program such as Introduction to Criminology and Human Behavior and Victimology. It can be used as an extension activity to help reduce incestuous abuses.

Keywords: child sexual abuse, criminology, offender psychology, qualitative study, victimology.

