

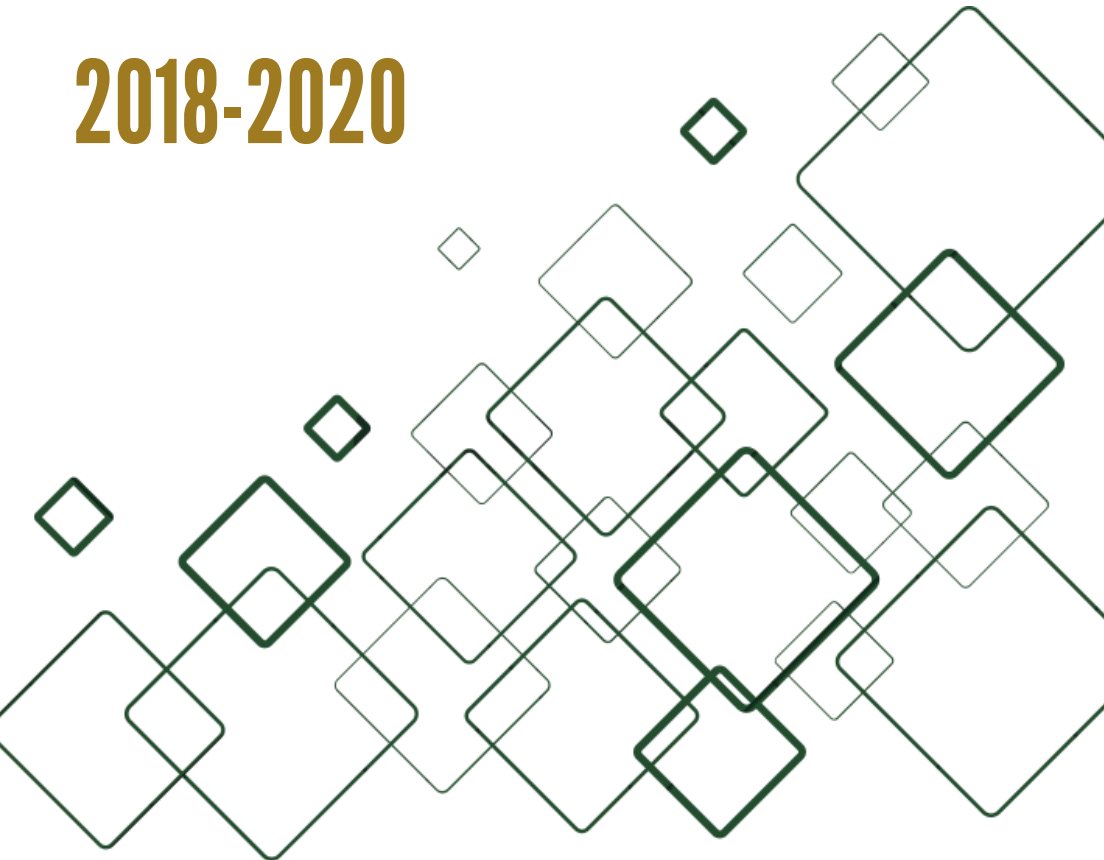


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J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2018-2020



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The J.H. Cerilles State College Book of Abstracts is the official publication of J.H. Cerilles State College (JHCSC). It features the abstracts of undergraduate theses from all schools within the college, addressing a wide range of topics, including agriculture, forestry, environmental science, arts and sciences, business management, hospitality management, engineering, information technology, criminal justice education, and teacher education. All papers included in the publication have undergone a technical review and have been assessed by experts in their respective fields. The publication is released annually.

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS 2018-2020

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J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE
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Warm Greetings!

I am excited to introduce the maiden issue of our Undergraduate Book of Abstracts, celebrating our undergraduate scholars' dedication and innovative spirit.

The abstracts within reflect their hard work and the vibrant academic community we have nurtured.

Upon founding the University of Berlin in 1810, Wilhelm von Humboldt envisioned that "universities should treat learning as not yet wholly solved problems and hence always in research mode." Hence, Higher Education Institutions are perpetual engines of inquiry and innovation. Embracing this philosophy, our institution fosters an environment where curiosity thrives and intellectual courage is rewarded. Students are encouraged to challenge existing knowledge, ask probing questions, and seek novel solutions. They become active participants in their education rather than passive recipients of established truths.

Cultivating a strong research culture at the undergraduate level is essential. Research develops critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a passion for learning. Our students contribute to their fields while growing as individuals and future leaders.

I invite you to explore these pages, which mark the beginning of many promising careers and significant contributions to various fields. Thank you for your support in fostering knowledge and promoting intellectual development among our students. Together, we can advance knowledge and impact society positively.

DR. MARY JOCELYN VILLEJO-BATTUNG
President



J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE

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Greetings!

Welcome to the maiden issue of the Book of Abstracts. This publication is a testament to the dedication and hard work of our student researchers, contributors, and the editorial team. The Book of Abstracts highlights the innovative research conducted within our institution, reflecting the College's commitment to advancing knowledge and driving societal progress.

This issue covers diverse research topics from the School of Agriculture, Forestry, and Environmental Science, School of Arts and Sciences, School of Engineering and Technology, School of Criminal Justice Education, and School of Teacher Education. We thank all the researchers for their dedication and the cooperation of the external partners. Special recognition is given to the editorial team for their commitment to compiling and curating the abstracts and to the peer reviewers and advisors who played a significant role in the publication process.

Looking ahead, we are excited about upcoming research initiatives and projects within the institution, such as conferences and research-related workshops that will provide further opportunities for collaboration and innovation. We encourage our research community to continue pushing the boundaries of knowledge and take advantage of the support and resources available. We invite readers to engage with the abstracts, provide feedback, and connect with the researchers.

Thank you for your continued support and participation.

DR. VILMA C. GRENGIA

OVPRERG



J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE

Research Office



Dear Scholars and Researchers,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I present the inaugural issue of our institution's undergraduate Book of Abstracts.

This collection represents the culmination of countless hours of dedication, exploration, and intellectual engagement by our students. Within these pages, you will encounter innovative ideas and impressive research that underscore our commitment to academic growth and excellence. Each abstract exemplifies the passion and perseverance of our undergraduate scholars as they push the boundaries of knowledge and make meaningful contributions to their respective fields.

May this compilation inspire all readers and foster a culture of curiosity, collaboration, and lifelong learning within our academic community.

DR. MOISES GLENN G. TANGALIN

Research Director

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School of Agriculture, Forestry, & Environmental Sciences

ANTHELMINTIC EFFECTS OF FERMENTED GUYABANO LEAVES EXTRACTS (*Annamuricata*) TO JAPANESE QUAIL (*Coturnix Japonica*)

Author: Anelyn D. Bonghawan, and Kent Bryan F. Carangue
Adviser: Jean Rose D. Cuezon, Mag Dev.

This study was conducted at the experimental site of J.H. Cerilles State College in Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from February to March 2020, to evaluate the effectiveness of fermented guyabano leaf extracts in expelling parasites and their eggs in Japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*). The experiment was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three treatments and three replications T1 - 25 ml of guyabano leaf extract with 1 liter of water T2 - 50 ml of guyabano leaf extract with 1 liter of water; and T3 - 100 ml of guyabano leaf extract with 1 liter of water. Results indicated that T3 had the highest number of expelled parasite eggs and parasites, although no significant differences were observed among the treatments. These findings suggest that fermented guyabano leaves could serve as a potential anthelmintic for Japanese quail. Further studies are recommended to explore optimal dosages and long-term effects.

Keywords: *Japanese quail, Fermented guyabano leaves, Anthelmintic.*

EFFECT OF VARYING LEVELS OF FERMENTED MORINGAOLEIFERA AS WATER SUPPLEMENTATION AND ITS EFFECT ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF BROILER CHICKEN (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)

Author: Crismark Gaslang, and Indus J. ReyJan

Adviser: Kim M. Borja, J.D

This study investigates the effects of water supplementation with different levels of fermented *Moringa oleifera* leaves on the performance of broiler chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). The experiment was conducted using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD), with forty-eight broilers randomly assigned to four treatment groups, each replicated three times with four birds per replicate. The treatments included: T0 - 100% tap water; T1 - 10 ml of fermented *Moringa oleifera* in 1 liter of water; T2 - 20 ml of fermented *Moringa oleifera* in 1 liter of water; and T3 - 30 ml of fermented *Moringa oleifera* in 1 liter of water. Results showed that average weight gain, feed consumption, and feed efficiency did not exhibit significant effects from the *Moringa oleifera* application. However, broilers receiving 10 ml of fermented *Moringa oleifera* had the highest total feed consumption (average of 144.00 g, 289.05 g, and 405.33 g from the first to final week) and weight gain (189.500 g, 330.666 g, and 412.666 g over the same period). Additionally, the highest feed efficiency was recorded at 20 ml in week 1 (0.890 and 1.130). For average water consumption, broilers receiving 100% tap water had the highest intake in week 1 (330.760 ml), while those given 10 ml of fermented *Moringa oleifera* showed increased water consumption in weeks 2 and 3 (636.43 ml and 1143.793 ml). These findings suggest that while fermented *Moringa oleifera* may not significantly enhance overall performance metrics, specific concentrations may improve certain aspects of feed and water consumption.

Keywords: *Moringa oleifera*, Broiler chicken, Fermented leaf extract, Feed efficiency, Water supplementation.

GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND MEAT QUALITY OF ZAMPEN NATIVE CHICKEN (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) APPLIED WITH VARYING LEVELS OF YEAST (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)

Author: Rovie A. Delapeña, and Felix P. Tuico

Adviser: Kim M. Borja, J.D

Zam-Pen Native Chicken is a product of the purification process of "Joloano" chicken primarily farmed in the Zamboanga Peninsula. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* on Zam-Pen Native Chicken performance, 72 heads of birds were randomly assigned to 4 treatments using Randomized Complete Block Design. A seven-week supplemental trial was conducted in an open experimental area (free-range type). Four (4) graded levels of yeast were supplemented at the rate of 0 grams, 10 grams, 15 grams, and 20 grams. The effect of yeast supplementation on the weight gain, water consumption, and carcass characteristics of the experimental birds was assessed. Birds representing each treatment were slaughtered at the end of the experiment for meat quality. The data were subjected to analysis of variance using Statistical Tools of Agricultural Research (STAR). Results revealed that supplementing levels of yeast (0,10,15 & 20 grams) show a significant effect in terms of bird's weight performance and water consumption. Where specifically 15 grams and 20 grams of yeast show no significant difference. Cuts showed no significant effect as supplemented by graded levels of yeast. In meat evaluation using the Hedonic scale, 0 grams of yeast showed the highest total score in meat texture and aroma, Tenderness and juiciness are those groups of birds supplemented with 20 grams of yeast. And best taste results are a group of birds supplemented with 10 grams of yeast.

Keywords: *Zam-Pen chicken, Yeast, Supplement, Free range.*

**GROWTH AND EGG PERFORMANCE OF QUAIL
(*Coturnix japonica*) SUPPLEMENTED WITH
DIFFERENT LEVELS OF AZOLLA (*Azolla pinnata*)**

Author: Prime E. Carillo, Sheilanel A. Natividad, and Diana Rose B. Opon

Adviser: Emelyn D. Tormes, Ph. D

This study was conducted at the experimental site of J.H Cerilles State College, Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur from July 31, 2017, to October 31, 2017, to determine which level of Azolla will show significant results on the growth and egg performance of quail. This study was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four (4) Treatments and three (3) replications, as Follows: T (100% Commercial feeds), T1 (5% of Azolla with 95% commercial feeds) T2 (10% of Azolla with 90% commercial feeds) and T3 (15% of Azolla with 85 % commercial feeds). Results revealed that among the different levels of Azolla, treatment 2 with 10% of Azolla (average growth of 0.457kg) showed more contribution to the weight increment of quail, and treatment 1 with 5% of Azolla (average number of eggs 905) revealed the highest egg production. The result revealed no significant difference in the application of Azolla on the growth and egg performance of the quail.

Keywords: *Quail, Azolla, Growth, Egg performance, Adlibitum*

GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF GROWER-FINISHER UPGRADED PHILIPPINE NATIVE PIGS FED WITH DIFFERENT RATIONS SUPPLEMENTED WITH MADRE DE AGUA (*Trichantera gigantea*) LEAVES

Author: Hannah Abegail Blessing S. Lumayas, and Aimee Claire Otero

Adviser: Emelyn D. Tormes, Mag. Dev.

This study was conducted at the experimental site of JH Cerilles State College in Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from September 4 to October 22, 2017, over a total period of 49 days, to evaluate the effects of Madre de Agua on the growth performance of growing-finishing upgraded Philippine native pigs. The experiment utilized a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatments and three replications: T0 (control with formulated feeds only), T1 (90% formulated feeds and 10% Madre de Agua), T2 (80% formulated feeds and 20% Madre de Agua), and T3 (70% formulated feeds and 30% Madre de Agua). Results indicated that T2 (80% formulated feeds and 20% Madre de Agua) achieved the highest gross weight of 113 kg, followed by T1 with 106 kg, T3 with 103 kg, and T0 with the lowest at 96 kg. A significant difference was observed between T2 and T0. In conclusion, incorporating Madre de Agua at 20% into formulated feeds significantly enhances the growth performance of upgraded Philippine native pigs. Future recommendations include exploring optimal concentrations of Madre de Agua and assessing its long-term effects on overall health and productivity

Keywords: *Growing-finishing pigs, Madre de Agua, growth performance, JH Cerilles State College.*

GROWTH AND LAYING PERFORMANCE OF QUAIL (*Coturnix japonica*) APPLIED DIFFERENT CONCOCTIONS AS WATER SUPPLEMENT

Author: Shaira Mae J. Adlaon, and Jun Rey D. Cuizon

Adviser: Jean Rose D. Cuezon, Mag. Dev.

This study was conducted to evaluate the growth and laying performance of quails supplemented with different water concoctions. The research aimed to determine which treatment resulted in the highest growth performance, the greatest number of quail eggs, the highest return on investment, and any significant differences among the treatments regarding growth and egg performance. A Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was utilized, consisting of four treatments and three replications. The treatments included: Treatment 1 (pure water), Treatment 2 (2 tbsp. of Fermented Plant Juice mixed in 1 liter of water), and Treatment 3 (Fish Amino Acid mixed in 1 liter of water). Statistical analysis using ANOVA revealed no significant differences among treatments in terms of growth performance. However, significant differences were observed in laying performance among the treatments.

Keywords: *Growth and laying performance, supplement, concoctions*

RESPONSE OF QUAIL (*Coturnix japonica*) TO VARYING LEVELS OF FERMENTED SEAWEED DEBRIS AS WATER SUPPLEMENT

Author: Amnah N. Abbas, and Loanes Lomer F. Café

Adviser: Aron Louie Paler, MSc

Fermented seaweed debris is rich in nutrients that may enhance quail's growth and egg production (*Coturnix japonica*). This study was conducted in Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from August 31 to December 31, 2018, to evaluate the effects of different levels of seaweed debris as a water supplement on quail. Seventy-two quails were assigned to a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatment groups, each replicated three times. The results demonstrated that supplementing 4 tablespoons of fermented seaweed debris per liter of water significantly increased quail weight after four weeks. However, no significant differences among the treatments were observed in egg production and Average Daily Gain (ADG). Treatment 4 showed the most favorable outcomes across parameters and yielded the highest economic return. These findings suggest that fermented seaweed debris can be an effective water supplement for quail, and further research is recommended to explore its long-term effects and optimal application in poultry diets.

Keywords: *Quail, Seaweed debris, Fermentation, Water Supplementation*

AGRONOMIC RESPONSE OF PEANUT (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) To BIODEGRADABLE MULCHING MATERIALS AND VARYING LEVELS OF VERMITEA AS FOLIAR FERTILIZER

Author: Jessa B. Culanag, and Irish M. Romero

Adviser: Reymalyn R. Taghoy

This study investigates the effects of vermi tea and biodegradable mulching materials on the agronomic and yield performance of peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L.). Conducted at Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from December 18 to March 18, 2020, the experimental area of 280.44 square meters was arranged using a Split Plot Design with three replications and a plot size of 8.14 square meters. Biodegradable mulching materials served as the main plot while varying levels of vermi tea were assigned to subplots. The results indicated that neither the varying levels of vermi tea nor the biodegradable mulching materials significantly affected the agronomic performance of peanuts, nor did their interaction show any significant effects. Notably, the tallest plant height was recorded in the treatment combining coconut husk with 20 kg of vermi tea per 120 L of water, while the shortest was observed in sawdust with 29 kg of vermi tea. These findings suggest that while certain combinations may promote plant height, further research is necessary to explore the potential benefits of these treatments on yield performance and other agronomic traits.

Keywords: *Peanut, Vermi tea, Biodegradable mulching materials, Agronomic performance.*

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF SWEET POTATO (*Ipomea batatas* L.) INTERCROPPED WITH MUNGBEAN (*Vigna radiata* L.) AT DIFFERENT PLANTING TIME INTERVAL

Author: Ronald A. Otom, and Mat James S. Pacarro
Adviser: Zandra A. Quirante, Mag. Dev.

Intercropping is the simultaneous cultivation of two or more crops on the same land, offering benefits such as increased production per unit area compared to sole cropping, thereby promoting more sustainable agriculture with reduced input and stabilized yields. This study investigated the comparative performance of sweet potato intercropped with mungbean at different planting time intervals: T1 - synchronous planting; T2 - intercropping mungbean after 7 days after planting (DAP) of sweet potato; T3 - intercropping after 14 DAP; and T4 - intercropping after 21 DAP. The experiment was designed using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. Results showed no significant differences among treatments in terms of growth and yield. However, sweet potato demonstrated the highest agronomic and yield performance when intercropped with mungbean at 7 DAP. These findings suggest that while intercropping can be beneficial, further research is needed to explore optimal planting strategies for maximizing yield.

Keywords: *Intercropping, Synchronous planting, Sweet potato, Mungbean, Pag-asa 2, PSB.*

**EFFICACY OF SILING LABUYO (*Capsicum frutescens*)
AGAINST GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL (*Pomacea
Canaliculata*) LOWLAND RICE (*Oryza sativa*)**

Author: Riza Y. Pinonggan, and Gemarie L. Siit

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

The fruit extract of chili pepper contains capsaicinoids, which provide insecticidal properties and act as an effective animal repellent against insects and mites by damaging their membranes. This study aims to evaluate the molluscicidal efficacy of siling labuyo against golden apple snails (GAS) in lowland rice. The ripe siling labuyo was extracted using a blender, leading to the following treatments: T1 - 100% commercial molluscicides; T2 - 30 ml siling labuyo and 25 ml water; T3 - 40 ml siling labuyo and 25 ml water; and T4 - 50 ml siling labuyo and 25 ml water. The experiment was designed using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. After 14 hours of observation, treatment 1 demonstrated the highest average mortality rate of GAS after 5 hours. These findings suggest that siling labuyo could be a viable alternative to commercial molluscicides in managing golden apple snail populations, warranting further investigation into its practical applications in pest management.

Keywords: *Mortality rate, Molluscicides, Rice, Siling labuyo, RCBD.*

GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF ADLAI (*Coix lacymajobi* L.) APPLIED WITH MALUNGGAY (*Moringa oleifera*) LEAF EXTRACT AS PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

Author: Renejane S. Doria, and Christine P. Roda

Adviser: Maria Leah S. Chiong, Mag Dev.

Leaves of *Moringa oleifera* are rich in zeatin, a cytokinin that acts as an important photo-hormonal regulator of plant growth and development, making them a potential cost-effective supplement to inorganic fertilizers. This study focused on the agronomic performance of Adlai (Adlai-Gulian variety) when treated with malunggay leaf extract (MOLE) as a plant growth regulator, specifically measuring average plant height. The seeds were subjected to the following treatments: Treatment One (T1) - pure water; Treatment Two (T2) - 25% MOLE and 75% water; Treatment Three (T3) - 50% MOLE and 50% water; Treatment Four (T4) - 75% MOLE and 25% water; and Treatment Five (T5) - pure MOLE. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. Results indicated that the 25% MOLE dilution resulted in the highest average plant height, followed by the 50% dilution, while pure water (control) yielded the lowest height. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed highly significant results at the 1.13% level of significance. These findings suggest that MOLE significantly enhances plant growth compared to the control, indicating its potential as a natural plant growth regulator. Further research is recommended to explore the long-term effects of MOLE on other agronomic traits.

Keywords: *MOLE, Moringa oleifera, Adlai, Plant Growth Regulator, Dilution.*

AGRONOMIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE OF TOMATO (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill) GRAFTED INTO DIFFERENT EGGPLANT (*Solanum melongena*) VARIETIES AS ROOTSTOCKS

Author: Elizamarie D. Empinado, and Kiven John Tuico

Adviser: Reymalyn R. Taghoy

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill) is a valuable fruit vegetable with high economic potential, but its production is often limited during the hot-wet months due to flooding and soil-borne diseases such as bacterial wilt and fusarium wilt. Grafting tomatoes onto disease-resistant and flooding-tolerant eggplant rootstocks may enhance production during these challenging conditions. This study aimed to evaluate the agronomic and physiological responses of grafted tomatoes using different eggplant varieties as rootstocks and to compare these results with non-grafted tomatoes. The experiment utilized a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatments: T1 (non-grafted tomato), T2 (Tomato + Sarangani Long Purple), T3 (Tomato + Dumaguete Long Purple), and T4 (Tomato + Checkmate), replicated three times. The results indicated no significant differences among treatments for the parameters studied; however, the yield components of grafted plants were generally higher than those of non-grafted plants. Notably, the return on investment was greater for non-grafted tomatoes. In conclusion, while grafting has the potential to enhance tomato yields during hot-wet months, non-grafted tomatoes may offer better financial returns.

Keywords: *Tomato, grafting, eggplant rootstocks, agronomic response, disease resistance*

EFFECTS OF FERMENTED PLANT JUICE (*Moringa oleifera*) ON THE GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF DARAG NATIVE CHICKEN (*Gallus domesticus*)

Author: Carmela D. Carpina, and Anna Marijell A. Ragusta

Adviser: Ruel S. Lasagas, MSc

This study was conducted at the experimental area of JH Cerilles State College, Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from July 2017 to October 2017, to evaluate the effects of different levels of Fermented Plant Juice (FPJ) on the growth performance of Native Chickens. The experiment utilized a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatments and three replications: T0 (control with commercial ration) and T1 (10 ml of FPJ from *Moringa oleifera* mixed with one liter of water). Results indicated a significant difference among the treatments, with T1 showing higher weight gain compared to T0, while other treatments did not show significant differences. It is concluded that T1 (10 ml of FPJ mixed with one liter of water) is an effective drinking additive for enhancing the weight gain of Native Chickens. Therefore, Fermented Plant Juice can be considered a viable alternative to commercial products available in the market.

Keywords: *Fermented Plant Juice, Moringa oleifera, weight gain, Darag Native Chicken, growth.*

MOLLUSCICIDAL EFFICACY PF BDIANG (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) AND SILING LABUYO (*Capsicum frutescens*) EXTRACT AGAINST GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL

Author: Christopher G. Requiron, and Earl Clynton M. Rivera
Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

The increasing concern over synthetic pesticides and their negative impact on aquatic environments has prompted the exploration of natural alternatives. This study investigates the efficacy of formulated stem extract of *Alocasia macrorrhiza* (Badiang), ripe fruit extract of *Capsicum frutescens* (Siling Labuyo), and a mixed extract of both as bio-molluscicides against the Golden apple snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*). The objective is to provide farmers suffering from Golden apple snail infestations in their rice fields with effective, environmentally friendly solutions. The experiment utilized a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three trials, four treatments, and three replications. The ripe fruit extract of *C. frutescens* was applied at a 40% concentration, while the stem extract of *A. mycorrhiza* was applied at a 100% concentration, with mixed extracts also evaluated. Results indicated a significant increase in mortality rates of Golden apple snails treated with the ripe fruit extract of *C. frutescens*. This treatment is recommended for farmers due to its effectiveness in controlling Golden apple snail populations.

Keywords: *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, *Capsicum frutescens*, Golden apple snail, bio-molluscicide.

YIELD OF CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*) AS INFLUENCE BY DIFFERENT TRELLISING METHOD

Author: Jeffrey T. Quileste, and Arnel P. Villarosa
Adviser: Aron Louie L. Paler, MSc

This study evaluated the yield performance of cucumber using different trellising methods at Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, from December 15, 2018, to January 30, 2019. A Randomized Complete Design (RCBD) was employed, consisting of four treatments and three replications. Results indicated that among the measured parameters, only the length of the fruits showed significant differences among treatment means. The post-trellising method (control) exhibited positive outcomes across most parameters and yielded the highest return on investment. Based on these findings, further investigation into the yield performance of cucumbers using various trellising methods is recommended.

Keywords: *yield performance, cucumber, post-trellising, stake trellising, A-frame, ladder*



School of Arts & Sciences

ASSESSING THE PARENTING SKILLS OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4P's) BENEFICIARIES AND NON-BENEFECIARIES OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM

Author: Dema L. Calimot, and Alfred L. Tompong

Adviser: Michille S. Aranjuez, MSW

Parenting is a process that leads to the development of children through a series of actions and interactions by parents. This study focused on comparing the parenting skills of parent beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's) in Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. A qualitative design and descriptive method were employed to interpret the data. The findings revealed that while both groups exhibited similar parenting skills, non-beneficiary parents demonstrated higher levels of skill than those who were beneficiaries. These results suggest that socioeconomic status does not necessarily hinder good parenting skills. To enhance the parenting skills of beneficiaries, the researchers recommend implementing targeted training and support programs that address specific areas for improvement.

Keywords: *Responsible Parenthood, Supervision, Discipline, Parent Beneficiary, Non- Beneficiary Parent*

THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND WELL-BEING OF THE PUPILS IN SELECTED BARANGAYS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMALINAO, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Lea Jane L. Calledo, and Gicelle A. Hepos

Adviser: Perlaida Norma B. Puno, RSW, MSW

This study aimed to identify the level of socio-economic status and well-being of pupils in selected barangays of the Municipality of Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur, and to examine the significant relationship between these factors. Employing a quantitative research design, the researchers collected data through interviews, a questionnaire checklist, and intake forms, involving a total of 330 respondents—81 from Barangay Sumadat, 160 from Barangay Pag-asa, and 89 from Barangay Paglaum. The findings revealed that the socio-economic status and well-being of respondents in all three barangays were rated very high. Moreover, a significant relationship was observed, suggesting that higher socio-economic status correlates positively with well-being. Based on these findings, it is recommended that local educational and social programs be developed to further enhance the socio-economic conditions and well-being of pupils, ensuring their continued growth and development.

Keywords: *Socioeconomic status, Well-being, Pupils, Basic Needs, Family Income, Physical, Mental, Spiritual*

SENIOR CITIZENS QUALITY OF LIFE IN RESPONSE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE HOME CARE AND SOCIETY'S CONCERN

Author: Cristine Jay I. Albor, and Chrisjane C. Cahanap

Adviser: Jastin E. Oniot, MAEd

This study aimed to determine the level of Quality of Life among Senior Citizens in selected barangays of the Municipality of Dinas, specifically Legarda Uno, Legarda Dos, and Legarda Tres. Utilizing descriptive and inferential research designs, the researchers conducted interviews and distributed a questionnaire checklist to gather data from a total of 160 respondents—60 from Legarda Uno, 65 from Legarda Dos, and 35 from Legarda Tres. The findings revealed that Legarda Tres reported the highest Quality of Life in physical, social, psychological, and emotional aspects compared to the other barangays. In conclusion, the study found that the overall Quality of Life of senior citizens in the selected barangays was at a high level. However, to further enhance their well-being, it is recommended that community programs be developed to address the specific needs of senior citizens and promote their active engagement in social activities.

Keywords: *Senior Citizens, Quality of life, Physical, Social, Psychological and Emotional Aspects*

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LAPUYAN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Alayssa F. Maglangit, and Threcia O. Miral

Adviser: Justin E. Oniot, MAEd

This study aimed to assess the level of satisfaction regarding rights and benefits experienced by Indigenous people in two selected barangays in the Municipality of Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur. The study utilized a descriptive research design, employing interviews and a questionnaire checklist for data gathering from a total of 290 respondents—138 from Barangay Bulawan and 152 from Barangay Mulom. The findings revealed that respondents from both barangays reported a high level of satisfaction, indicating that they felt their rights were being recognized. However, there was a significant difference in the benefits experienced by the two barangays, despite overall satisfaction levels being high. In conclusion, the majority of respondents expressed satisfaction with their rights and benefits, suggesting that while they are generally satisfied, there is a need for further education and support to ensure that all Indigenous people can fully exercise their rights. Recommendations include enhancing community outreach programs to promote awareness of rights and available government services.

Keywords: *Indigenous people, Rights, benefits, Subanen, Lapuyan*

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES AMONG THE SELECTED BARANGAYS OF DINAS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Norhan D. Kutol, and Charlene B. Padrequilaga

Adviser: Perlaida Norma B. Puno, MSW

This study aimed to assess the level of satisfaction with community healthcare services in the selected barangays of Guinicolalay, Benuatan, and Nian in the Municipality of Dinas. The study employed a descriptive and inferential research design, utilizing interviews and a questionnaire checklist to gather data from a total of 362 respondents: 138 from Guinicolalay, 160 from Benuatan, and 64 from Nian. The findings revealed that Nian had the highest level of satisfaction with healthcare services, particularly in dental care, immunization, nutritional programs, and prenatal care. Overall, the satisfaction levels in all barangays were interpreted as "satisfied." In conclusion, while the community healthcare services in these barangays generally meet the needs of the residents, further improvements could be made to enhance service delivery, particularly in the areas of healthcare accessibility and program expansion.

Keywords: *Dental services, Immunization, Nutritional program, Prenatal services*

PUPILS' MALNUTRITION AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Author: Jella P. Caberte, and Joevie Joi P. Catalino

Adviser: Jose Suzon, MAEd

This study aimed to examine the relationship between malnutrition and academic performance among pupils in Langilan, Laperian, and Dao-an Elementary Schools. It also sought to raise awareness of the impact of hunger and malnutrition on students' academic outcomes. The research employed a descriptive-inferential design, using an adapted and modified questionnaire-checklist answered by pupils from the selected schools. The results revealed that Dao-an Elementary School had the highest level of malnutrition, followed by Langilan and Laperian. In terms of academic performance, Dao-an also had the highest level, followed by Laperian and Langilan. Despite these findings, the study concluded that there was no significant relationship between malnutrition and academic performance in the selected schools. Based on these results, it is recommended that further studies investigate other potential factors affecting academic performance and that school-based nutrition programs be implemented to address malnutrition and support student well-being.

Keywords: *Malnutrition, Academic Performance, Eating Habit, Personal Hygiene, Cleanliness*

INFLUENCING FACTORS OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Author: Realyn A. Palomar, and Honeylie Jane P. Regidor

Adviser: Perlaida Norma B. Puno, RSW, MSW

The increasing prevalence of teenage pregnancies, particularly in rural communities, poses significant social and health challenges. This study aimed to identify the factors contributing to teenage pregnancy among women aged 13-19, whether married or unmarried. Using a quantitative research design, data were collected through a questionnaire-checklist from a sample of teenage women. The weighted mean was used to analyze the responses, and ANOVA was applied to test for significant differences among the factors. The findings revealed that socio-economic conditions, lack of social support, family structure and stability, and peer influence are major contributors to teenage pregnancy. Based on these results, the study recommends implementing programs focused on teenage empowerment and conducting comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in rural communities. These initiatives are essential to addressing the growing issue of teenage pregnancy and improving the social well-being of young women.

Keywords: *Factors, Teenage Pregnancy, Teenagers, Pregnancy.*

IMPACT OF PANTAWID PAMILYA PILIPINO PROGRAM IN BARANGAY KALIAN, MARGOSATUBIG, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Sharlene Joy F. Buhisan, and Reyna Mae M. Cometa

Adviser: Michille S. Aranjuez, MSW

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) plays a crucial role in improving the socio-economic conditions of marginalized communities across the Philippines. This study aimed to determine the impact of the 4Ps on the well-being of beneficiaries in Barangay Kalian, Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur, over the period from 2015 to 2018. Using a descriptive survey method, the researchers collected data through the Social Welfare Development Indicator, which was adapted and modified by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The findings revealed that by 2018, the economic sufficiency, social adequacy, and overall well-being of the beneficiaries were rated as "self-sufficient," showing a significant improvement from 2015. The results indicate a positive shift in the beneficiaries' level of well-being, with 2018 scores being significantly higher than those of 2015. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the program continue to be supported and expanded to maintain and further enhance the well-being of beneficiaries. Additional efforts may also focus on addressing any remaining challenges in economic and social adequacy to ensure sustained development.

Keywords: *Pantawid Pamilya, Pilipino, Program, Well-being, Impact, Beneficiaries*

HEALTH STATUS OF THE RESIDENTS IN BARANGAY LANGILAN

Author: Dyan Angel R. Salabit, and Lydel V. Rocamora

Adviser: Perlaida Norma B. Puno, RSW, MTSW

The link between environmental factors and human health is crucial, especially in rural communities where access to healthcare and knowledge about healthy practices may be limited. This study aimed to assess the health status of residents in Barangay Langilan, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, focusing on health issues, hygiene practices, toilet conditions, garbage disposal, and water supply and facilities. Using a descriptive-inferential research design, the researchers conducted interviews with residents, utilizing a self-made checklist questionnaire. The interview method was employed due to literacy limitations among some respondents. Results showed that proper hygiene received the highest mean response compared to other health factors such as sickness issues, garbage disposal, toilet conditions, and water supply. The statistical analysis indicated no significant relationship between proper sanitation and minor sickness issues, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. These findings suggest that while hygiene practices are relatively strong, other areas such as water facilities and waste disposal may need improvement. It is recommended that health education programs focusing on sanitation and disease prevention be implemented to enhance the community's overall health status.

Keywords: *Proper Sanitation, Minor Sickness Issues, Proper Hygiene, Toilet Condition, Proper Disposal of Garbage.*

FAMILY DISRUPTIONS EFFECT ON CHILDREN'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Author: Jesebelle B. Lague, and Herlie D. Sanchez

Adviser: Michelle S. Aranjuez, MSSW

Academic achievement problems have been a significant focus for educators and researchers due to their perceived connection with family-related factors. This study aimed to assess the level of family disruption experienced by pupils at Legarda Dos Elementary School, evaluate their academic performance, and explore whether there is a significant relationship between family disruption and academic achievement. The researchers employed a descriptive survey method, utilizing a questionnaire adapted from Kamau Lydia Muthoni's study to assess family disruption. The results revealed that family disruption levels were generally categorized as "average," while pupil academic performance was classified as "fair." Statistical analysis showed a negative correlation ($r = -0.145$) between family disruption and academic performance, indicating that as family disruption increases, academic performance decreases, and vice versa. However, the correlation was not statistically significant. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that family disruption does not significantly impact the academic performance of pupils in this study.

Keywords: *Family, Disruptions, Academic performance, Children effect, Achievement*

FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILD LABOR IN SELECTED BARANGAYS OF PAGADIAN CITY

Author: Mary Gae P. Genabe, and Via T. Salapan

Adviser: Darlene Daryl D. Nayo, MSW

This study aimed to identify the factors influencing child labor and determine significant differences in the extent of child labor experience in four selected barangays in Pagadian City. Using a descriptive-comparative research design, data were collected through interviews and a questionnaire checklist from 40 respondents. The findings revealed that the overall extent of child labor experienced in Barangays Dumagoc, Santa Lucia, and San Pedro had an average weighted mean of 3.04, interpreted as "Average." Among the factors influencing child labor, "low aspiration" received the highest mean response of 3.72. The study concludes that low aspiration is a key factor driving child labor in the selected barangays. Based on these findings, it is recommended that local authorities implement educational and vocational programs to raise aspirations and reduce child labor in these communities.

Keywords: *"Child labor, factors, Descriptive- comparative, Questionnaire-checklist significant, low aspiration"*

FACTORS AFFECTING CIGARETTE SMOKING OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Author: Aljoan Mae A. Garces, and Leovie V. Rama

Adviser: Michelle S. Aranjuez, RSW, MSW

This study aimed to identify the factors affecting cigarette smoking among high school students in Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur. The research was conducted in two selected schools: Legarda Dos National High School and President Garcia Memorial Institute of Technology. The factors examined were categorized into family problems, Ignorance of the negative effects of smoking, peer influence, and Curiosity. A descriptive-comparative research design was employed, using interviews and a questionnaire checklist to gather data from 30 respondents, 15 from each school. The findings revealed that Curiosity was the most significant factor influencing cigarette smoking, followed by Ignorance of the negative effects and peer influence, with family problems being the least influential. There was no significant difference in the factors affecting cigarette smoking between the two schools. Based on these findings, it is recommended that awareness programs be implemented to address the Ignorance of smoking's harmful effects and peer support systems should be developed to reduce the impact of peer influence on smoking behavior.

Keywords: *Cigarette smoking, High school students, Family problem, Ignorance of the Negative effects and Peer influence, Curiosity*

EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL HEALTH PROBLEM TO THE LIFESTYLE OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN BARANGAY LANGILAN, SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Jayvie B. Juban, and Jesreal D. Sarcon

Adviser: Darlene Daryl S. Nayo, RSW, MSW

This study examined the effects of physical health problems on the lifestyle of senior citizens in barangay Langilan, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. It focuses on how health issues influence social relationships, emotional well-being, financial circumstances, cultural participation, and religious involvement among aged individuals. Employing a descriptive-inferential research design, the researchers administered a standardized questionnaire through interviews with senior citizens. The results indicated that arthritis was the most prevalent health issue, followed by diabetes, osteoporosis, and obesity, each significantly impacting the lifestyles of the elderly participants. The study concludes that these physical health problems adversely affect various aspects of seniors' lives. To mitigate these effects, it is recommended that community health programs be established to provide support and resources for managing these conditions and improving the overall well-being of senior citizens.

Keywords: *Physical Health Problem, Lifestyle, Senior Citizens, Arthritis, Diabetes, Osteoporosis, and Obesity.*

EFFECTS OF BULLYING OF THE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER (LGBT) ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Author: Ginny Rose T. Itang, and Judy-ann T. Villaren

Adviser: Michelle Aranjuez, MSW

This research aimed to investigate the effect of bullying on the academic performance of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) students in selected high schools in the San Miguel district. The researchers utilized a descriptive survey method, employing a questionnaire checklist as the primary tool for data collection. After obtaining approval from the school principal and identifying LGBT students, the researchers distributed the instruments and provided clear instructions for completion. The gathered data were tallied, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted. The findings revealed that the level of bullying experienced by students in the four selected high schools was low, while their academic performance was rated as good. Therefore, the study concludes that bullying has no significant effect on academic performance; however, it suggests an inverse relationship where increased bullying correlates with decreased academic performance. To better support LGBT students, schools should implement anti-bullying programs and provide resources to foster an inclusive environment that promotes academic success.

Keywords: *Bullying, Academic Performance, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual*

SCHOOL DROP OUTS OF STUDENTS IN PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM

Author: Girlyn F. Amigos, and Jane R. Gabule

Adviser: Darlene Daryl S. Nayo, MSW

This research aimed to investigate the factors contributing to student dropouts among beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's) in selected high schools in San Miguel. Specifically, the study sought to evaluate whether there was a significant difference in dropout rates based on the level of the educational grant availed through the program. Before data collection, the researcher obtained permission from the school principals to conduct the survey. Once approval was secured, a schedule was set for the distribution of the survey instruments. On the designated day, the researchers explained to the respondents how to complete the checklist and clarified any questions regarding the survey items. The study examined various factors influencing student dropouts, including socioeconomic status, ethnicity, age, fear of teachers, loss of interest in school, parental educational support, occupational aspirations, academic performance, and early marriage. The data gathered from the survey were compiled, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted to draw meaningful conclusions. The findings highlighted key factors that contributed to the dropout rates, providing insight into the challenges faced by students in the 4P program and offering recommendations for addressing these issues to reduce dropout rates.

Keywords: *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Dropout, Students*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS IN THE SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMALINAO, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Analyn A. Macadene and Justine Salve C. Nagac

Adviser: Darlene Daryl S. Nayo, RSW, MSW

This study aimed to assess the level of domestic violence experienced by students in Paglaum Dumalinao National High School, Tina National High School, and Maria Clara Lobrigat National High School, specifically focusing on physical, verbal, sexual, and emotional abuse. This research is grounded in the observation that domestic violence is increasingly prevalent, particularly among minors who are often its victims. To conduct this study, researchers employed a standard questionnaire checklist and interviews with selected students who reported experiencing domestic violence, utilizing a descriptive-inferential research design. The results of the multiple comparisons indicated significant differences in domestic violence levels among the schools, with Maria Clara Lobrigat National High School reporting the highest incidence. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and support systems to address domestic violence in educational settings.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse*

BULLYING AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PUPILS WITH DISABILITY IN SELECTED PILOT SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT 2 ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Jet Lee C. Felicio, and Elsie D. Talledo

Adviser: Perlaida Norma B. Puno, RSW, MSW

Bullying is a widespread problem in schools and communities and has a negative impact on school climate and on learning in a safe and secure environment without fear. Once thought of as a rite of passage or harmless behavior that helps build character, bullying is now known to have long-term academic, physical, verbal, cyber, and mental effects on both the victim and the bully. The researchers conducted a study to determine the bullying cases in Margosatubig Regional Pilot School and Dumalinao Regional Pilot School and the existing bullying. The study aimed to measure the bullying and academic performance of pupils with disability in selected Pilot Schools in District 2, Zamboanga del Sur, during the S.Y 2018-2019. The study employed the descriptive research design and used a standard questionnaire as a primary method to establish data. Respondents of the study were the pupils with disability in the said school. The study found that Dumalinao Regional Pilot School had the highest mean of bullying between the two pilot schools, and the most common bullying was verbal bullying. Considering this, the researchers recommend that a robust implementation of anti-bullying laws in each school could eradicate the number of children being bullied.

Keywords: *Physical Bully, Verbal Bully, Cyber Bully, Mental Bully*

AWARENESS LEVEL OF THE STAKEHOLDERS TO THE ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN LAKE DASAY

Author: Merjoy L. Egol, and Alvin D. Esterioso

Adviser: Arnold P. Canday, MAEd

This study focused on the level of awareness of the stakeholders, such as the business sector, LGU officials, residents, and visitors to the eco-tourism development or project in Lake Dasay, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur in terms of economic factors, environmental factors, social factor, and political factor. This study is anchored on the view that eco-tourism becomes more important economically, ensuring that it follows a sustainable path that will require cooperation and partnership among the tourism industry, government, local people, and tourists (visitors) themselves. In conducting this study, the researchers used a Likert Scale self-made questionnaire through interviews to be answered by the stakeholders. It is a descriptive-comparative type of research. The Schedule and multiple comparison test results showed that the residents and the LGU officials significantly differed in their awareness. Among the four stakeholders, the LGU officials had the results of the local awareness because they were the project initiators. On the other hand, the local residents around the area were already aware of the eco-tourism development. However, they felt they needed to be more involved in the planning and decision-making. They also could not feel the improvement or increase in their economic status.

Keywords: *Awareness Level, Eco-Tourism, Lake Dasay, LGU officials, Local Residents*

ASSESSMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE SOCIAL PENSIONERS IN THE BAGANIAN PENINSULA

Author: Cristin Gay U. Cabantac, and Jenifer D. Mansanadis

Adviser: Darlene Daryl S. Nayo, MSW

The Social Pension Program provides a monthly stipend of Php 500.00 to indigent senior citizens to support their daily subsistence and medical needs, fulfilling the government's obligation to this vulnerable sector as mandated by RA 9262, the expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010. This study aimed to assess the expenditures of social pensioners in coastal and non-coastal barangays across selected municipalities in the Baganian Peninsula, specifically Dinas, Dimataling, Lapuyan, and San Miguel. Utilizing a descriptive-inferential research method, data were collected through surveys administered to social pensioners. The results indicated that expenditures on medicine and vitamins were consistently rated as "always" and were significantly higher than those for other categories, including food, clothing, and utilities, which were found to be significantly equal. However, there was no significant difference in expenditures between coastal and non-coastal barangays among the pensioners. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the government enhance the Social Pension Program by providing targeted financial literacy training to help pensioners allocate their funds more effectively for health and basic needs.

Keywords: *Assistance, Expenditures, Indigent, Program, Pension*

AWARENESS LEVEL ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN

Author: Rhea S. Evangelista, and Daisy D. Nicanor

Adviser: Michille S. Aranjuez, MSW

Violence against women and children is a pervasive global issue, often rooted in culturally defined gender roles and norms that perpetuate power imbalances, as highlighted by the National Council for Women (NCW, 2009). This study aimed to assess the level of awareness regarding Republic Act 9262 among selected tribal groups (Bisaya, Subanen, Muslim) in the Municipality of Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur. Utilizing a quantitative research design for data collection and a descriptive method for data interpretation, the study surveyed respondents from each tribal group. The findings revealed that the Subanen respondents exhibited a "Fully aware" level of awareness regarding violence against women and their children, while both the Muslim and Bisaya respondents were categorized as "Aware." Furthermore, the analysis indicated no significant difference in awareness levels among the three tribal groups. Based on these findings, it is recommended that targeted awareness campaigns and educational programs be implemented to enhance understanding of R.A. 9262 among all tribal communities.

Keywords: *Awareness, Rights, Threats, Human Rights, Dignity*

MOTIVATION IN EDUCATION OF PANTAWID STUDENT- BENEFICIARIES AND THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Author: Jonalice B. Bacalangco, and Tai Macy Shih H. Saquibal

Adviser: Darlene Daryl S. Nayo, MSW

Motivation is classified into intrinsic and extrinsic types, where intrinsic motivation refers to the internal pleasure and interest in activities, while extrinsic motivation is derived from external rewards such as money and grades. This study aimed to investigate the implications of students' intrinsic and extrinsic learning motivation along with their socio-demographic profiles. Employing a descriptive-correlational design, the researchers utilized a survey questionnaire to collect data from a representative sample of students. The results indicated that respondents exhibited high levels of motivation; however, this motivation was not found to be a significant factor influencing their academic performance. Additionally, significant relationships were identified between sex, the mother's educational attainment, and the father's occupation with the academic performance of the respondents. Based on these findings, it is recommended that educational institutions implement targeted interventions to enhance intrinsic motivation among students and address the socio-demographic factors impacting academic success.

Keywords: *Motivation, Intrinsic, Extrinsic Academic Performance, Aps Beneficiary*

ON THE JOB TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES STUDENTS

Author: Jesamie A. Apao, and Rica M. Guinandam

Adviser: Arnold P. Canday, MAEd

Student performance during on-the-job training (OJT) significantly contributes to their overall success and competitiveness in their future careers. This study aimed to assess and evaluate the OJT performance of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences in Social Work interns during the academic year 2018-2019, based on evaluations from supervisors at various establishments where the interns were deployed. A descriptive survey research design was employed, with a total of fifty-five students participating as respondents. Findings revealed that the interns' OJT performance was rated at a "very satisfactory" level. However, there is a need to enhance communication skills and incorporate more verbal exercises and case studies into the curriculum to improve understanding in their major fields. It is recommended that the college implement targeted training activities focusing on these areas to better prepare students for their professional roles.

Keywords: *Internship, Academic performance, OJT performance*

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE IN GUIPOS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Eden T. Abrea, Jenessa B. Dagyagnao, and Jean U. Toledo

Adviser: Michille S. Aranjuez, RSW, MSW

Malnutrition is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years of age. This study was conducted in Barangay Balongating and Barangay Dagohoy, Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur, to determine the associated factors of malnutrition in these two barangays. The respondents of the study were mothers of malnourished children, who completed a checklist to provide their profiles and responses. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools were employed to analyze and interpret the gathered data. The study identified significant demographic determinants of malnutrition, including the child's gender and age, the mother's age at birth, marital status, and family income. Furthermore, it was found that lower levels of maternal education negatively impacted awareness and knowledge regarding health and nutrition before, during, and after pregnancy. Consequently, enhancing mothers' knowledge about breastfeeding practices, feeding habits, and hygiene can play a critical role in reducing the risk of malnutrition in their children. To address the high rates of malnutrition in the area, efforts should focus on improving parents' education, particularly maternal education, which can significantly influence children's health outcomes.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding Practices, Demographic Profile, Feeding Practices, Hygiene and Sanitation*

SATISFACTION ON STUDENT SERVICES AND MOTIVATION IN EDUCATION

Author: Jonvy Jr. B. Abarquez, and Regel M. Densing

Adviser: Michille S. Aranjuez, MSW

Motivation in education significantly impacts students' performance and academic results. This study aimed to identify the relationship between student satisfaction with services and their educational motivation. The researchers employed a descriptive correlational analysis using a self-made questionnaire checklist to collect the necessary data. Findings revealed that the respondents expressed high levels of satisfaction with the services provided by various offices, except security services, which received mixed responses. Based on these results, it is recommended that security services enhance their friendliness and approachability towards students to improve overall satisfaction. Additionally, further investigations could explore the specific factors influencing student motivation to inform targeted improvements in service delivery.

Keywords: *Admission, Canteen, Clinic, DSA, Guidance office, Publication, Scholarship, and Security Guard*

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT AMONG THE SELECTED BARANGAYS IN SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Mirafior S. Laure, and Rizamie V. Taganahan

Adviser: Kenn Mark M. Edulan, MPA

The general objective of this study is to determine the level of implementation of policies and programs towards Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Management among the selected barangays in San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, such as community risk assessment, contingency planning, communication system, and capability building. A descriptive research design was employed, involving 370 respondents, representing 10% of the population across six barangays. The findings indicate that while disaster preparedness and risk reduction policies are implemented, the level of implementation varies, with some areas needing improvement. The positive engagement of barangay officials is noted, but further enhancement in program execution is recommended to achieve comprehensive disaster management.

Keywords: *Disaster Preparedness, Barangay, Community, Risk Reduction, Implementation*

VOTING PREFERENCES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Author: Jena B. Ebin, and Helyn D. Talaba

Adviser: Kenn Mark M. Edulan, MPA

Elections are essential for a democratic country where people choose their representatives by casting their votes based on their preferences in choosing a leader. The general objective of this study is to determine the voting preference of students in JHCSC during elections. This study used a quantitative research method to determine the factors that affect the voting preference of the student voters to analyze and identify the frequency of the independent variable. The study found that the candidate's most preferred factors influencing them in voting for senatorial candidates are their political personality and track record. It also concluded that their level of voting preferences regarding political personality and track record was the highest weighted mean. Therefore, both greatly influenced the respondents' decision-making when choosing a candidate during the election. It also negates the individual's perspective that the candidates won during the election because of their popularity.

Keywords: *Voting Preferences, Influences, College Students, Respondents Senatorial Candidates, Voting, Election, Candidates*

ASSESSMENT ON POLITICAL EFFICACY OF THE JHCSC STUDENTS

Author: Glendel Iburan Oyo-A Jr.

Adviser: Mila M. Samin, Ph. D

The study focused on the assessment of the political efficacy of the J.H Cerilles State College Students on two dimensions: Internal efficacy and external efficacy, as these affect the student's consideration of the principle of democracy, especially political exercises, participations, and practices. This study used descriptive research to describe the status of the subject of the study. It determined and, as an assessment, measured the existing variables to explore and discover their essences when tested in different manners. In the critical process of how the concept of political efficacy be measured, this work considered 680 student-respondents as the 25% representative of the 1,915 sampled population, based on the enrolled students in the School of Engineering and Technology, which has the highest number of student-population among the four schools of the JHCSC main campus. The respondents were given the adapted and modified questionnaire to obtain the responses on political efficacy, using descriptive statistical tools and a t-test formula to analyze and interpret the gathered data. The assessment results were gauged based on the respondents' positive, neutral, and negative beliefs and opinions on the observed and perceived political phenomena. The result found significant differences in internal political efficacy and external efficacy of the respondents, where internal efficacy cogitated on the extents to which the respondents, where internal efficacy cogitated on the extent to which the respondents felt they could completely participate in politics' while external political efficacy, on the other hand, paid heed to the extent to which respondents felt that the government is responsive to their interests.

Keywords: *Political Efficacy, External Efficacy, Internal Efficacy, Political Participation.*



School of Engineering & Technology

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF WATERS

Author: Clemilyn C. Cielo, and Leslie Jane Labita

Adviser: Renan F. Mangle

This study aimed to determine the potential effects of using different types of water—potable water, rainwater, and river water—on the compressive strength of concrete. An experimental research method was employed, with concrete samples tested at the 2nd Engineering District in Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. Statistical analyses, including chi-squared testing, were conducted to assess the significance of the results. The findings revealed that all types of water produced concrete with acceptable compressive strength after 28 days, but potable water was found to be the most preferable for achieving the highest strength. A significant difference in compressive strength was observed among the water types, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Based on these findings, it is recommended that potable water be used in construction projects to ensure optimal concrete performance, while further research could explore the long-term effects of alternative water sources on concrete durability.

Keywords: *Concrete Compressive Strength*

CRUSHED BAGONGON SHELL USED AS A PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR FINE AGGREGATES IN CONCRETE

Author: Arcelyn D. Alandroque, and Gretchen L. Dahap

Adviser: Perla A. Rivera, MSCE

This study aimed to determine the potential of using different percentages of bagongon shells (30%, 20%, and 0%) as a partial replacement for fine aggregates in concrete. An experimental research method was employed, with concrete samples tested at the 2nd Engineering District in Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. The data were analyzed using statistical treatments, including chi-squared tests, to assess the compressive strength of the concrete. The results indicated that concrete samples with 30% and 20% bagongon shells did not meet the required compressive strength standards at all curing ages. Conversely, the concrete mix with 0% replacement demonstrated optimal strength. Therefore, the study concluded that using bagongon shell as a partial replacement for fine aggregates is not advisable, and 0% replacement is recommended for achieving better concrete performance.

Keywords: *Concrete Compressive Strength*

LIMESTONE POWDER AS REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT USE AS MORTAR

Author: Alphie Jay D. Enriquez, and Rason Q. Tuyac

Adviser: Mamintas B. Pangasian, CE

This study addresses the issue of aggregate scarcity in Zamboanga del Sur by investigating the potential of limestone powder as a partial replacement for cement. The aim is to reduce the volume of fine aggregates required and lower costs in the construction industry. The researchers prepared concrete samples with 50%, 60%, and 70% limestone powder as a partial cement replacement. After a curing period of 28 days, the compressive strength of each sample was tested. The results indicated that the sample with 50% limestone replacement had a compressive strength of 6.62 MPa, the 60% sample had 5.52 MPa, and the 70% sample had 4.7 MPa, while the control sample without replacement achieved 20.89 MPa. Statistically, there was no significant difference in compressive strength when using limestone powder as a replacement, as the samples with 50% to 70% limestone showed lower compressive strength than the control. The researchers recommend using limestone powder for plastering and other non-load-bearing applications. Further research should explore the properties of limestone that may affect compressibility in concrete applications.

Keywords: *Compressibility, Limestone powder, Fine aggregates*

POLYPROPYLENE PLASTIC BOTTLE CAPS USED AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR COARSE AGGREGATES IN CONCRETE

Author: Aivy B Gapol, and Reniel B. Libusada

Adviser: Perla A. Rivera, MSCE

This study investigates the use of plastic bottle caps as a partial replacement for coarse aggregates to address the scarcity of aggregates in the construction industry in Zamboanga del Sur. The aim is to evaluate the feasibility of this alternative to reduce costs and support environmental sustainability. Concrete samples were prepared with a 5% replacement of plastic bottle caps cut into strips. Each sample underwent curing periods of 7, 14, and 28 days before testing for compressive strength. The results showed that the sample cured for seven days with 5% replacement had a compressive strength of 6.57 MPa, while the control sample without replacement achieved 10 MPa. After 14 days, the 5% replacement sample reached 9.10 MPa, compared to 13.6 MPa for the control. Statistically, there was no significant difference in compressive strength, indicating that the 5% plastic bottle caps produced lower compressive strength than the control. Therefore, concrete with plastic bottle caps is not advisable for structural applications; however, it may be suitable for masonry works. Further research should explore the properties of plastic bottle caps and their effects on compressive strength in concrete.

Keywords: *Compressibility, Plastic bottle caps, Coarse Aggregates*

RICE HULL ASH AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT IN CONCRETE HOLLOW BLOCK

Author: Angelbert C. Hagonoy and Sammy R. Sumicad

Adviser: Perla A. Rivera, MSCE

This study investigates the potential of using rice hull ash as a partial replacement for cement in concrete hollow blocks (CHB) to address environmental concerns related to rice hull disposal in Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. The primary aim is to determine the compressive strength of CHB incorporating rice hull ash at varying replacement levels of 30%, 50%, and 75%. An experimental method was employed, involving a designed mix of cement and sand with specified fractions of rice hull ash. Each sample underwent a curing period of 28 days. The results indicated that the compressive strengths for the 30%, 50%, and 75% rice hull ash replacements were 571 psi, 253 psi, and 112 psi, respectively. Additionally, a second sample set produced compressive strengths of 568 psi, 255 psi, and 110 psi for the same replacements. Notably, the treatment with 30% rice hull ash achieved the standard compressive strength required for CHB, making it suitable for non-load-bearing structures. Further research is recommended to explore the effects of varying ash particle sizes and additional replacement levels on compressive strength and durability.

Keywords: *Compressive Strength, Rice husk ash, Concrete hollow blocks*

RICE HUSK-BASED PARTICLEBOARD USING CASSAVA ROOT PASTE AS BINDER

Author: Vesie I. Aloom, and Ian James Revillas

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

This study explores the potential of agricultural waste, specifically rice husk (RH), as an alternative material to address the inadequate supply of local construction materials. Given the environmental concerns associated with the disposal of rice husks, this research investigates the feasibility of producing particleboards using rice husks bonded by cassava root paste. The particleboards were evaluated for their breaking strength in comparison to commercially produced particleboards. The mixing ratios used were 1:1:1, 1:1:1.5, and 1:1:2 for cassava root paste, water, and rice husks, respectively. The resulting particleboards, sized 4" x 6" x 0.5", were cured for seven days through sun drying. The results indicated that rice husk-based particleboards exhibited superior breaking strength compared to commercial alternatives, with treatment strengths of 2.0, 1.325, and 1.215, respectively, while the commercial particleboard registered at 0.46. A significant difference was found between the rice husk-based treatments and the commercial particleboard ($p=0.002$), underscoring the potential of rice husk as a viable alternative in particleboard production. This study highlights the strong binding characteristics of cassava root paste, suggesting its application in various industrial contexts. Further research is recommended to explore the broader applications of rice husk-based materials in sustainable construction and waste management solutions.

Keywords: *Cassava roots, Rice husk, Particleboard*

SANDY SOIL USED AS REPLACEMENT FOR FINE AGGREGATES IN CONCRETE

Author: Phoebe I. Aloom, and Chennie Beth A. Tabay

Adviser: Pangasian B. Mamintas, CE

The demand for durable and cost-effective building components utilizing local materials is increasingly important in construction. This study investigates the workability and effectiveness of soil sourced from Poblacion, Tigbao, Zamboanga del Sur, as a sand replacement in concrete mixtures. The research focuses on evaluating the compressive strength of concrete produced with this soil, formulated with a mix ratio of 1:2:3 (cement: soil: gravel). Each treatment was cured for 14 and 28 days. Through sieve analysis, the soil was classified as sand, meeting government specifications for fine aggregates. However, the compressive strength of the concrete incorporating Tigbao soil did not meet the minimum standards required in both curing periods. These findings indicate that while local soil can be classified as suitable aggregate, its performance in concrete applications may require further investigation. Future research should explore potential treatments or additives to enhance the compressive strength of concrete made with locally sourced soil.

Keywords: *Compressive strength, Sieve analysis*

SAWDUST ALTERNATIVE PARTICLEBOARD

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This study addresses the significant challenge of deforestation faced by Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur, and explores the recycling of waste materials, specifically sawdust, as a potential solution. The research focuses on the feasibility of using waste sawdust as a raw material for producing particleboards, aiming to provide low-income households with a more economical and environmentally friendly alternative to commercially available products. Samples were produced with sawdust and adhesive in ratios of 1:2 and 1:3, with a curing period of two weeks. The findings indicate that while sawdust can serve as an alternative raw material for particleboard production, it does not achieve the quality of commercially produced low-density fiberboards, as no significant difference was observed in inhomogeneity strength between the sawdust-based particleboards and the commercial products. These results highlight the need for further research to identify more effective bonding agents that could enhance the quality of sawdust-based particleboards.

Keywords: *Sawdust, Particleboards, Low-density fiberboards, Homogeneity*

STUDY OF RICE HULL ASH USED AS ADMIXTURE FOR CONCRETE

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Adviser: Perla A. Rivera, MSCE

This research experimentally investigates the effects of rice husk ash (RHA) as a concrete mixture on the structural properties of concrete. RHA, an agro-waste known for its pozzolanic properties, has demonstrated compressive strength values ranging from 33 to 38.4 N/mm² at replacement percentages of 10% to 25% in a mix ratio of 1:15:3. Concrete samples were prepared with RHA replacement percentages of 10%, 15%, and 20%, with RHA reduced to a particle size of 75 µm. Each hardened sample underwent curing for 14 and 28 days, followed by compressive strength testing. The results revealed that incorporating RHA as an admixture generally reduced the compressive strength of the concrete due to lower compressibility. Specifically, samples without RHA exhibited significantly higher compressive strength compared to those with RHA. Notably, while a 10% RHA mix showed increased compressibility with longer curing periods, 15% and 20% RHA mixes demonstrated reduced strength at 28 days compared to earlier tests. These findings suggest that while RHA has potential as a concrete additive, further investigation is needed to explore its optimal use and identify the properties affecting compressibility in different mixes.

Keywords: *Compressibility, Rice hull ash (RHA) Admixture*

AGRICULTURE E-LEARNING SYSTEM

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Adviser: Mary Dame Angelica Canillo

The proposed Agriculture E-Learning System aims to provide a user-friendly platform with reliable information about agriculture, specifically focusing on crops and livestock for local farmers in Zamboanga del Sur. This online resource is designed to help farmers gain knowledge and learn new trends and techniques in livestock and crop production. Additionally, the system features a forum for farmers to share ideas and experiences. The intent of developing this project is to empower farmers in Zamboanga del Sur by providing access to innovative ideas and techniques, even from the comfort of their homes. The system is easily accessible via the Internet, ensuring that local farmers can enhance their agricultural practices.

Keywords: *Agriculture E-Learning System, crops, livestock, online education, local farmers, Zamboanga del Sur, agricultural techniques, farmer forum.*

SAN ISIDRO PARISH WEBSITE

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Adviser: Mary Dame Angelica Canillo

Catholic parishes across the country share similar organizational structures, though variations may arise depending on the parish administrator's priorities. San Isidro Labrador Parish in Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur, has numerous organizations, including the Alagad sa Liturikanhong Eyukaristiya, Catechists, Bible Apostolate, and others. However, the parish currently lacks a unified system for managing files among these organizations, leading to challenges in record keeping, information dissemination, and scheduling of activities. To address these issues, the implementation of the San Isidro Labrador Parish Website aims to provide more productive and effective services for both parish personnel and parishioners. This system manages member details, generates certifications (e.g., baptism, confirmation, and wedding), and provides information on activities and schedules. The proponents utilized the 4D methodology—Define, Design, Develop, and Deploy—to guide the system's development. After rigorous testing, the researchers concluded that the application effectively meets the needs of its users.

Keywords: *San Isidro Labrador Parish, parish website, 4D methodology, record keeping, information dissemination, Catholic organizations, community services, user engagement.*

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Adviser: Marvin Mejorada

The JHCSC Main Campus Research and Extension office has faced significant challenges in locating and compiling files stored in their cabinets. To address these difficulties, the proposed Research and Extension File Management System aims to provide an efficient, effective, and user-friendly method for file storage and management, thereby minimizing file misplacement and ensuring timely notifications for documents such as research proposals, extension proposals, and memoranda. The proponents analyzed the existing challenges through interviews with Vice President Vilma C. Grengia, Ph.D., and employed the 4D Methodology to develop the system, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the operational environment. Context diagrams illustrate user interactions, while structural diagrams guide the organized and sequential development of the system. Developed using Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 Express and MySQL 5.2 for database management, the system is expected to significantly enhance the efficiency of file management and notification dissemination in the office.

Keywords: *Research and Extension File Management System, JHCSC, 4D Methodology, file management, document notifications, database management.*

JHCSC ONLINE RESEARCH INDEX

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J.H. Cerilles State College, an academic institution supervised by the Commission on Higher Education and categorized as SUC Level II in the Philippines, emphasizes the importance of research among faculty, staff, and students. The college currently utilizes an Online Research Index to store thesis books and presented papers. However, as data volume has increased, users have encountered significant issues, including difficulties in saving files and the interchange of thesis book content. The proposed study, "JHCSC Online Research Index," aims to resolve these issues by enhancing the system's functionality to provide efficient and accurate storage and retrieval of information. New features, such as the ability to upload and download both published and unpublished thesis documents, have been added. The proponents applied the 4D Model to manage the development process systematically. The new JHCSC Online Research Index will greatly assist research office staff and researchers in accessing important academic documents, ultimately meeting user expectations. Future recommendations include continuous system updates and user training sessions to maximize the benefits of the new platform.

Keywords: *JHCSC Online Research Index, 4D Model, academic research, data management, thesis storage, information retrieval.*

**MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
MANAGEMENT OFFICE**

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Adviser: Maribel Estioco, MSTCS

The study was conducted at the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office in Poblacion Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur, where MDRRMO personnel manage critical information about danger-prone areas and are responsible for disseminating this information. However, the office faced significant challenges in organizing and managing these data. To address these issues, the proposed Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office Online Information System aims to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of information management. This system enables MDRRMO personnel to disseminate information online effectively. The development of the system utilized the 4D Methodology, comprising four phases: Define, Design, Develop, and Deploy, with specific tasks in each phase to ensure that the system's functionalities meet user needs. Rigorous testing was performed to evaluate the system's capabilities in loading and data management, resulting in significant improvements in information organization and dissemination. Thus, the adaptation of the MDRRMO Online Information System is highly recommended to enhance operational efficiency and community safety. Future enhancements could explore integrations with local government databases for more comprehensive disaster management.

Keywords: *MDRRMO, Online Information System, disaster management, 4D Methodology, information dissemination, Zamboanga del Sur.*

MUNICIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE OFFICER (MLGOO) AND BARANGAY SECRETARIES ONLINE RECORD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Author: Janice Bonghawan, Anecita D. Dangos, Mertchie C. Orion, Waffha M. Paquil, and Hamjar Sayagcot

Adviser: Marvin Mejorada

This study was conducted in the Department of Interior and Local Government in the Municipality of Dinas to address the challenges faced by the Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (MLGOO) in managing reports submitted by barangay secretaries. The MLGOO Officer encountered difficulties handling a vast number of reports from 30 barangay secretaries, while the secretaries struggled with timely submissions due to the distance from the DILG office. To resolve these issues, we developed the MLGOO and Barangay Secretaries Online Record Management System. This system enables the MLGOO Officer to manage reports more efficiently and allows barangay secretaries to submit their reports online easily. The 4D Model, consisting of the phases Define, Design, Develop, and Deploy, guided the system's development. We conducted comprehensive testing to assess the system's capabilities and limitations. The implementation of the MLGOO and Barangay Secretaries Online Record Management System is expected to significantly enhance report management and submission efficiency for both the MLGOO Officer and barangay secretaries, improving overall operational effectiveness.

Keywords: *MLGOO, barangay secretaries, online record management, 4D Model.*

ONLINE DOCUMENT REQUEST SYSTEM

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Adviser: Mark kenide Bastasa

The manual process of filing leave applications at JH Cerilles State College is cumbersome for employees, requiring them to fill out forms and navigate a time-consuming approval process. To address this issue, the Online Leave Application with SMS Notification has been developed to streamline the filing process for employees and enhance efficiency within the Human Resource Management Office (HRMO). This system aims to simplify leave application submissions and facilitate the generation of leave credits, significantly reducing the time spent on management tasks. The application also provides timely updates via SMS notifications, allowing employees to receive quick summaries of their leave credits and application statuses. Overall, the implementation of this system is expected to improve the efficiency of the leave application process at JH Cerilles State College.

Keywords: *Online Leave Application, HRMO, leave management, SMS notification, JH Cerilles State College.*

PHILIPPINES CROPS INSURANCE CORPORATION RECORD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH SMS NOTIFICATION

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Adviser: Marvin Mejorada

This study was conducted at the Philippine Crops Insurance Corporation (PCIC) Office in Poblacion San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, where personnel manage crucial information regarding farmers' crop insurance and communicate refund availability. The office faces significant challenges in efficiently managing and disseminating this information. To address these issues, the PCIC Record Management System with SMS Notification has been proposed. This system aims to enhance the organization of farmer information and streamline communication regarding refunds. Utilizing the 4D methodology—Define, Design, Develop, and Deploy—enabled the researchers to structure the development process effectively. Comprehensive testing, including load and stress tests, confirmed that the system meets user requirements and performs efficiently. The PCIC Record Management System not only organizes records effectively but also notifies farmers about their refunds via SMS. Therefore, the implementation of this system is expected to greatly benefit the PCIC Office and its personnel, ultimately improving service delivery to farmers.

Keywords: *PCIC, Record Management System, SMS Notification, 4D Methodology, information management.*



School of Criminal Justice Education

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT: ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUMALINAO, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Jestoni A. Lumongsod, and Edgie Mark R. Tillo

Adviser: Elaine Marie B. Campomanes

This study evaluates the effectiveness of traffic management in Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur, focusing on five key factors: Traffic Engineering, Traffic Education, Traffic Enforcers, Traffic Ecology, and Traffic Economy. The study aimed to assess how well these components are being implemented and to identify potential areas for improvement. Data was collected through a questionnaire survey administered to vehicle drivers, traffic enforcers, and police personnel, with permission from the Municipality Mayor. The data was analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) to assess differences in responses. The findings revealed that the five pillars of traffic management were "often observed," with an average weighted mean of 3.12, indicating that while these factors are generally present, there is room for improvement in their implementation. Based on these results, it is recommended that the municipality focus on enhancing traffic enforcement and education programs to strengthen the effectiveness of the traffic management system.

Keywords: *Traffic management.*

THE COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF REPUBLIC ACT 10627 ANTI BULLYING ACT OF 2013 IN THE POBLACION GUIPOS ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study aimed to assess community awareness of Republic Act 10627, the Anti-Bullying Act of 2013, focusing on the prohibited acts and disciplinary guidelines outlined in the law. The study involved selected teachers, parents, and youth from Guipos National High School and Guipos Elementary School in Poblacion, Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. A descriptive research design was used, integrating qualitative data into the quantitative analysis. The results, analyzed through statistical variance testing, revealed that the community is generally "aware" of the provisions of the law, with respondents demonstrating knowledge of the prohibited acts and disciplinary measures. The study concludes that the level of awareness is satisfactory but suggests that ongoing education and outreach programs could further strengthen understanding and ensure more effective implementation of the law in the community.

Keywords: *Awareness of anti-bullying Act.*

EFFECTS OF GANG AFFILIATION

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study aimed to assess the impact of gang affiliation on the behavioral aspects and school performance of students at Guipos National High School. Specifically, the research sought to determine whether gang membership affects students' behavior and academic achievement. A descriptive survey method was used, with a questionnaire checklist as the primary data collection tool. The study surveyed a group of students, including both gang members and non-members. The findings revealed that, overall, gang affiliation was seen as having a slightly positive effect on students' behavior and school performance, although the differences between the two groups were not significant. The null hypothesis, stating that there is no significant difference between gang members and non-members, was not rejected. Based on these results, the study concludes that gang affiliation may not have a significant impact on school performance and behavior at this time. Further research is recommended to explore potential long-term effects or to test for other factors that may influence students' academic and behavioral outcomes.

Keywords: *Gang Affiliation, Behavioral Aspects, School Performance, Descriptive Survey, Student Behavior, Academic Achievement.*

CURFEW OBSERVANCE TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER IN THE COMMUNITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GUIPOS

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines the relationship between curfew observance and peace and order in the Municipality of Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. The research aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of curfew observance in maintaining public safety and peace. A descriptive research design was employed, with data collected from two groups of respondents: Barangay Tanod (village security officers) and Barangay officials, using a questionnaire checklist. The results revealed no significant difference between the responses of the two groups in terms of curfew observance's impact on peace and order, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Additionally, the study found that curfew observance is considered an effective measure for promoting peace and order in the community. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the curfew policy be further promoted and established as a key community safety measure in Guipos and other municipalities.

Keywords: *Peace and Order*

AWARENESS ON R. A 7610 ALSO KNOWN AS CHILD ABUSE LAW IN BARANGAY BULAWAN, MULOM AND SALAMBUYAN LAPUYAN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines community awareness of Republic Act No. 7610, also known as the Child Abuse Law, focusing on prohibited acts and penalties. The research aims to assess the level of awareness within the community and identify gaps in knowledge. A descriptive survey method was used, with data collected through a questionnaire administered to respondents from three selected Barangays in the Municipality of Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur. The findings revealed that the overall awareness of the law was "slightly aware," indicating limited knowledge of both the prohibited acts and the penalties outlined in the law. These results suggest a need for increased public education on child protection laws. It is recommended that community-based awareness programs be implemented to improve understanding of Republic Act No. 7610 and its implications for child protection.

Keywords: *Child Abuse Law.*

(ANTI- HAZING LAW) IN SELECTED FRATERNITY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GUIPOS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines the awareness of fraternity members in the residence of Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur, regarding Republic Act No. 8049, also known as the Anti-Hazing Law, and identifies issues within the organizations. The research involved randomly selecting respondents from three fraternities—Zeta Phi Omega, Tau Gamma Phi, and Rivans. Data was collected using a survey, and analysis was conducted using ANOVA to test differences in awareness levels among the groups. The results revealed a significant difference in the level of awareness of the Anti-Hazing Law among the respondents, indicating varying levels of understanding of the law's provisions. Based on these findings, it is recommended that fraternity organizations in the area implement targeted educational campaigns to raise awareness about the law and its implications to prevent hazing-related incidents.

Keywords: *Anti-hazing law.*

ALCOHOLISM: ITS EFFECTS TO THE COMMUNITY OF BARANGAY LEGARDA DOS DINAS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Junah Leah P.Mendez, and Bonie Jay B. Quimno

Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study aimed to examine the impact of alcoholism on the community of Barangay Legarda Dos, Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur, focusing on its psychological, sociological, and physiological effects. A descriptive survey method was employed, utilizing a questionnaire to gather responses from three distinct groups of community members. The findings revealed that all groups unanimously rated the effects of alcoholism as "bad," indicating significant negative impacts across the psychological, sociological, and physiological domains. Based on this, the null hypothesis, which stated there was no significant difference among the groups' responses, was accepted. In conclusion, the study highlights the detrimental effects of alcoholism on individuals and the community. It is recommended that targeted educational programs be implemented to raise awareness about the risks of alcoholism and promote healthier lifestyles within the community.

Keywords: *Alcoholism, Community Impact, Psychological Effects, Sociological Effects, Physiological Effects, Barangay Legarda Dos.*

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Erlinda M. Alta, Jennie O. Canete, Kc Faith S, Lumanday, Merry Ann D. Panganting, Cherrytie T. Sial, and Felma B. Traya

Adviser: Elaine Marie B. Campomanes, R. Crim.

This study investigates the causes and effects of violations against women in selected San Miguel, and Zamboanga del Sur areas. The study aims to explore the factors contributing to and the impacts of such violations. A descriptive survey method was used to gather data from selected Barangay Betinan, Dao-an, and Limonan respondents. The study found no significant differences in the responses of men and women regarding the causes and effects of violations against women, as the null hypothesis was accepted. The study concludes that both men and women in the study area have similar perceptions about the causes and consequences of violations against women. Further research is recommended to examine other factors and regions, and local authorities are encouraged to implement awareness programs to address this issue.

Keywords: *Violations against women, Causes and effects, Descriptive survey method, Gender perceptions, Zamboanga del Sur, San Miguel Municipality, Gender equality.*

CCTV: ITS EFFECTIVENESS, TOWARDS CRIME CONTROL IN PAGADIAN CITY

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Adviser: Jerald C. Baco, R. Crim.

This study examines the effectiveness of CCTV in crime control, focusing on crime prevention, detection, and reduction in selected establishments in Pagadian City. The study employed a descriptive survey method, collecting data through a questionnaire checklist administered to respondents in business and residential areas. The results indicate that CCTV is effective in reducing crime, as it deters potential offenders due to the fear of being recorded. The study concludes that CCTV plays a significant role in crime control and should be adopted more widely in both business and residential settings. It is recommended that business and residential buildings install high-definition CCTV cameras for enhanced security and that the national government consider laws mandating CCTV installation along Barangay and Municipal streets. Additionally, the Philippine National Police (PNP) is encouraged to implement awareness programs on the importance of CCTV in improving community safety.

Keywords: *CCTV, Crime control, Crime prevention, Crime detection, Crime reduction, Surveillance technology, Pagadian City, Descriptive survey method.*

COMMON FACTORS INITIATE CRIME INCIDENCE IN DISTRICT 2 IN THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Fermon D. Acope, Axcel Rose C. Andol, Jennifer S. Bangcas, Jeremias C. Bulawin, Mildren M. Oyapoc, and Ivyjane A. Salmorin
Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study investigates the common factors that contribute to crime incidents in District 2, Zamboanga del Sur. The study aims to identify and analyze the factors influencing crime rates in this region. A descriptive research design was used, focusing on the three municipalities in District 2 with the highest recorded crime incidents between 2016 and 2017. Data were collected using a questionnaire checklist administered to Barangay officials and functionaries in these municipalities. The study found no significant difference in the responses of the participants regarding the factors contributing to crime, as the null hypothesis was accepted. The findings suggest that local officials in the three municipalities recognize similar factors influencing crime incidence. Further research could explore additional variables or regions, and policymakers should use these insights to inform crime prevention strategies. This study examines the impact of fraternities on students' academic performance at JHCSC Guipos Offsite Class. The aim is to assess how fraternity involvement influences students' school performance. A descriptive survey method was employed, with group correlation analysis used to evaluate the relationship between fraternity participation and academic outcomes. The findings indicate that the null hypothesis was rejected, suggesting that fraternity involvement significantly impacts students' school performance. The study concludes that fraternities play a meaningful role in shaping academic outcomes for students in the JHCSC Guipos Offsite Class.

Keywords: *Crime incidence.*

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE COMMUNITY OF POBLACION GUIPOS

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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study explores the influence of social media on family dynamics and relationships in the community of Poblacion Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. The study aims to assess how social media affects students, adults, and parents in terms of family bonding, health, addiction, and crime. A questionnaire checklist was used to gather data from these community members. The results show that social media influences these five factors, with respondents identifying notable impacts on their family relationships, health, and behaviors. The study concludes that while social media has an influence, the findings did not show a significant impact on family dynamics, as evidenced by the acceptance of the null hypothesis.

Keywords: *Social media, Community influence, Family dynamics, Health conditions, Addictions, Crime commission, Family bond, Zamboanga del Sur.*

PNP OPERATIONS ON MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF DUMALINAO, GUIPOS, AND SAN MIGUEL

Author: Christine Joy R. Fiel, Jenny Rose A. Panis, Angelica C. Pague, Merry Grace Sabejon, Charissa Kay G. Tomada, and Catherine R. Yanez

Adviser: Jerald C. Baco, R. Crim.

This study explores how the community perceives the effectiveness of PNP operations in maintaining peace and order in the Municipalities of Dumalinao, Guipos, and San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. The aim is to assess the perceptions of community members regarding these operations. A descriptive survey method was employed, with responses gathered from 40 community members in each of the three municipalities. The total weighted mean was used to measure the extent of the respondents' perceptions, and a t-test was applied to determine significant differences. The findings indicate a significant difference in the perceptions of the community members across the three municipalities, with the null hypothesis being rejected. The study concludes that there are varying perceptions of PNP operations in maintaining peace and order in Dumalinao, Guipos, and San Miguel.

Keywords: *PNP Operation.*

READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS OF THE FOURTH-YEAR CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS OF JHCSC GUIPOS- ESU S.Y. 2017-2018

Author: Jeson J. Albatara, Krizza Jay C. Carisma, Leomar N. Damiles, Mohaimen N. Dres, Dominador D. Fajardo III., Ludimar B. Mabascog, and Carl Ryan N. Nacario
Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines the reading comprehension skills of fourth-year Criminology students at J.H. Cerilles State College Guipos-ESU for the academic year 2017-2018. The purpose is to evaluate students' performance in four key reading tasks: noting details, sequencing events, drawing conclusions, and predicting outcomes. A descriptive survey method was used, with a multiple-choice questionnaire as the primary data-gathering tool. The results showed that the students' reading comprehension skills were classified as 'average' across the four indicators. Statistical analysis using the t-test indicated a significant difference in the students' reading comprehension skills, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. The study concludes that there is a significant difference in the reading comprehension skills of the students.

Keywords: *Reading comprehension skills.*

THE COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9995 AN ACT DEFINING AND ANALYZING THE CRIME OF THE ANTI-PHOTO AND VIDEO VOYEURISM ACT OF 2009 IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GUIPOS, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Jay-boy V. Baldoza, Alfred H. Beronguez, Anthony S. Caintoy Remon D. Laylay, Sherlyn P. Lumaad, and Ramel C. Salac

Adviser: Elaine Marie B. Campomanes, R. Crim.

This study focuses on community awareness of Republic Act No. 9995, the Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009. The aim is to assess the community's awareness of the prohibited acts and penalties under this law. A descriptive survey method was used, with a questionnaire as the primary tool for data collection. The findings revealed that the community's awareness of R.A. 9995, specifically regarding the prohibited acts and penalties, is "slightly aware" based on responses from three selected barangays in the Municipality of Guipos, Zamboanga del Sur. In conclusion, the study indicates that while there is some awareness of the law, further efforts are needed to educate the community on its specific provisions. It is recommended that awareness campaigns be conducted to improve understanding of R.A. 9995.

Keywords: *Republic Act No. 9995, Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act, Community awareness.*

THE IMPACT OF FRATERNITIES ON THE STUDENTS IN THEIR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF JHCSC GUIPOS OFFSITE CLASS

Author: Ramel A. Agan, Luciano Y. Albaracin, Rodel A. Canete,
Clark Davond Ray C. Magsanay, Ricky L. Rosales, and
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Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines the impact of fraternities on students' academic performance at the JHCSC Guipos Offsite Class. The aim is to assess how fraternity involvement influences students' school performance. A descriptive survey method was employed, with group correlation analysis used to evaluate the relationship between fraternity participation and academic outcomes. The findings indicate that the null hypothesis was rejected, suggesting that fraternity involvement significantly impacts students' school performance. The study concludes that fraternities play a meaningful role in shaping academic outcomes for students in the JHCSC Guipos Offsite Class

Keywords: *The impact of fraternities.*

THE LIFE AFTER TOKHANG

Author: Gerald Aries A. Bacal, Jimmy R. Cabatuan, and Jeason A. Maata

Adviser: Jerald C. Baco, R. Crim.

This study explores the behavioral and emotional changes in drug surrenderers who have participated in the government's 'Tokhang' program. Using qualitative research methods, in-depth interviews were conducted with drug surrenderers, guided by structured interview questions. The results reveal that participants are overwhelmingly grateful for the program, viewing it as a means of escaping drug addiction and improving their lives. Most reported experiencing a moderate sense of meaning and purpose post-surrender. The study concludes that the 'Oplan Tokhang' program is an effective government initiative, providing a significant positive impact on individuals' ability to lead healthier, more successful lives free from addiction. Further research is recommended to explore the program's long-term effects on reintegration and community support.

Keywords: *Tokhang, Drug surrenderers, Qualitative research, In-depth interviews, Behavioral changes, Government program, Drug addiction.*

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATION PROGRAMS IN THE SELECTED BARANGAYS OF SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Jeckie L. Managing, and Ariel M. Merontos

Adviser: Clydelyn M. Alcayde, R. Crim.

This study examines the level of implementation of police-community relation programs in selected Barangays of San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur: Limonan, Dao-an, Lantawan, and Fatima. The study aims to assess the effectiveness and implementation of these programs from the perspectives of barangay officials and residents. A qualitative research method was employed, using convenience sampling and a descriptive questionnaire checklist adapted from Gella et al. (2017) to collect data. The findings revealed that the community members "frequently observed" the implementation of the programs, indicating regular engagement with policy initiatives. Statistical analysis showed no significant difference in the responses of barangay officials and residents regarding the implementation of the programs, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. The study concludes that there is no significant discrepancy between the views of officials and residents on the effectiveness of the programs.

Keywords: *Police-community relations, Barangay officials, Residents' perceptions, Zamboanga del Sur.*



School of Teacher Education

STRESS LEVEL, TIME MANAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS

Author: Melissa Jean S. Bayobay, and Juna Fe V. Yorpo

Adviser: Jerry Redoblado, Ph. D

This study synthesizes findings on the correlation between time management, stress, and academic failure among education students. The aim is to examine how these factors interact and impact academic performance. Data were collected through a survey using a correlational design in quantitative research. Results revealed a significant relationship between stress and academic performance, indicating that higher stress levels adversely affect academic outcomes. Additionally, a significant relationship was found between stress and time management, suggesting that poor time management may lead to increased stress. However, no significant relationship was identified between time management and academic performance, indicating that students' academic success may not solely depend on their time management skills. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of balancing stress and time management to enhance academic performance.

Keywords: *Stress, Time Management, Academic Performance.*

THE EFFECT OF USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR APPLICATION IN IMPROVING GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

Author: Ruel L. Castillo, and Jazell H. Jupiter

Adviser: Id S. Palahang, Ed. D

This study synthesizes findings on the correlation between time management, stress, and academic failure among education students. The aim is to examine how these factors interact and impact academic performance. Data were collected through a survey using a correlational design in quantitative research. Results revealed a significant relationship between stress and academic performance, indicating that higher stress levels adversely affect academic outcomes. Additionally, a significant relationship was found between stress and time management, suggesting that poor time management may lead to increased stress. However, no significant relationship was identified between time management and academic performance, indicating that students' academic success may not solely depend on their time management skills. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of balancing stress and time management to enhance academic performance. Future research should explore effective strategies for improving time management among students to help reduce stress levels.

Keywords: *Stress, Time Management, Academic Performance.*

Lack of finances, Minor\nderage, Poverty, Peer Influence, Nervous.

Author: Aiza T. Macarate, and Disie Joy B. Reutotar

Adviser: Servillana M. Del Mundo, Ed. D

The study examined the STE Literacy Program's impact on pupils' academic performance at Laperian Elementary School. The aim was to evaluate the program's effectiveness for students facing academic challenges. Data were collected from selected pupils who struggled academically and analyzed using statistical tools, including Percentage Frequency Distribution, Weighted Mean, and Paired T-test, to assess differences between pre-test and post-test scores. Results showed that the pre-test had an overall weighted mean of 2.44 (Developing), while the post-test improved to 2.63 (Approaching Proficiency), indicating progress in literacy skills, particularly reading and writing. Based on these findings, the STE Literacy Program is recommended to continue and be further tailored to better support the needs of struggling students.

Keywords: *Assessment, Academic Performance, Literacy Program, STE, Education, Reading, Writing, Intervention, Elementary Education.*

ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FEEDING PROGRAM TO THE SELECTED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF SAN MIGUEL DISTRICT, SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Grace Alcantara, and Irene F. Daulong

Adviser: Servillana M. Del Mundo, Ed. D

This study aimed to find out the level of implementation of feeding program to the selected Elementary schools in San Miguel District, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur namely; Mati Elementary School, Limonan Elementary School during the school year 2017-2018. The respondents were principal and nine (9) selected teachers in each school. The researchers used a self-made questionnaire- checklist and pilot tested in Dumalinao Regional Pilot School to be answered by the respondents which is the selected elementary schools in San Miguel District. The questionnaire was design to determine the level of implementation of feeding program to the selected elementary school of San Miguel District, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. The statistical treatments used in the investigation were Weighted Mean and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The weighted mean was used to determine the level of implementation of feeding to the selected elementary schools in San Miguel District. The ANOVA was used to test the significant difference among the selected elementary schools in implementing feeding program. Using the questionnaire-checklist that tested the school level of implementation in terms of Orientation, Types of Foods and Food preparation, it was found out that in terms of Orientation, Mati, Elementary School responded often, Limonan Elementary School responded always, Dao-an Elementary School responded always in the level of implementation of feeding program. In terms of Types of Food, Mati Elementary School and Dao-an Elementary School responded always while Limonan Elementary School and San Miguel Central Elementary School responded often in the level of implementation of feeding Program. Also, it was found out that Orientation is the highest level of Implementation in Limonan Elementary School, Dao-an Elementary School and San Miguel Central Elementary School while in Mati Elementary Schools FOOD Preparation is highest level of implementation. It also revealed that there we're no significant difference among the selected schools in the implementation of feeding program in terms of Orientation, Types of Food and Food Preparation.

Keywords: *Assessment, Implementation of Feeding Program.*

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION PRACTICES AND PUPIL ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF MULTI-GRADE CLASSES

Author: Ejean B. Intong, Marnimae V. Merontos, and Analyln I. Salatan

Adviser: Febe Keith P. Jumoc, MAEd

The purpose of this study was to examine the classroom instructional practices of multi-grade classes and their effect on pupils' academic performance. Conducted through a descriptive-correlational survey, the research focused on multi-grade pupils from Laperian Elementary School, Libuganan Elementary School, Ocapan Elementary School, and Tapian Primary School. A sample of 141 pupils was selected using random sampling techniques. Data were collected via a survey questionnaire designed to assess various instructional practices and their perceived impact on academic performance. The findings revealed that classroom instructional practices, particularly regarding the use of instructional materials and social interaction, did not significantly affect the academic performance of the pupils. The overall academic performance of the multi-grade classes was rated as fair, indicating that the students were neither performing poorly nor excelling. Based on the analysis, the study concluded that there is no significant relationship between teachers' instructional practices in multi-grade settings and the academic outcomes of their pupils. Consequently, the study recommends that future research should focus on increasing the sample size to enhance the validity and reliability of the results, as well as exploring other variables that may influence academic performance in multi-grade classrooms.

Keywords: *Multi-Grade Classes, Instructional Materials, Social Interaction, Academic Performance, Descriptive-Correlational Survey.*

GRADE 1 PUPILS' PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Author: Rosie A. Revelo, and Mirasol A. Sardanas

Adviser: Febe Keith P. Jumoc, MAEd

This study investigates the academic performance of Grade 1 pupils based on the age at which they entered preschool education, aiming to determine the relationship between entry age and academic outcomes. Utilizing a cross-sectional descriptive-correlational research design, secondary data was collected to assess the academic performance of the pupils, while a self-developed questionnaire was administered to parents to establish the age of first formal schooling. Findings indicate that pupils who began preschool at age 4 achieved higher mean percentage scores. However, statistical analysis revealed no significant relationship between preschool entry age and academic performance in Grade 1. These results suggest that while early school entry may correlate with higher scores, the relationship is not statistically significant, indicating the need for further research to explore the long-term effects of preschool entry age on academic achievement.

Keywords: *Preschool Education, Academic Performance.*

IMPACT OF JHCSC STE COMMUNITY EXTENSION SERVICES IN LITERACY AT LAPERIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LAPERIAN SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Odessa Kaye R. Bitos, Grace Caitona C. Camasura, and Juriemay P. Gumapac

Adviser: Jerry R. Redoblado, MAEd

This study examines the impact of the JHCSC STE Community Extension Services on literacy outcomes at Laperian Elementary School. The aim is to assess changes in reading and writing skills among identified slow learners. Data were collected using a checklist specifically designed to evaluate reading and writing performance. Twenty-five pupils, identified as slow learners by their advisers, participated in the study, with ten pupils from grades 1-3 focusing on writing and fifteen from grades 4-6 focusing on reading. Analysis of the data revealed a weighted mean of 2.82 for reading and 2.76 for writing before the intervention. After the extension services, the means improved to 3.28 for reading and 3.60 for writing. Statistical analysis indicated a significant difference in writing performance after the intervention at the 0.05 probability level. However, for reading, while the overall mean increased, the change was not statistically significant, suggesting that extension services positively influenced writing skills more than reading. These findings highlight the need for ongoing support in literacy development, particularly for reading. Future research should explore targeted strategies to enhance reading performance among slow learners.

Keywords: *JHCSC, Extension, Services, Literacy.*

IMPACT OF JHCSC STE COMMUNITY EXTENSION SERVICES ON NUMERACY SKILLS IN BETINAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Author: Stephanie Grace C. Medija, and Sherlyn B. Terante

Adviser: Jerry R. Redoblado, MAEd

This study examines the impact of JHCSC STE Community Extension Services on the numeracy skills of students at Betinan National High School. The aim is to evaluate the effectiveness of the extension services in enhancing the numeracy performance of Grade 7 students who participated in a remedial class during the 2017-2018 school year and are now in Grade 8. Data were collected through a post-test questionnaire administered to 81 out of the 169 students present during the study. Analysis revealed a significant difference in students' performance, indicating improved numeracy skills after the intervention, with results showing a highly significant difference at the 0.05 probability level. These findings suggest that the JHCSC STE Community Extension Services positively impacted students' numeracy skills. Future research should explore strategies to sustain and further enhance numeracy outcomes in similar educational settings.

Keywords: *JHCSC Extension Services, Numeracy*

PARENTS INVOLVEMENT IN BRIGADA ESKWELA BASIS FOR AN INTENSIFIED ADVOCACY

Author: James R. Anton, Jay-Al G. Pahayahay, Argie Dianne A. Pizarra, Francia V. Tandduey, and Radzhata M. Tantong

Adviser: Brenda R. Cantil

This study assessed the level of participation in "Brigada Eskwela" among Grade 4, Grade 5, and Grade 6 pupils at Margosatubig Regional Pilot School SPED Center in Margosatubig District, Division of Zamboanga del Sur, for the School Year 2018-2019. The study employed [insert methodology, e.g., surveys or interviews] to gather data from [insert sample size]. The results indicated that Grade 6 pupils exhibited very high participation, while Grade 4 and Grade 5 pupils demonstrated high participation levels. Additionally, a significant difference in the level of parents' participation in "Brigada Eskwela" was found. These findings suggest that engagement strategies may need to be tailored to different grade levels to enhance overall participation.

Keywords: *Brigada Eskwela, SPED Center.*

PUPILS' USAGE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY DEVICES AND VOCABULARY SKILLS

Author: Marites C. Blanco, Julimie M. Devibar, and Rechelle G. Villabeles

Adviser: ID S. Palahang, Ed. D

In this rapidly evolving world, mobile technology devices for learning have become well-known and widely adopted in teaching. Learners are keen to explore the wide variety of applications available on their smartphones, iPads, or tablets that might activate learning processes, resulting in easier recall of the target vocabulary. This study aimed to investigate the relation of pupils' usage of mobile technology devices to vocabulary skills. The researcher pilot-tested the research instruments on 20 Grade VI pupils of another school for the validity and reliability of the two questionnaires. The study employed a correlation method in correlating the data on the usage of mobile technology devices and the vocabulary skills of elementary graders. It also used questionnaires to collect the data to answer the questions concerning the current status of the study.

Keywords: *Mobile Technology Devices, Vocabulary skills*

READING HABITS AND ORAL READING SKILLS OF THE JHCSC BEED IV-C INTERNS

Author: Sherwin D. Atos, Elvin Rey S. Gerardo, and Erixon C. Lasam

Adviser: Lucky G. Lagura

This study measured the reading habits and oral reading skills of BEED Student Interns at J.H. Cerilles State College, Margosatubig Campus, during the 2017-2018 academic year. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the reading behaviors and skills of these interns. Utilizing descriptive statistics, the research revealed that both male and female BEED interns exhibited similar reading habits and skills. The findings indicate that there is no immediate need for intervention regarding oral and reading skills, as the interns did not exhibit significant problems. However, it is recommended that greater emphasis be placed on enhancing oral communication skills among the J.H. Cerilles BEED interns to support their overall professional development.

Keywords: *Reading Habits, Oral Reading Skills, BEED Students*

SCHOOL HOMEWORK: ITS IMPACT TO PUPILS QUALITY TIME

Author: Gladden Bliss G. Salvador, Florenda C. Tapanan, and
Elmer L. Villabeto

Adviser: Brenda R. Cantil

This study determined the level of assignments given to Grade 4, Grade 5, and Grade 6 pupils and its impact on their quality time at Margosatubig Regional Pilot School-SPED Center, Margosatubig District, Division of Zamboanga del Sur, for the School Year 2018-2019. Results revealed that the majority of parents of Grades 4 and 6 indicated that their children often receive assignments, with no significant difference found among the grades. Additionally, most parents reported that their children's quality time is often affected by these assignments. The study found no significant difference between the level of homework and its impact on quality time, nor was a significant correlation established between the two variables.

Keywords: *Homework, Quality Time*

TEACHING STRATEGIES USED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MOTHER TONGUE-BASED MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION MTB-MLE AND ITS EFFECT ON STUDENT LEARNING AMONG THE TEACHERS OF LENOK MADALUM PAMPANG MARUING AND PINGALAY

Author: Jasmia A. Duhaylunsod, and Rennon S. Simpín

Adviser: Aida S. Catienna

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of various teaching strategies in the implementation of Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) at Lenok Madalum Elementary School, Pampang Elementary School, Mariung Elementary School, and Pingalay Elementary School, focusing on teachers instructing Kinder to Grade III. Sixteen teachers participated, with representation from each school: two from Lenok Madalum, four from Pampang, seven from Mariung, and three from Pingalay. A questionnaire was employed, featuring four teaching strategies with five questions each, alongside an effectiveness assessment with three questions related to MTB-MLE objectives. The findings will provide insights into the most effective strategies for enhancing MTB-MLE implementation.

Keywords: *Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education, Teaching Strategies, Effectiveness*

PARENTS' PERCEPTION OF DEWORMING: BASIS FOR ADVOCACY

Author: Liezela Dela Pena, Elgie Dumaguit, Eden Lape, Vanessa Necosia, and Juvy Serencio

Adviser: Diego M. Lozarito

This study aimed to determine parents' perception of deworming as a basis for advocacy among the parents of Digon National High School students in Barangay Digon, Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur, during the school year 2018-2019. Data were collected using [insert methodology, e.g., surveys] from parents of grades 7 to 10. The findings revealed that parents of grades 8, 9, and 10 had a high level of awareness regarding deworming, while grade 7 parents showed only partial awareness. The deworming output of the school was assessed as very high. However, no significant relationship was found between the level of parents' perception and the percentage of deworming output. These results suggest the need for enhanced advocacy and education efforts to improve parents' perceptions and engagement in deworming initiatives.

Keywords: *Parents' perception, Deworming.*

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF MARRIED THE UNMARRIED AND THEIR SELF-ESTEEM

Author: Ermie Joy Cagampang, Tony A. Gorgonia, Carmela A. Gupit, Lorefie R. Sofia, and Karen Sumampong

Adviser: Diego M. Lozarito

This study explores the lived experiences of married students at JH Cerilles State College, Margosatubig Offsite Campus, during the School Year 2018-2019. The aim is to identify the challenges these student-mothers face in managing their academic responsibilities alongside family obligations. Data were collected through [insert method, e.g., interviews or surveys] with [insert sample size]. The findings reveal that student-mothers encounter significant challenges, including financial difficulties, lack of time, conflicts between educational pursuits and family responsibilities, and health issues affecting their children. Additionally, they struggle to manage their time effectively to complete school tasks and participate in school activities. These findings highlight the need for targeted support for married students to help them navigate their educational and familial roles. Future research should explore strategies to enhance the academic experiences of married students in similar contexts.

Keywords: *Married Students, Challenges, JH Cerilles State College.*

PERCEPTION OF ARLING PANLIPUNAN SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON FEDERALISM FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Author: Lenita T. Bacordo, Roberta L. Humpa, Irish R. Guarin,
Juwae C. Lambay, Jovert A. Rivera, and Ronnel Mae B.
Silva

Adviser: Lucky G. Lagura

This study investigated the perceptions of Araling Panlipunan secondary school teachers regarding the federalism form of government in Margosatubig District, Poblacion, Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur, involving teachers from both public and private schools as research participants. Conducted from October 2017 to October 2018, the study aimed to explore the readiness of teachers to transition from a republic to a federal form of government. Findings indicate that secondary teachers in Margosatubig District are generally prepared to accept this change. The results revealed that teachers believe federalism could protect Filipinos from tyranny by dispersing power, enhancing citizen participation, and addressing local governance issues such as inadequate social services and infrastructure. These insights suggest a potential interest in further discussions and initiatives regarding federalism among educators.

Keywords: *Federalism, Teacher Perceptions, Margosatubig District.*

EXTRACURRICULAR AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION TOWARDS READING PERFORMANCE OF SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

Author: Marian Naicy Rosalijos, and Jeanhyl Lumpayao

Adviser: Nimshe M. Pastrano, Ph. D

This study explores the relationship between extracurricular activities and academic motivation toward reading performance among second-year STE students at J.H. Cerilles State College Main Campus in Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. The aim was to assess how involvement in extracurricular activities influences students' motivation to read. Employing a descriptive-correlation research design, data were collected using a validated questionnaire assessing students' extracurricular participation and academic motivation. The findings revealed that students at J.H. Cerilles State College exhibited high levels of participation in extracurricular activities and significant academic motivation toward reading performance. These results suggest a positive correlation between extracurricular involvement and motivation, highlighting the importance of such activities in enhancing students' reading skills.

Keywords: *Extracurricular, Academic -Motivation, Reading Performance*

EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS IN TEACHING READING TO FIRST GRADERS

Author: Lovely Rose C. Lusay, Yvon Amor B. Mahumot, and Bemboy B. Pandalan

Adviser: Id S. Palahang, Ed. D

This study examines the impact of electronic gadgets on the reading skills of first-grade pupils at Margosatubig Regional Pilot School (MRPS), specifically within the G-1 SPED section. The aim was to assess how the use of electronic gadgets compares to traditional teaching methods in enhancing reading skills. Data were collected through a series of teaching demonstrations and three trial assessments, with reading evaluations administered to participants at the end of each trial. Results indicated that the majority of pupils demonstrated a good level of reading skills, with seventeen out of the total sample categorized in this group. Additionally, a significant difference was found between the effectiveness of traditional methods and electronic gadgets in improving reading performance. Based on these findings, it is recommended that teachers integrate electronic gadgets into their reading instruction to further enhance first graders' reading skills, complementing traditional teaching methods to optimize student performance.

Keywords: *Electronic Gadgets, Reading, First Graders*

ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND WRITING PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 10 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Author: Mohamira U. Abdulkarim, and Mary Jane H. Guarin

Adviser: Jerson B. Adlawon, MAEd

This study investigates the relationship between junior high school students' attitudes toward the English language and their writing performance. Utilizing a descriptive-correlational research design, the study involved 40 randomly selected junior high school students from a public secondary school in Zamboanga del Sur. Data were collected using a Questionnaire on Attitudes Toward English, adapted from Shameem Ahmed (2015), and a self-made essay writing task assessed with specific rubrics. The data were analyzed using statistical tests, including Pearson correlation, standard deviation, and mean scores. Results indicated that students generally hold a positive attitude toward the English language, with an overall mean score of 3.24 categorized as "Agree." However, the implications of these attitudes on their writing performance were not explored in detail. Therefore, it is recommended that further research be conducted to examine the direct impact of student attitudes on their writing skills, as well as to develop strategies to enhance both attitude and performance in English.

Keywords: *Attitudes, English language, Writing performance, Descriptive-correlational research, Junior high school students.*

COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING IMPLEMENTATION AND STUDENT GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE

Author: Cherry Mae D. Nano, Jennelyn P. Salibay, and Argie P. Yunting

Adviser: Jerson B. Adlawon, MAEd

This study investigates the perceptions of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and its impact on students' grammatical competence. Given the significant role of communication in societal progress, understanding effective teaching methodologies is crucial. A descriptive-correlational research design was employed, utilizing scales and questionnaires completed by students to assess their perceptions of CLT and evaluate their grammatical competence. Results indicated that the respondents exhibited an average level of grammatical competence. These findings suggest that while students recognize the importance of CLT, there may be a need for enhanced instructional strategies to improve their grammatical skills.

Keywords: *Communication, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Grammatical competence.*

PROBLEMS IN COMPREHENDING ENGLISH TEXT FACED BY GRADE 9 STUDENTS

Author: Armando C. Luneza, Jaypee T. Tomo

Adviser: Jerson B. Adlawon, MAEd

This study investigates the problems faced by Grade 9 students in comprehending English texts, focusing on differences across gender and socio-economic status. The aim is to identify specific comprehension challenges and their significance related to these demographic factors. A quantitative descriptive-comparative design was employed, utilizing an adapted instrument based on Sajeer and Wutthing Chai (2011) to gather data from a selected group of students. Data analysis included descriptive statistics for means and standard deviations, as well as an independent samples t-test to examine differences by gender and socio-economic status. Results revealed a high level of reading comprehension problems among students ($M = 3.87$), with significant differences identified across gender ($p = 0.00$); however, no significant difference was found related to socio-economic status ($p = 0.59$). These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to address comprehension challenges and can serve as a foundation for future research in this area.

Keywords: *Problems in Comprehending English, Quantitative descriptive, Comparative design*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF KARAOKE IN IMPROVING PRONUNCIATION SKILLS

Author: Elly Rose L. Basalo, Carmelito V. Mira Jr.

Adviser: Joean B. Palahang, Ed. D

This study assesses the effectiveness of karaoke in improving the pronunciation skills of selected Grade 5 pupils at a central elementary school in Zamboanga del Sur during the SY 2019-2020. Using a pre-experimental one-group pretest-post-test design, pupils engaged in karaoke activities over five consecutive days to enhance their pronunciation. A paired-sample t-test was employed to analyze the data, revealing a significant improvement in the students' English pronunciation skills following the karaoke intervention. These findings suggest that incorporating karaoke into English language instruction can be an effective strategy for enhancing pronunciation.

Keywords: *Karaoke, Pronunciation Skills, Elementary Education.*

THE EFFECT OF POP SONGS TO IMPROVED READING SKILLS OF GRADE 8 STUDENTS

Author: Christopher D. Abrenica, and Sheila L. Petiluna

Adviser: Arnold P. Canday, MAEd

This study aims to enhance the existing literature by examining the effectiveness of using pop songs as a research-based reading strategy for improving reading achievement among English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students. Grounded in Jean Piaget's theory of schema, which posits that knowledge is organized in long-term memory, the study employed a quantitative pre-test/post-test design across three intervention sessions. Results showed a notable improvement in reading performance, with scores moving from nearing proficient to advanced levels in the post-test. The analysis revealed a significant difference between pre-test and post-test results, indicating that the integration of pop songs into reading instruction can effectively enhance EFL students' reading skills.

Keywords: *Pop Song, Reading Skills, English Foreign Language (EFL)*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND COMPOSITION WRITING COMPETENCE

Author: Miraflor C. Maghuyop, and Devine A. Porferio

Adviser: Frederick P. Grescia, Ed. D

Communicating through writing is essential in the modern world and is becoming ever more important as we participate in what is now commonly called the information age. In school, teachers and students use primarily written communication for learning to take place. Attitude is considered an essential factor influencing language performance in writing (Weinburgh, 1198). The assessment of the English language attitude and composition writing competence was conducted in JHCSC Laboratory High School, Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. The assessment was conducted specifically for the 30 Grade 10 students of the said school. The study utilized the descriptive-correlative type of research employing a survey as the primary method of gathering the necessary data. Correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the respondents' English language attitude and composition writing competence as revealed in their writing composition outputs. An attitude questionnaire that contained 30 items concerning English language attitude in terms of behavioral, cognitive, and emotional aspects was used to determine the English language attitude of the respondents. Results show a significant relationship between the Students' English behavior and their composition writing competence using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient test. The r value equal to -0.462 with p -value= 0.010 implies to rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance and the establishment of a highly significant relationship between the variables. The negative r value implies that as the students' English attitude increases, their Writing Composition Errors decrease. In the other manner, as the students' English attitude decreases, their errors in composition writing increase. Furthermore, the r -value of -0.462 is descriptively interpreted as "average" in terms of the strength of correlation. Therefore, this can be interpreted as there is a significant relationship between the students' English Behavior and their Writing Composition.

Keywords: *English Language Attitude, Writing Competence*

**FACTORS THAT HINDER THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY
IN TEACHING AMONG TEACHERS OF ANTONIO V.
APOSTOL SR. MEMORIAL CENTRAL ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL, LAPUYAN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR**

Author: Vely Boy A. Bali-os, Iszel Cristine J. Indus, Normie Jane L. Huminig, and Ace Dan I. Lusay

Adviser: Joel C. Delliva Jr.

The primary aim of this study is to determine which factors hinder the use of technology in teaching among teachers of AVASMCES AND SPED CENTER. It Utilized 36 respondents from the school where we conducted the study. The study used a descriptive type of method and a structured questionnaire. Each factor was allotted five statements answerable by strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree to rate the respondents. The first one asks about personal factors, the second asks about institutional factors, and the third asks about community factors. All data gathered from the respondents were organized, tallied, tabulated, and presented in a series of tables, frequency counts, and percentage rate values in the interpretation of data. The researchers believe that the result of this study would somehow answer the questions about the integration of technology into the teaching of every teacher in different institutions.

Keywords: *Technology, Avasmces, Sped Center.*

GAY LINGO USED BY JHCSC GAY SPEAKERS: A SURVEY OF MEANING AND PURPOSE

Author: Roselyn S. Lara, Marlon R. Ordeniza, and Jessa Joy D. Ormilon

Adviser: Jerson B. Adlawon, MAEd

This study explores gay lingo expressions among gay Cebuano speakers, aiming to identify the terms used and their meanings, as well as the contextual use of these expressions. Utilizing semantic and pragmatic analysis, the research investigates the significance of gay lingo in the daily lives of gay Cebuano speakers. Findings reveal a rich variety of gay lingo expressions that reflect cultural identity and social interaction. This study underscores the importance of understanding these expressions in promoting inclusivity and recognizing the linguistic creativity within the LGBTQ+ community.

Keywords: *Gay Lingo, Gay Speakers, Gay Expressions.*

READING SKILLS OF GRADE 7 STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN MIGUEL

Author: Annie Jane C. Daliripin, and Airene A. Gabule

Adviser: Joean B. Palahang, Ed. D

This study assessed the reading skills, specifically reading comprehension, retention, and decoding skills, of Grade 7 students from Betinan National High School, Fatima National High School, and Dao-an National High School using a descriptive research design. A questionnaire was administered to gather data from the students. The weighted mean was calculated to evaluate the level of reading skills, while ANOVA was employed to test for significant differences among the schools. The findings revealed that students from all three schools exhibited very low levels of reading comprehension skills. Additionally, while there was no significant difference among the schools regarding overall reading skills, significant differences were noted among the three indicators of reading skills. These results highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve reading comprehension among Grade 7 students.

Keywords: *Reading Skills, Comprehension, Retention, Decoding*

BISANG PANITIKAN SA PILING AWITING RAP

Author: Jhonroy N. Adolfo, Kimberly Ann P. Carangue, and Genito Jr. P. Maloloy-on

Adviser: Julieta C. Cebrero, Ph. D

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakapokus sa pangongolekta ng mga terminong ginagamit sa pangkabuhayan ng mga tribung Maguindanaon sa lalawigan ng Zamboanga del Sur. Layunin ng pag-aaral na suriin ang yaman ng mga terminong pangkabuhayan at ang kanilang mga linggwistikal na katangian. Gumamit ang mga mananaliksik ng disenyong kwalitatibo at pamaraang indihenus sa pangongolekta ng datos, kasama ang paraang palarawan sa pagsusuri. Natuklasan na mayaman ang tribung Maguindanaon sa mga terminong pangkabuhayan, kung saan 79% ang may magkatulad na anyo sa mga terminong ginagamit ng mga Maguindanaon sa Dinas, Labangan, at Kumalarang. May 14% na terminong magkaiba sa isa o dalawang letra, at 7% ang magkaibang-magkaiba. Ipinapakita ng mga resulta na mahigpit na napreserba ng mga Maguindanaon ang kanilang wika sa kabila ng makabagong teknolohiya. Inirerekomenda ang karagdagang pag-aaral sa iba pang aspeto ng wika at kultura ng mga Maguindanaon.

Keywords: *Maguindanaon, Economic Terms, Language Preservation, Zamboanga del Sur, Qualitative Research, Linguistic Analysis.*

DAHILAN NG KAHIRAPAN SA PAGBABASA NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA MATAAS NA PAARALAN NG PROPER DIMAYA

Author: Riham M. Amander, and Fatima U. Pelso

Adviser: Jeneliza C. Panes

Ang layunin ng pag-aaral na ito ay malaman ang mga dahilan ng kahirapan sa pagbabasa ng mga mag-aaral sa Mataas na Paaralan ng Proper Dimaya sa Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur. Tinutukoy ng pag-aaral ang mga sumusunod na aspeto: propayl ng mga mag-aaral batay sa edad, buwanang kita ng magulang, estado ng pamilya, pinag-aralan ng magulang, at hanapbuhay ng magulang. Isinasalang-alang din ang teknolohiyang naroroon sa kanilang kapaligiran, kabilang ang mga babasahin, telebisyon, computer, at mga gadget. Gamit ang kwalitatibong disenyo at palarawang paraan, isinagawa ang pag-aaral sa pamamagitan ng isang talatanungan na ibinigay sa mga mag-aaral na bahagi ng programang Care for Non-Reader (CNR). Ang mga resulta ng pag-aaral ay magbibigay-diin sa mga pangunahing sanhi ng kahirapan sa pagbabasa at makatutulong sa pagbuo ng mga epektibong estratehiya sa pagtulong sa mga mag-aaral. Inirerekomenda ang karagdagang pag-aaral upang mas mapalalim ang pag-unawa sa mga salik na ito at ang kanilang epekto sa kakayahan sa pagbabasa.

Keywords: *Kahirapan sa Pagbabasa, Propayl ng Mag-aaral, Hanapbuhay ng Magulang, Teknolohiya, Care for Non-Reader Program.*

DAMDAMING NAMAMAYANI SA MGA PILING TULA MI AMADO V. HERNANDEZ

Author: Analie B. Endangan, at Nickshar Joy S. Santander

Adviser: Regina I. Cuizon, Ph. D

Nakatuon ang pag-aaral na ito sa pagsusuri ng mga damdaming namamayani sa mga piling tula ni Amado V. Hernandez. Ginamit ang dulog na realism at romanticismo upang masagot ang mga sumusunod na suliranin: Ano-ano ang mga damdamin na masisinag sa mga piling tula ni Hernandez? Ano ang mga pagkakatulad at pagkakaiba sa mga damdaming napapaloob sa kanyang mga tula? Anong namamayaning damdamin ang makikita sa mga pagkakatulad na damdamin at ano ang mga emerging themes na nabuo sa pananaliksik? Gamit ang kwalitatibong disenyo at palarawang paraan, lumabas na may iba't ibang damdamin ang nangingibabaw sa bawat akda, kabilang ang lungkot, saya, galit, pag-asa, at iba pa. Ang namamayaning damdamin sa lahat ng akda ay ang lungkot. Ang mga natuklasan ay nagmumungkahi na ang mga tula ni Hernandez ay naglalaman ng malalim na emosyonal na mensahe na maaaring maging batayan para sa mga susunod na pag-aaral sa kanyang mga akda. Inirerekomenda ang karagdagang pananaliksik sa iba pang tema at damdaming ipinapahayag sa kanyang mga tula.

Keywords: *Amado V. Hernandez, Tula, Damdamin, Realismo, Romanticismo, Kwalitatibong Pananaliksik*

KARANASAN NG MGA BATANG INA

Author: Cherry Mae Gomez, at Genamae M. Maang

Adviser: Regina I. Cuizon, Ph. D

Ang layunin ng pananaliksik na ito ay alamin at unawain ang mga pinagdadaanan ng mga batang ina sa anim na aspeto: emosyonal, espiritwal, mental, pinansyal, relasyonal, at sosyal. Gumamit ang pananaliksik ng kwantitibong pamamaraan sa pamamagitan ng non-random convenience sampling upang piliin ang mga respondente, batay sa "convenience." Ang bilang ng mga respondente ay dalawampu (20) na batang ina na may edad na labintatlo hanggang dalawampu, na nag-aaral sa mataas na paaralan ng JHCSC Main Campus, Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. Ang mga resulta ay nagpapakita na walang mahalagang pagkakaiba sa mean score ng anim na salik kapag pinaggrupo ayon sa antas ng huling pagpasok, edad ng unang panganak, at pagkakakilanlan (kung sila ay tumigil o ipinagpatuloy ang kanilang pag-aaral). Gayunpaman, mayroong pagkakaiba sa mean score sa emosyonal at sosyal na aspeto kapag pinaggrupo ayon sa estadong marital.

Keywords: *Karanasan, Batang Ina, Emosyonal, Espiritwal, Mental, Pinansyal, Relasyunal, Sosyal.*

KONTRIBUSYON NG SOCIAL MEDIA SA PAG-AARAL NG JHCSC MAIN CAMPUS

Author: Jenelyn L. Bolandrina, and Jesamiet Tabanera

Adviser: Regina I. Cuizon, Ed. D

This study investigates the potential of formulating an insecticide from the plant extracts of Chanca Piedra, an indigenous plant, to combat the invasive Lady Beetle, which causes significant damage to plants by distorting and depleting their nutrients. With increasing scrutiny of synthetic insecticides due to their adverse health effects, there is a growing interest in organic farming solutions. This research aims to assess the insecticidal efficacy of various concentrations of Chanca Piedra extract on the larval stage of the Lady Beetle. The extracts were sprayed on the pests, and their effectiveness was observed over 24 hours. Preliminary results indicate that higher concentrations of the plant extract significantly reduced the number of larvae, with a reduction rate of [specific percentage or metric], suggesting its potential as a natural pest control method. These findings underscore the viability of using indigenous plant extracts in organic farming practices.

Keywords: *Chanca Piedra, Leaf Extract, Lady Beetle.*

KWENTONG BAYAN NG MGA BISAYA: KLASIPIKASYONG KULTURAL

Author: Rennyboy C. Anghag, Kristian P. Rueras, and Mary-Ann B. Quinimon

Adviser: Julieta C. Cebrero, Ph. D

Layunin ng pananaliksik na makalikom ng mga kwentong-bayan ng mga Bisaya. Mula sa mga kwentong-bayan, sinuri ang kulturang materyal at di-materyal upang alamin kung alin ang nanatili at nalulusaw. Gumamit ang pag-aaral ng kwalitatibong disenyo at deskriptibong pamamaraan sa pagsusuri ng mga datos. Labinlimang (15) kwentong-bayan ang nakolekta at nasuri. Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na mayaman sa literaturang pambayan ang mga Bisaya sa ikalawang Distrito ng Zamboanga del Sur, lalo na sa mga bayan ng Dinas, Guipos, at San Miguel. Kasama sa nakolektang kwento ang mga pabula at salaysayin. Mayroong tatlumpu't tatlong (33) kulturang materyal at di-materyal na natukoy sa mga piling kwentong-bayan. Sa mga ito, dalawampu't tatlo (23) ang nanatili, habang sampu (10) ang nalulusaw. Ito ay nagpapatunay na mayroong preserbasyon ang mga Bisaya sa kanilang kultura.

Keywords: *kultura, Materyal, Di- Materyal, Bisaya, at Kwentong Bayan.*

MASINING NA KONTRIBUSYON NG MGA BAKLA SA LIPUNAN

Author: Shela Mae S. Apas, Jimrel Roy A. Maglangit, Banisa A. Maquiling, Aivy U. Montes, and Ivyvine S. Monleon

Adviser: Bryan P. Telempros

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa masining na kontribusyon ng mga bakla sa lipunan, isinasagawa sa mga barangay ng Vincenzo Sagun. Layunin ng pag-aaral na ilahad ang mga kontribusyong ito gamit ang kwantitatibong disenyong pananaliksik. Ang data ay nakuha mula sa 45 respondente. Natuklasan sa pag-aaral na may 80% na antas ng masining na pakikilahok ang mga bakla, na itinuturing na pinakamataas na antas. Lumitaw din na ang sining ng teatro ang may pinakamaraming nahilig na bakla, na umabot sa 22 (49%), sining ng sayawan na meron 36 (80%), kasanayan sa panitikan na meron 28 (62%), at fashion na mayroon ding 28 (62%). Ang mga resulta ay nagmumungkahi na ang mga bakla ay may mahalagang papel sa mga larangang ito ng sining. Dapat isaalang-alang ang mga rekomendasyon para sa karagdagang suporta at pagsasaliksik upang mapalakas ang kanilang kontribusyon sa lipunan.

Keywords: *Masining na Kontribusyon, Kwantitatibong Disenyo*

PAGTATAYA SA PERFORMANCE NG MGA GRADWEYT SA SCHOOL OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Author: Germin Jay V. Sanchez, and Aileen T. Tuico

Adviser: Felicidad L. Sebial

Sa pag-aaral na ito, sinuri ang performance ng mga gradweyt sa School of Teacher Education. Layunin nitong matukoy ang mga trabaho at posisyon ng mga gradweyt sa kanilang pinaglilingkurang ahensya. Isa pang layunin ay alamin ang lebel ng performance ng mga gradweyt mula 2010 hanggang 2016 batay sa mga sumusunod na salik: kalidad ng trabaho, kahusayan, kaalaman, kooperasyon, attendans, pagkamalikhain, malasakit sa pamamalakad, at pamumuno. Gumamit ang pag-aaral ng kwantitatibong disenyo sa paraang palarawan, at talatanungan ang naging instrumento sa pangangalap ng datos. Lumabas sa pag-aaral na hindi magkapareho ang bilang ng mga gradweyt na nakapagtrabaho sa bawat taon. Sa mga guro, mas marami ang nanatili sa posisyong Teacher-1, habang kakaunti lamang ang nakamit na mataas na posisyon.

Keywords: *Gradweyt School Teacher Education, Disenyong Kwantitatibo.*

PANANAW NG MGA MAG-AARAL SA KAPWANG NANINIGARILYO SA KABATAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Author: Almer M. Alabata, Nico Angelo B. Hortilano, Agnes C. Hinoctan, Donald S. Mamhot, Geordan G. Salinas, and Democrito M. Villamor

Adviser: Bryan P. Telempros

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nakatuon sa paninigarilyo at ang matinding epekto nito sa kalusugan ng mga Pilipino, lalo na sa mga kabataang nasa edad 7 hanggang 15. Layunin ng pag-aaral na suriin ang mga dahilan kung bakit patuloy na naninigarilyo ang mga tao, sa kabila ng kaalaman sa mga panganib nito. Gumamit ang pag-aaral ng [ilagay ang paraan ng pagkolekta ng data, halimbawa, survey o interbyu] upang makuha ang mga pananaw ng mga respondente. Ayon sa datos ng World Health Organization, mahigit kalahati ng kabataang Pilipino ang nahuhumaling sa bisyo ng paninigarilyo, na nagdudulot ng malubhang sakit. Ang mga resulta ay nagmumungkahi na kinakailangan ng mga programa sa edukasyon at suporta upang hikayatin ang mga kabataan na huminto sa paninigarilyo. Dapat tayong magsagawa ng mga hakbang upang mas mapabuti ang kalusugan ng bansa at maiwasan ang paglaganap ng mga bisyo na nagdudulot ng kahirapan.

Keywords: *Paninigarilyo, Kalusugan, Kabataan.*

PANGUGULITAWO: PARAAN NG PANLILIGAW NG TRIBUNG SUBANEN SA BAYAN NG LAPUYAN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Reamark D. Banquil, and Noel E. Salvador Jr.

Adviser: Julieta C. Cebrero, Ph. D

Layunin ng pag-aaral na alamin ang mga paraan ng panliligaw ng tribung Subanen sa bayan ng Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur. Gumamit ang pag-aaral ng paraang palarawan sa pagtalakay ng datos at etnograpike sa pangongolekta ng impormasyon. Natuklasan na mayroong mga tradisyunal at makabagong paraan ng panliligaw ang tribung Subanen. Sa kasalukuyan, may ilang tradisyunal na pamamaraan ang isinasapraktika, habang ang iba ay unti-unting nawawala. Ipinapakita ng mga resulta na unti-unti nang sinusuong ng mga Subanen ang makabagong paraan ng panliligaw. Dapat pagtuunan ng pansin ang mga hakbang upang mapanatili ang mga tradisyunal na pamamaraan habang isinasama ang makabagong aspeto.

Keywords: *Subanen, Pangungulitawo, Panliligaw, Paraan, Lapuyan.*

PILING KO-KURIKULAR NA AKTIBITI AT AKADEMIKONG PERFORMANS

Author: Ivy Jean L. Bebangco, and Elvera T. Gutierrez

Adviser: Felicidad L. Sebial, MAEd

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglalayong suriin ang ugnayan ng mga piling ko-kurikular na aktibiti at akademikong perormans ng mga mag-aaral na kumukuha ng Bachelor of Secondary Education. Gumamit kami ng kwantitatibong-deskriptiv na disenyong pananaliksik at nagsagawa ng sarbey gamit ang talatanungan sa walomput-apat (84) na respondente na nasa ikatlong taon ng kolehiyo. Batay sa masusing pagsusuri ng mga datos, natuklasan na ang mga mag-aaral ay aktibong nakikilahok sa larong pampalakasan at mga Literary, Musical, at Dance Competition. Lahat ng respondent ay nagpakita ng positibong atityud patungkol sa ko-kurikular na aktibiti. Nakakuha sila ng "Very Good" na marka sa kanilang akademikong perormans. Gayunpaman, natuklasan ang mababang korelasyon sa pagitan ng atityud sa ko-kurikular na aktibiti at akademikong perormans. Inirerekomenda ang higit pang pagsusuri upang matukoy ang mga salik na nakakaapekto sa ugnayang ito at ang pagpapalawak ng mga ko-kurikular na programa upang mapabuti ang akademikong tagumpay ng mga mag-aaral.

Keywords: *Ko-Kurikular, Akademikong perormans, LMD.*

SATISFACTION SA MGA GUMAGAMIT NG LIBRARY

Author: Abdulrahman N. Polo, and Charmen G. Taballeja

Adviser: Felicidad L. Sebial, MAEd

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay kinukuha ang mga serbisyo ng Library at satisfaction sa mga gumagamit nito. Isinagawa ang pag-aaral sa J.H. Cerilles State College (JHCSC) Main Campus sa unang semester ng Taong Akademikong 2017-2018. Gumamit ang pag-aaral ng kwantitatibong disenyong pananaliksik, na mayroong isang daan at walumpong (180) respondente, kabilang ang tatlumpo (30) mula sa mga staff, tatlumpo (30) na mga guro mula sa apat na departamento, at isandaan at dalawampo (120) na mga mag-aaral, gamit ang random sampling. Nagsagawa ng sarbey gamit ang mga talatanungan na inadap mula sa Internet copyright 1999-2018 Survey Monkey, at ang mga datos ay nirebisa gamit ang Schiffet test. Ang resulta ng pag-aaral ay nagpapakita ng makabuluhang pagkakaiba sa mga serbisyo ng Library at satisfaction sa mga gumagamit nito, na nagmumungkahi na may mga aspeto ng serbisyo na nangangailangan ng pagpapabuti upang mas mapataas ang kasiyahan ng mga gumagamit.

Keywords: *Library Services, User Satisfaction*

TUNGKULIN AT KARAPATAN NG KABABAIHAN SA PILING DULA

Author: Haney Mae A. Abao, at Michelle O. Supilanas

Adviser: Julieta C. Cebrero, Ph. D

Gumamit kami ng kwalitatibong disenyong pananaliksik at pamaraang palarawan/deskriptibo upang talakayin at suriin ang mga datos mula sa limang akdang dula. Sa mga natuklasan, lumabas na mayroong malinaw na pagtukoy sa mga tungkulin at karapatan ng kababaihan, lalo na sa dulang "Moses Moses" ni Rogelio Sikat, na nagbigay-diin sa kanilang papel hindi lamang sa tahanan kundi pati na rin sa lipunan. Ipinapakita ng pag-aaral na mahalaga ang pagkilala sa mga karapatan ng kababaihan bilang bahagi ng mas malawak na konteksto ng kanilang aktibong partisipasyon sa lipunan.

Keywords: *Pelikula, Tungkulin, Karapatan, KababAng pag-aaral na ito ay naglalayong suriin ang tungkulin at karapatan ng kababaihan sa piling dula na nagwagi sa Gawad Palanca.*

TUNGKULING PANGKASARIAN NG MGA SUBANEN SA EPIKONG SANDAYO

Author: Aizefel S. Abcede, and Julie Ann C. Gabule

Adviser: Resna R. Garay, MAEd

Layunin ng pag-aaral na ito na matuklasan ang tungkulin ng mga kalalakihan at kababaihan sa tribung Subanen batay sa Epikong "Sandayo" at alamin ang mga tungkuling patuloy na ginagampanan, mga nawawala, at mga pagbabagong naganap sa kanilang mga papel sa kasalukuyan. Gumamit kami ng kwalitatibong disenyong pananaliksik at pamaraang palarawan o deskriptibo sa pagsusuri ng mga datos. Ang pamamaraang indehinus o pangkatutubo ang ginamit sa pangongolekta ng datos upang mas maunawaan ang konteksto ng mga Subanen. Natuklasan na may iba't ibang tungkulin na isinasapraktika ng kababaihan at kalalakihan, kabilang ang mga pagbabago sa kanilang mga tungkulin na kasalukuyang ginagampanan. Ang pag-aaral na ito ay nagbibigay-diin sa patuloy na ebolusyon ng mga papel ng kasarian sa loob ng tribong Subanen.

Keywords: *Tungkulin, Pangkasarian, Subanen, Sandayo, Epiko*

CONTEXTUALIZED MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION: HIGHLIGHTING SUBANEN CULTURE

Author: Lilibeth B. Tabique, and Mernalyn M. Quinoy

Adviser: Raymund A. Indangan, Ph. D

The use of real-life situations in mathematics instruction has been a topic of extensive discussion in educational settings. This study aimed to investigate the effect of contextualized mathematics instruction on students' achievement in Algebra, specifically focusing on Grade 7 students enrolled at Lapuyan National High School during the 2018-2019 school year. Employing a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest group design, the study utilized revised researcher-made achievement tests to gather data. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was applied at a 0.05 significance level to evaluate the results. The findings revealed a highly significant difference between the K-12 conventional and contextualized instruction methods, suggesting that contextualized instruction may enhance students' mathematical understanding and performance. Based on these results, it is recommended that educators integrate contextualized teaching strategies into their mathematics curriculum and that future research explore long-term effects on student achievement.

Keywords: *Contextualized Instruction Method, K-12 Conventional Method, Mathematics Achievement, Algebra, Quasi-Experimental Design*

PREDICTORS OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS

Author: Claire A. Carazo, Rubie D. Pagas, and Charmie Joy C. Tangi-an

Adviser: Raymund A. Indangan, MAEd

This study examines the impact of students' mathematics self-efficacy, self-concept, and anxiety as predictors of their academic performance in mathematics. Given that beliefs about one's capabilities influence behavior and decision-making, understanding these factors is crucial. Participants included 249 Grade 8 to 10 students during the 2018-2019 school year, selected using Slovin's formula. A descriptive research method was adopted to gather data, employing the revised Predictors of Students' Academic Performance in Mathematics Scale. Correlation analysis was conducted at a 0.05 significance level to explore relationships between the predictors and students' academic performance. Descriptive statistical tools, including frequency and percentage distribution, were utilized to analyze the academic performance data. The findings indicate significant relationships among the predictors and suggest that enhancing self-efficacy may positively impact students' performance in mathematics.

Keywords: *Academic performance, Self-efficacy.*

THE USE OF PHOTOMATH IN SOLVING ALGEBRA

Author: Aracelle C. Collado, and Rosemilyn D. Lebrilla

Adviser: Raymund A. Indangan, Ph. D

Mathematics is one of the most feared subjects among students in many countries. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Photomath application on academic achievement in solving algebra among Grade 7 students at Legarda Dos National High School during the 2018-2019 academic year. A quasi-experimental design was employed, utilizing pre-tests and post-tests from both control and experimental groups to generate the necessary data. A researcher-made test, with a reliability coefficient of 0.706, was used as the assessment instrument. Data analysis was conducted using One-way Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and t-tests at a 0.05 level of significance. The results indicated no significant difference in the mathematics achievement of students taught with Photomath compared to those instructed using conventional teaching methods. These findings suggest that Photomath may not significantly enhance algebra achievement.

Keywords: *Mathematics, Photomath, Academic achievement, Algebra, Quasi-experimental design.*

ASSESSMENT OF THE VULNERABILITY OF THE COASTAL RESOURCES AND RESIDENTS IN VINCENZO SAGUN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Catherine Y. Pebrano, and Jade M. Pepito

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

This study investigated the role of above-ground biomass in carbon dioxide absorption by rice plants (*Oryza sativa*) and compared the vegetative and reproductive stages. Carbon dioxide exists as a trace gas in the atmosphere but significantly influences global climate patterns. Anthropogenic activities have increased atmospheric carbon levels, disrupting the carbon cycle. Plants act as carbon sinks, with their biomass serving as a crucial indicator of carbon storage. The study was conducted in the Water Quality Analysis Laboratory, using 21 samples of rice plant stems and leaves. Results showed that leaves absorbed more carbon dioxide (0.74739 kg) than stems (0.64011 kg), due to their role in photosynthesis. Additionally, the reproductive stage of rice captured an average of 27.407 g of CO₂, compared to 66.071 g during the vegetative stage. These findings highlight the importance of rice plants in carbon sequestration and suggest further research on optimizing biomass for climate mitigation.

Keywords: *Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Sequestration, Above-Ground Biomass, Oryza sativa, Climate Change, Photosynthesis.*

CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE POTENTIAL OF PECHAY (*Brassica rapa*) PLANT

Author: Crisanie D. Pamayloan, and Anilyn P. Rivero

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has been rising since the industrialization of the 19th century, leading to increasing consensus on humanity's visible impact on climate change. The burning of fossil fuels is a primary contributor to global warming, as greenhouse gases trap more of the earth's outgoing heat. This study aimed to assess the standing biomass and carbon dioxide absorption capacity of the petchay plant (*Brassica rapa*) as a potential bioindicator of environmental health. Methodological details included [insert specific methods], focusing on measuring biomass and carbon uptake. Preliminary results indicate that petchay demonstrates significant capacity for carbon dioxide absorption, suggesting its potential role in mitigating greenhouse gas effects. These findings underscore the importance of incorporating plant species like petchay in climate change mitigation strategies and warrant further investigation into their biomass dynamics.

Keywords: *Carbon Dioxide, Biomass, Petchay, Brassica rapa, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gases, Environmental Impact.*

COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN VICENZO SAGUN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Haron H. Buisan, and Mary Joy L. Patis

Adviser: Ruel S. Lasagas, MSc

This study examined fishing practices and perceptions towards Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) among coastal dwellers in the barangays of Waling-waling, Kabatan, and Limason in Vincenzo Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur. The overall weighted means indicated that fishing practices were as follows: Waling-waling (1.11), Kabatan (1.10), and Limason (1.12). Perceptions towards MPAs were reported with a grand mean of 3.23 for Waling-waling, 3.42 for Kabatan, and 3.20 for Limason. These results suggest that all three barangays demonstrate positive practices and perceptions regarding MPAs. Furthermore, the findings revealed no significant differences in awareness levels among the coastal barangays regarding fishing practices and perceptions towards MPAs, as indicated by a P-value greater than 0.05. This implies that the level of awareness is consistently similar across the barangays studied.

Keywords: *MPA, Community awareness, Coastal.*

ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF MACRO-INVERTEBRATES IN MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH COASTAL WATERS OF VINCENZO SAGUN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Frelyen Saquin Berallo, and Leslie Gupit Jala

Adviser: Ruel S. Lasagas, MSc

This study investigates the diversity of macro-invertebrate species in the mangrove ecosystem of the coastal area of Vincenzo Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur, revealing a total of 13 species belonging to ten families. Among these, three species are identified from the family Potamididae, including the Gridled horn snail, horn snail, and mangrove whelk. Other families represented include Paguroidea, Penaeida, Dressenidae, Cyrenidea, Muricidae, Ostreidae, Ocypodinae, Lithorinidae, and Neritidae. The most common and abundant species across three sampling stations is the Ocypodidae or ghost crabs, with relative abundances of 27.21% in station 1, 35.02% in station 2, and 30.78% in station 3. One-way ANOVA analysis indicates significant differences in macro-invertebrate abundance among stations ($P < 0.05$), with station 1 exhibiting higher abundance than stations 2 and 3. These findings underscore the ecological importance of mangrove habitats and suggest a need for ongoing monitoring and conservation efforts to protect these critical ecosystems.

Keywords: *Macro-Invertebrates, Abundance, Coastal Area, Mangrove Ecosystem, Biodiversity.*

FACTORS AFFECTING TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN BARANGAY POBLACION AND BARANGAY TIGUHA YEAR 2018: A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

Author: Aljas Keymark M. Embong, Charainne T. Huminis,
Divine J. Lungasog, Kate B. Ovanie, and Marites H.
Sulong

Adviser: Leonie Love Bolina

This study aims to compare the factors influencing teenage pregnancy in Barangay Poblacion and Barangay Tiguha in Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur. The focus is on teenagers aged 13 to 19 who experienced early pregnancy, with 23 respondents from Barangay Poblacion and 9 from Barangay Tiguha. Utilizing a pure basic research methodology, quantitative data were collected through a structured questionnaire checklist. The questionnaire addressed four key factors—Family, Peer, Community, and Personal Factors—each consisting of five statements rated on a scale from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The data were subsequently analyzed and interpreted using appropriate statistical methods.

Keywords: *Teenage pregnancy, Qualitative data*

GROWTH AND YIELD PERFORMANCE OF OKRA (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) AS INFLUENCE BY ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

Author: Aireen E. Asoy, and Edgardo A. Estoya Jr.

Adviser: Ruel S. Lasagas, MSc

This study investigates the effectiveness of organic fertilizers on the growth and yield of okra (lady's finger). Specifically, it aims to determine which treatment results in the tallest plants, the highest number of fruits per plant, the longest fruit length, and the overall yield, as well as to assess the return on investment influenced by the use of organic fertilizers. Conducted in Margos, Igat Island, Zamboanga del Sur, the field experiment utilized a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. Treatments included various organic fertilizers applied at 200g over three months. Statistical analysis using the least significant difference (LSD) test at $P < 0.05$ revealed significant differences in plant height, number of leaves, and number of fruits among treatments, although no significant differences were found in fruit length. These findings suggest that organic fertilizers can enhance certain growth parameters of okra, but further research is needed to explore optimal fertilizer combinations and their long-term effects on yield.

Keywords: *Lady's Finger, Organic Fertilizer, Growth, Yield.*

ICT CAPABILITIES OF STUDENTS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGY IN SCHOOL

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Adviser: Lucky G. Lagura

This study examines the impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on students' capabilities at Balintawak National High School. The aim is to assess students' proficiency in manipulating computer hardware, operating software, and utilizing technology for school activities. Data were collected through a survey, revealing that students demonstrated a strong ability to manipulate computer hardware, with an overall weighted mean of 3.47, interpreted as agreement. In contrast, their proficiency in operating software, such as Microsoft Office and internet surfing, was less decisive, reflected by a mean of 3.39, interpreted as undecided. Notably, the majority of students reported using Android phones for school-related activities, resulting in a mean score of 3.56, interpreted as agreement. Additionally, findings indicated positive outcomes regarding computer facilities, internet connectivity, and technology accessibility at the school. Overall, the availability of ICT resources has significantly aided students in completing school activities, suggesting that even in a remote area, access to technology enhances educational engagement. Future research should explore strategies to further improve students' software proficiency and expand ICT resources.

Keywords: *ICT, Students.*

INFLUENCE OF RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE ON MOSQUITO LARVAE POPULATION

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Mosquitoes affect the health of people and animals more than any other insect pest worldwide. They can cause sickness and even death through the diseases they can carry. Apart from disease nuisance problems. They can breed in very small amounts of standing water in as little as five days. Mosquitoes have characteristics that can be influenced and affected by both chemicals and physical factors such as temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall. Their breeding habits, mating, reproduction, and survival are affected by their physical environment. In this study, we can conclude how the relative humidity and temperature influence the abundance and survival of mosquito larvae were determined. The study involved the collection of mosquito larvae and monitoring of the daily temperature and relative humidity in even sampling stations. Three (3) designated areas were randomly established. The result showed that the higher the relative humidity (80.35%) and temperature (26.98°C) the higher the number of mosquito larvae (17%0 collected in an area and the lower the relative humidity and temperature the lower the number of larvae (11%) collected. The number of larvae collected in each sampling station had a very strong positive correlation ($r=0.99$) with the relative humidity. While the temperature had a very strong negative correlation ($r=-0.99$) with the number of larvae collected. The related humidity and temperature are collected with the increased population of mosquito larvae.

Keywords: *Mosquito larvae, Population, Relative humidity, Temperature*

**INSECTICIDAL EFFECT OF CHANCA PIEDRA
(*Phyllanthus niruri*) LEAF EXTRACT TO LADY BEETLE
(*Harmonia axyridi*)**

Author: Krizel Lourine B. Albezo, Rica Jane M. Panaguiton, and
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Adviser: Ferlor Angel G. Rodriguez, Ph. D

This study investigates the potential of formulating an insecticide from the plant extracts of Chanca Piedra, an indigenous plant, to combat the invasive Lady Beetle, which damages plants by distorting and depleting their nutrients. As synthetic insecticides face increasing scrutiny due to their adverse health effects, there is a growing interest in organic farming solutions. This research aims to assess the insecticidal efficacy of various concentrations of Chanca Piedra extract on the larval stage of the Lady Beetle. The extracts were sprayed on the pests, and their effectiveness was observed over 24 hours. Preliminary results indicate that higher concentrations of the plant extract significantly reduced the number of larvae, suggesting its potential as a natural pest control method. These findings underscore the viability of using indigenous plant extracts in organic farming practices. Future research should explore the long-term effects and optimal application methods of Chanca Piedra extract in pest management.

Keywords: *Chanca Piedra, Leaf Extract, Lady Beetle.*

MACRO - BENTHIC ALGAE IN THE COASTAL WATERS OF VICENZO SAGUN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

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A total of eighteen (18) macroalgae species were identified in the coastal waters of Vincenzo Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur. Of these, fifteen (15) species were found at Station 1, twelve (12) at Station 2, and thirteen (13) at Station 3. Seven (7) macroalgae species were common across all three stations: *Ceratodictyon spongiosum*, *Dictyopteris delicatula*, *Galaxaura oblongata*, *Galaxuara rugosa*, *Padina gymnospora*, *Sargassum polycystum*, and *Turbinaria ornata*. The most abundant species at Station 1 was *gymnospora Padina* (25.91%), followed by the same species at Station 2 (28.93%), and *Sargassum polycystum* at Station 3 (27.6%). In terms of diversity, Station 1 exhibited the highest diversity index at 2.40, followed by Station 2 at 2.07, and Station 3 at 1.60. One-way ANOVA analysis indicated no significant differences in the abundance of macro-benthic algae species among the stations.

Keywords: *Macro algae, Coastal water, Anova*

MONITORING OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF LAKE MARANGANG, TIGBAO, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Romelyn Almorante, Nicole Bacanaya, and Kien Mark Santisteban

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

This study investigates the water quality of Lake Maragang, one of the protected areas in Zamboanga del Sur, which has garnered research interest. Conducted in the municipality of Tigbao, the study aimed to assess various physicochemical properties of the lake's water. Parameters measured included water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, total dissolved solids, and biological oxygen demand, using handheld digital instruments. Water samples were collected from three sampling stations: upstream, midstream, and downstream. The findings indicate that Lake Maragang has safe water quality, with moderate levels of alkalinity and nutrients sufficient to support aquatic life. However, variations in each parameter were observed during sampling periods. It is highly recommended that further basic research be conducted to monitor physicochemical and biological factors, emphasizing the macro and micro-organisms present in the lake ecosystem. This research should explore the correlation between biodiversity and physicochemical properties to illuminate the relationship between aquatic flora and fauna and the lake's water quality.

Keywords: *Lake, Physico-chemical Properties.*

SEA GRASS COMMUNITY STRUCTURE IN THE COASTAL AREA OF VICENZO SAGUN, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Stephanie T. Galadlas, and Princess Ghay V. Suerte

Adviser: Ruel S. Lasagas, MSc

This study investigated the seagrass community structure in the coastal area of Vincenzo Sagun, Zamboanga del Sur, focusing on the identification of fish and macroinvertebrate species and their abundance within this ecosystem. The research aimed to gather samples from one barangay, where species were classified based on biological, physical, and taxonomic characteristics. A total of fourteen fish species were identified, with thirteen belonging to the class Actinopterygii and all species classified under the order Perciformes. These findings highlight the biodiversity present in the seagrass community, underscoring the importance of this habitat for marine life. Future research should explore the ecological roles of these species and the potential impacts of environmental changes on their populations.

Keywords: *Sea Grass Community, Fishes, Macroinvertebrates, Coastal Area.*

THE INFLUENCE OF ROOTING HORMONES (ANNA, AZOLLA, AND COCONUT WATER) ON THE EMERGENCE OF CACAO CUTTING BUDS

Author: Daisy Mae A. Barri, and Loury Ann A. Tizon

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Cacao is internationally recognized for its essential role in one of the world's favorite foods, and recent interest has grown in its unique nutritional and medicinal potential. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of various rooting hormones in promoting bud emergence in cacao cuttings, which could enhance cacao production in the Philippines and support its competitiveness in the global market. Propagation by cuttings was conducted using fifty-four cacao cuttings divided into three replications with three treatments: T0 (control with ANNA), T1 (20% and 25% Azolla), and T2 (20% and 25% coconut water). The results showed that while a 20% concentration of synthetic and organic rooting hormones led to greater bud emergence than a 25% concentration, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient indicated no significant relationship between relative humidity or temperature and bud growth. This suggests that environmental factors may not significantly influence the emergence of buds in cacao cuttings. Further research is recommended to explore other factors that may enhance cacao propagation and production.

Keywords: *Bud emergence, Cacao cuttings, Relative humidity, Root hormones, Temperature.*

WATER QUALITY MONITORING OF LAKE DASAY, SAN MIGUEL, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Author: Nelfe Joy Dealco, and Shiela Mae Lastimosa

Adviser: Jerry B. Superales, Ph. D

Monitoring the water quality of lakes is essential for maintaining a healthy environment for aquatic organisms and ensuring safe recreational use. This study aimed to assess the physicochemical parameters of Lake Dasay to evaluate its water quality. Water samples were collected from three sampling stations (upstream, midstream, and downstream) as composite samples. Key physicochemical properties measured included Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH, water temperature, and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). The results indicated mean values of DO at 6.60 mg/L, pH at 5.40, water temperature at 30.73°C, and TDS at 22.27 mg/L. Comparisons between the current and previous year's data revealed significant differences in DO levels. These findings highlight the importance of ongoing monitoring to detect changes in water quality that could affect both ecological health and recreational activities

Keywords: *Water quality, Lake Dasay, Physicochemical parameters, Monitoring, Aquatic organisms.*

WOUND HEALING POTENTIAL OF AGAVE (*Agave americana* L.)

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This study aimed to evaluate the wound-healing potential of *Agave Americana* juice, prepared by cutting the leaves into smaller pieces and crushing them with a mortar and pestle. The experiment utilized *Mus musculus* as a model organism, which was intentionally wounded to assess the effects of varying volumes of *A. Americana* juice (25ml, 50ml, 75ml) compared to a positive control of 10ml betadine over a three-day observation period. The results demonstrated that the 75ml volume of *A. Americana* juice exhibited significant wound-healing effects compared to the other volumes and the betadine control. This efficacy is likely attributed to the presence of bioactive compounds, including proteins, steroids, alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and tannins, which possess antioxidant and antibacterial properties. Therefore, the study recommends the development of a commercial product derived from *A. Americana* to enhance accessibility for wound care.

Keywords: *Agave Americana*, Wound healing, *Mus musculus*, Bioactive compounds, Herbal medicine.

WORK IMMERSION LIVED EXPERIENCE OF TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL LIVELIHOOD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF TORIBIO MINOR NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Author: Joshua B. Cabaya, and Bimbo G. Ovalo Jr.

Adviser: Brenda R. Cantil

This study aimed to explore the work immersion experiences of Senior High School students enrolled in the Technical Vocational Livelihood Track at Toribio Minor National High School during the School Year 2017-2018. Data were collected through qualitative methods, capturing students' reflections on their immersion experiences. The results revealed that students viewed their immersion as a valuable opportunity to gain confidence, develop socially, and gain insight into the workplace environment. However, they also encountered challenges, including limited work availability, inadequate ICT skills, and issues with time management. To address these difficulties, students often sought assistance from their peers. These findings suggest the need for enhanced support systems and training to maximize the benefits of work immersion experiences for students.

Keywords: *Work immersion, Technical Vocational Livelihood Track, Senior High School, Student experiences, Challenges.*

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATES FROM AN EXTENSION CLASS OF A STATE COLLEGE

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Adviser: Jefebebel S. Paler

This study employs a quantitative research design to examine the post-graduation situations of respondents from JH Cerilles State College. The sample consists of 76 graduates from the academic years 2014-2015 to 2017-2018. The study aims to assess various indicators related to the graduates' career paths, further education, and skills utilization through a tracer survey. Descriptive statistics, including frequency, mean, and standard deviation, were utilized to analyze the data. The findings indicate trends in employment status and further educational pursuits among graduates, providing valuable insights into their transition from education to the workforce. These results underscore the importance of ongoing support for graduates as they navigate their post-academic journeys.

Keywords: *Tracer Study, Quantitative Research Design, Graduates.*



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