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DLSU-D INCRIS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

PLENARY SPEAKERS

JUNE
6



Nathaniel Cruz
Resident Meteorologist,
GMA News and Public
Affairs, GMA Network,
Inc., Manila, Philippines



Dr. Arisman
Executive Director,
Center for Southeast
Asian Studies-Indonesia



Dr. Mirriam Cepe
Programme Adviser for
Asia, The Salvation Army

JUNE
7



**Dr. Yustina Trihoni
Nalesti Dewi**
Head, Office of
Research and Community
Services, Soegijapranata
Catholic University
Indonesia



Dr. Mahua Das
Honorable Vice
Chancellor, West Bengal
State University, India



**Br. Paulos Welday
Mesmer, FSC, EdD, PsyD**
Director, Christ the Teacher
Institute for Education
Dean, School of Education,
Tangaza University College,
Kenya

JUNE
8



Dr. Emmanuel Calairo
Commissioner, National
Historical Commission of
the Philippines
Assistant Vice Chancellor
for Research, DLSU-D

Register at <https://tinyurl.com/InCRIS2022>





DLSU-D INCRIS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

**JUNE
6-8
2022**
via
zoom

Theme:

**CREATING POSSIBILITIES
THROUGH RESEARCH
AMIDST THE PANDEMIC**

<https://bit.ly/3N5VZGw>



Organized by De La Salle University – Dasmariñas, in partnership with Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata (Semarang, Indonesia, West Bengal State University (India), and Christ the Teacher Institute for Education/School of Education of Tangaza University College (Nairobi, Kenya)



DLSU-D
INCRIS
Program

Day 1

JUNE 6, 2022

**9:00 AM
PHILIPPINE TIME**

9:00 AM **OPENING PROGRAM**

Invocation / Philippine National Anthem

Rationale / About DLSU-D InCRIS 2022

Dr. JOSE AIMS R. ROCINA

Co-Chair, DLSU-D InCRIS 2022

Welcome Address

Br. SOCKIE V. DELA ROSA, VI, FSC

Chancellor, DLSU-D

Message of Circumstance

Dr. MARCO S. SAEZ

Vice Chancellor for Academics and Research,
DLSU-D

9:45 AM **PLENARY SESSIONS**

Plenary 1

“Climate Change Scenarios in the Philippines”

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Mr. NATHANIEL “MANG TANI” CRUZ

Resident Meteorologist, GMA News and Public
Affairs, GMA Network, Inc. Philippines

Plenary 2

**“COVID-19 and Planetary Health: Medical Waste
Pollution in Indonesia”**

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Dr. ARISMAN

Executive Director, Center for Southeast Asian
Studies (CSEAS), Indonesia

Plenary 3

“Multifaceted Challenges of the Youth”

Dr. MIRRIAM D. CEPE

Programme Adviser for Asia, The Salvation Army
Switzerland

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12:00 NN **LUNCH BREAK**

1:00 PM **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Day 2

JUNE 7, 2022

9:00 AM

PHILIPPINE TIME

9:00 AM Prayer

RE-CAP of Day 1

VIDEO PRESENTATIONS

87 De La Salle University – Dasmariñas (DLSU-D)
Cavite, Philippines

Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata (Unika)
Semarang, Indonesia

West Bengal State University (WBSU)
West Bengal, India

78 Christ the Teacher Institute for Education (CTIE)/ School
of Education Tangaza University College
Nairobi, Kenya

9:45 AM **PLENARY SESSIONS**

Plenary 1

“War and the Covid Pandemic: The urgent humanitarian response for civilians in Ukraine”

Dr. YUSTINA TRIHONI NALESTI DEWI

Head, Office of Research and Community Services,
Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia

Plenary 2

“Creating Possibilities Through Education During COVID-19: The Indian Experience”

Dr. MAHUA DAS

Honorable Vice Chancellor, West Bengal State University,
India

Plenary 3

“Lasallian Pedagogy in the 21st Century”

Br. PAULOS WELDAY MESMER, FSC, EdD, PsyD

Director, Christ the Teacher Institute for Education
Dean, School of Education, Tangaza University College,
Kenya

12:00 NN **LUNCH BREAK**

1:00 PM **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Day 3

JUNE 8, 2022

9:00AM

PHILIPPINE TIME

9:00 AM Prayer

RE-CAP of Day 2

9:15 AM **PLENARY SESSION**

“Surviving the Challenges of the Pandemic in Preserving Local Heritage: The Case of Cavite, Philippines”

Dr. EMMANUEL F. CALAIRO

Commissioner, National Historical Commission of the Philippines

Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research, DLSU-D

10:00 AM **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

12:00 NN **LUNCH BREAK**

1:00 PM **CLOSING PROGRAM**

Acknowledgment of Participating Schools/Universities
Awarding of Best Presenters
Awarding of Certificates of Participation
Evaluation of the Conference

Closing Remarks

Dr. JOHNNY A. CHING

Chair, DLSU-D InCRIS 2022

Director, University Research Office, DLSU-D

Masters of Ceremonies:

Mr. Christopher Gabriel

Ms. Isolde Valera

Mr. Loreto Camiloza



DLSU-D

INCRIS

Parallel sessions

Cluster 1: Business and Economics

Cluster 2: Education and Humanities

Cluster 3: Innovation and Technology

Cluster 4: Environment, Health and Well-being

15-min presentation and 10-min Q and A are allotted for each presenter. Certificate of Recognition will be awarded to all presenters at the end of the session. The Best Presenter will be determined in each cluster group and will be awarded at the end of the Conference.

Day 1

JUNE 6, 2022

1:00 PM

PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 1: BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. RUEL ELIAS

REACTOR: Dr. PRANAM DHAR

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A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE FUTURE OF TOURISM THROUGH THE PRESIDENTIAL STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES (1987-2019)

Robert Charles Capistrano, Paul Anthony Notorio
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

EFFECTIVENESS OF TIKTOK AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM AMONG ONLINE SELLERS

John Christian Espinola, Maria Althea Lai, Maria Sophia Austine Magat, Reine Genevive Ambrosio, Colleen Catabas, Bless Estolano, Juvy Jane Payuan
Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

FLYING TOWARDS RECOVERY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE WEBSITES OF PHILIPPINE AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Junlen Desirree Antonio, Lucien Andrea Baysa, Kriska Angelica Tabin, Paul Anthony Notorio
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

ASSET MANAGEMENT OF SMALL – SCALE BUSINESSES AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LAUREL, BATANGAS

Jemuel Malaluan, Mirriam Endaya, Jerra Mae De Castro, Hershey Lea De Villa, Olivia Riosa
Batangas State University

TOWARDS THE DECISION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGERS IN CHOOSING INCOTERMS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN CAVITE: A SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT MODEL

Renalyn Estiller, Joseph Estiller
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Day 1

JUNE 6, 2022

1:00 PM

PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 2A: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. MARIANO THOMAS RAMIREZ

REACTOR: Dr. DEBASISH NANDY

APPLYING DESIGN THINKING IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REMOTE TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR A PSYCHOLOGY COURSE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Corie Chuza Boongaling

Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

BOTTOMLINE OF BEING ONLINE: STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES AND PERFORMANCE ON A FULLY MODULAR INSTRUCTION CALCULUS CLASS

Lea Marissa Domingo

Cavite State University, De La Salle University

INFORMED CONSENT TES HIV PADA ANAK HOMOSEKSUAL

Wahyu Indriawan

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Alrien Dausan, Teresita Pareja

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY ON POST COVID-19 ANXIETY AMONG COVID-19 SURVIVORS IN CALABARZON

Chelsea Nicole Coventry, Jojemar Dayunot, Celine Ugay,
Jemerson Dominguez

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Day 1

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1:00 PM

PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 2B: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Ms. SARAH JANE MENDOZA

REACTOR: Prof. ABHIJIT PAL

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF PARENTIFIED FILIPINO YOUNG ADULTS

Alea Shane Alcantara, Xandria Marrero, Jeremae Jill Saquilabon, Jemerson Dominguez
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

EXPERIENCE AND ACADEMIC GLIMMER AMIDST PANDEMIC: PERSPECTIVE OF STEM TEACHERS

John Kenneth M. Ferrera, Jessie Grace De Luna
President Diosdado Macapagal High School

REINTEGRATION IN THE SOCIETY: LIFE AFTER REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT

Marissa Lontoc, Jane Carla Baculalan, Cyrean Mae Cortez, Wendilyn Tacmo
Cavite State University

THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION AMIDST THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Kinikonda Okemasisi
Tangaza University

FRONTIERS OF THE DEAD: REDISCOVERING, RE-EXAMINING THE OLD CEMETERY SITES AND THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL SANITARY PRACTICES IN CAVITE PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

Jeffrey Alfaro Lubang
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Day 1

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PHILIPPINE TIME

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. FELIPE MARTINEZ

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GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD: NAVIGATING RESEARCH THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES

Maria Virginia Aguilar, Jaime Zeus Agustin, Irish Bautista, Siegfred Gamueda, Edwin Lineses, Rhuda Mujal, Jhelyn Relopez

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Margaret Aringo

Tangaza University

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Racquel Agustin

Cavite State University – Main Campus

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Christian George Francisco

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Day 1

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PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 2D: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. ESTEBAN SALIBAY, Jr.

REACTOR: Prof. KRISTINA YULIANI

LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR EFFECTIVE ONLINE LEARNING IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN KENYA

Henry Mutugi Kamundi, Jane Njeri Gikonyo, Julius Ngalyuka Nzau
Tangaza University

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Mindoro State University-Calapan City Campus

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De La Salle University Dasmariñas

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON LEARNER EDUCATION (A CASE STUDY OF MWINGI CENTRAL PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KENYA)

Marietta Samuel
Tangaza University College, Christ the Teacher Institute for Education, Nairobi - Kenya

Day 1

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. JONATHAN GOCHUICO

REACTOR : Dr. BERNARDINUS HARNADI

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Jose Maria College, Davao City
Far Eastern University-Alabang, Muntinlupa City

A SMART-HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEM USING BLUETOOTH AND A SMARTPHONE APPLICATION AS CONTROLLERS

Cassandra Danielle Rivera, Nadine Angela Imasa, Marcus Miguel Ochoa, Azenith Mojica
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE AND BIOCOMPOSITE FROM KAPOK (*Ceiba pentandra*): CHARACTERIZATION AND FABRICATION

Reygan Sangalang, Imie Angeles, John Elton Caporal
Batangas State University

COMPUTER-AIDED INTERPRETATION TOOL FOR RIASEC & PERSONALITY TEST WITH MACHINE LEARNING

Jerwin Carreon, Japhet Floren, Kareen Latoja, Kate Fross Saramosing, Aaron Jess Vergara, Mark Anthony Sabili
Jose Maria College, Davao City
Far Eastern University Alabang, Muntinlupa City

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Lincoln Morales, Jeff Joecel Punzalan, Philip Nicole Vergara, Josephine Eduardo, Rolando Barrameda
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. AMANTE CRISOSTOMO

REACTOR: Dr. ANGELIKA RIYANDARI

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BASED ON MAMAR AS LOCAL WISDOM IN WEST TIMOR EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Widyanarko, Trihoni, Lewoleba
Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

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Josephine Cruz, Ersyllen Binas
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Kirstien Shane Lodado, Miren Andrea Monsod
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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CLUSTER 4B: ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Ms. SUSAN STA. ANA

REACTOR: Engr. JEANETTE OBIAS

ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES CONCERNING PLASTIC WASTE AND THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR MEASURES TACKLING PLASTIC POLLUTION OF THE IMUS RIVER, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

Socorro Grace Red, Maria Theresa Gochuico, Edwin Bunag, Jan Phillip Mallari, Elmer Jimenez

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

MERCURY BIOSORPTION PROPERTY OF BIOMASS OF TARO (*Colocasia esculenta*)

Richard Nepomuceno

Southern Luzon State University-Judge Guillermo Eleazar, Tagkawayan, Quezon, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Gideon Legaspi

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Alexander Aur, Y. Budi Widianarko, Trihoni Nalesti Dewi

Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. RUEL ELIAS

REACTOR: Dr. PRANAM DHAR

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Jennifer Vertuso
Cavite State University - CCAT Campus

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Nelda Nacion
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

3 **PERFORMANCE OF SMALL-MEDIUM-ENTERPRISE'S DIGITAL
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Excel Philip Guidang
Abra State Institute of Sciences and Technology-Main Campus

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IN 2021: EXPERIENCE OF INDONESIAN RED CROSS BLOOD CENTER
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Jessica Christanti, Anna Kartika, Ariosta
*Medical Faculty of Soegijapranata Catholic University, Blood Bank
Technology Faculty of Polytechnic Bina Trada, Semarang, Medical Faculty
of Diponegoro University*

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Gerico Solis, Jerico Tadeo
Cavite State University - CCAT Campus

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CLUSTER 2A: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. FELIPE MARTINEZ

REACTOR: Dr. DEBASISH NANDY

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Adhiambo Millicent Otieno
Kenyatta University

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Paliparan National High School

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Bulacan State University, De La Salle University, Manila

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Frances Lorraine Ballungay, Weena Franco
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CLUSTER 2B: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Ms. SARAH JANE MENDOZA

REACTOR: Prof. LOUIS CAHYO KUMOLO BUNTARAN

CRITICAL THINKING, RETENTION MEMORY SKILLS, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM CARSIGMA

Robert Jan Bayan, Rochelle Malabayabas
Cavite State University – Carmona Campus

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John Christian Espinola, Renee Andrea Cadiz, Roshiel Jannah Reyes, Jorie Ann Amistoso, Bea Alessandra Celis, Ma. Liezel Ann Escareal, Krishna Wade Latawan, Mary Angela Nicole Lim
Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

**REMOTE LEARNING IN THE MIDST OF A GLOBAL CRISIS:
A LITERATURE REVIEW**

Bernard Feranil, Constantino Ballena
Cavite State University, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

BETWEEN POLICY ACTORS: THE APPROPRIATION OF ONLINE LEARNING POLICY IN THE UNIVERSITY

Edwin Lineses
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

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CLUSTER 2C: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. PAUL ANTHONY NOTORIO

REACTOR: Dr. KINIKONDA OKEMASISI

UNDERSTANDING DYSLEXIA IN THE CLASSROOM: A CASE OF TANGAZA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Fatima Shakir, Kabare Timothy Peter, Nafula Catherine, Kahembe Badesire, Patrick Lisili, Theoneste Tuyisenge
Tangaza University College

EXPERIENCES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

Revo Matalog
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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Marilou Medina
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

PROJECT S.I.M. (STRATEGIC INTERVENTION MATERIAL): A BASIS TO IMPROVE LEARNER'S COMPETENCY IN CHEMISTRY OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS IN BULIHAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Analiza Ocbina
Bulihan National High School, Silang, Cavite

MULA FACE-TO-FACE PATUNGONG BLENDED LEARNING: PAGBUONG KAGAMITAN TUNGO SA KAWILIHAN AT PAGTANGGAP SA SINGKRONIKO AT ASINGKRONIKO

Albert Lagrimas
University of Santo Tomas

Day 2

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. ESTEBAN SALIBAY, Jr.

REACTOR: Prof. ROSITA HIRAWATI

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Tangaza University College

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SCHOOL: AN INNOVATION**

Mary Jean Camille Bayhon

Bukal Integrated National High School- District of Padre Garcia

**GAMER'S MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION TOWARDS E-SPORTS:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

John Christian Espinola, Ermilo Albina, Sandra Aquino, Dean

Emmanuel Cabance, Jamaica Cabanero, Princess Claire Chong, Zyra

Noelle Ocampo

Lyceum of the Philippines University

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WITH THE LAW OF BAHAY PAG-ASA DASMARIÑAS**

Socorro Grace Red

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION AND ECOCENTRISM
AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-
DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES**

Maria Theresa Gochuico

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Day 2

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PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 3: INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. JONATHAN GOCHUICO

REACTOR: Dr. BERNADINUS HARNADI

DEVELOPMENT OF TUGI (*Dioscorea esculenta*) COOKIES

Bersheeba Taclawan

Abra State Institute of Sciences and Technology Main Campus

ANDROID CHATBOT BASED SYMPTOMS CHECKER AND WEB APPOINTMENT SYSTEM OF INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT FOR HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN DASMARIÑAS

Danielle Nicole Camaclang, Deutschazy Hannah Rupiah Estrada, Mark Jonah Ticlao, Maryli Rosas

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

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Cebu Institute of Technology University

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Marivic Mitschek, Rosanna Esquivel

Angeles University Foundation, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

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De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Day 2

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. AMANTE CRISOSTOMO

REACTOR: Dr. MARGARET ARINGO

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF MANILA BAY BASED ON ITS PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Day 2

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1:00 PM
PHILIPPINE TIME

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Ms. SUSAN STA. ANA

REACTOR: Engr. JEANETTE OBIAS

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MICROPLASTICS IN THE WATER OF IMUS RIVER

Michael Guyamin, Johnny Ching, Airill Mercurio, Jonathan Rubio, Janette Bala, Geraldine Zamora
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REACTOR: **Sr. Dr. JANE GIKONYO**

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EXPLORING THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM'S SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION OF TOURISM RECOVERY

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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Engr. JEANETTE OBIAS

REACTOR : Dr. DEBASISH NANDY

TEACHER PREPAREDNESS IN HANDLING LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: A CASE OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS

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GLOSARYO NG MGA NAGHIHINGALONG LEKSIKON SA MGA PILING BAYAN SA CAVITE

Jeffrey Lubang, Christian George Francisco
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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Mr. FREDERICK GODINEZ

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Edgardo Garnace
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Day 3

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CLUSTER 2C: EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. MICHAEL GUYAMIN

REACTOR: Dr. SOMAK MONDAL

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A CASE STUDY OF TANGAZA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

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**PROGRAMANG PAMPANANALIKSIK TUNGO SA
INTELEKTWALISASYON NG WIKANG FILIPINO**

Niña Lilia Javier, Leonora de Jesus, Al Vicent Mendiola
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**SOCIAL COMMUNICATION FOR RESPECT FOR LIFE CAMPAIGN OF
OUR MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP PARISH, CITY OF DASMARIÑAS,
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FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. NELDA NACION

REACTOR: Dr. BERNARDINUS HARNADI

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Cebu Institute of Technology University

FACIAL DETECTION FOR MONITORING USER'S INATTENTIVENESS IN ONLINE MEETINGS

Jeremy Limsic, Miguel Angelo Mari, Joevy Melegrito, Azenith Mojica

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEM USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Ernest Glenn Villanueva, Kristian Paulo Flores, Louis Denzel Granadoz, Rolando Barrameda

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Day 3

JUNE 8, 2022

10:00 AM
PHILIPPINE TIME

CLUSTER 4A: ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Ms. SUSAN STA. ANA

REACTOR: Mr. HENRY KAMUNDI

LEVEL OF PLASTIC POLLUTION AWARENESS IN SELECTED AREAS ALONG MANILA BAY

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De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

UNVEILING MOTIVATIONS TO VOLUNTEER IN-PERSON: THE CASE OF PHILIPPINE RED CROSS NON-HEALTHCARE VOLUNTEERS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Maxime Gaile Pomoy, Weena Franco

Mariano Marcos State University

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF IMUS RIVER BASED ON ITS PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Airill Mercurio, Johnny Ching, Michael Guyamin, Jonathan Rubio, Janette Bala, Geraldine Zamora

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Day 3

JUNE 8, 2022

**10:00 AM
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CLUSTER 4B: ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

FACILITATOR/DISCUSSANT: Dr. AIRILL MERCURIO

REACTOR: Dr. KINIKONDA OKEMASISI

IS BERDE GREEN ENOUGH? PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN THE PHILIPPINE BUILDINGS THROUGH A LOCALLY-DEVELOPED GREEN BUILDING STANDARD

Donn David Ramos

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

AN EVALUATION OF THE SCHOOL-BASED ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF TOYOTA AISIN PHILIPPINES, INC. IN THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA, LAGUNA TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

Lana Marie Batitis

*Laguna Eastern Academy of Santa Rosa, Inc., De La Salle University –
Dasmariñas*

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO FULFILL NURSES' RIGHTS IN ISOLATION ROOMS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Noer Triyanto Rusli, Trihoni Nalesti Dewi, MC Inge Hartanti

Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

GUIDELINES for PRESENTERS

1. Must be present during the presentation.
2. Must log-in on time for the assigned cluster group of the parallel session.
3. Must be in at least semi-formal business attire during the presentation.
4. Must present live in case glitches are encountered during the presentation of their recorded video.
5. Observe the time-limit in presenting their papers (15 min).
6. Must be courteous in answering questions during the Q and A portion.
7. Requested to open their camera during live presentation, Q and A and awarding of certificate of recognition.



DLSU-D

INCRIS

Abstracts

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

1 A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE FUTURE OF TOURISM THROUGH THE PRESIDENTIAL STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES (1987-2019)

¹Robert Charles Capistrano, Paul Anthony Notorio

²³School of Community Resources and Development, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona, USA and Hainan University-Arizona State University Joint International Tourism College, Hainan University, Haikou, China

²De La Salle University – Dasmariñas, Dasmariñas, Philippines

⁵This study aims to examine the underlying statements with regard to strategic directions and action programmes on tourism found in the state-of-the-nation address (SONA) speeches of six Philippine presidents – from 1987 to 2019. Currently, the lack of guidance in the theoretical framework and research discussion in exploring the Philippine tourism policy and development priorities using presidents’ SONA speeches are found wanting. Scenario planning approach, which was used as a framework, requires inputs from an advisory group to create scenario drivers. As inputs, the presidents’ SONA speeches were used in this study while the researchers assumed the role of scenario thinkers. The speeches were downloaded and imported into a qualitative data software. Content analysis was done to create nodes that were used as the basis in creating scenario drivers, which became the basis in creating the model. The models underwent the following validation procedures: researcher, concept and literature review.

Based on the data, there are three identified major drivers of the present and future of Philippine tourism; these are tourism policy, tourism development and prospects for the future (temporal element). It also indicates tourism development and temporal element as dominant, with very few on tourism policies. By combining the tourism policy and tourism development, the development of the tourism policy and development confluence model was created. Meanwhile, the addition of the temporal element provided a third scenario driver that led to the creation of the dimensions of tourism policy and development scenarios.

The developed model can be adapted to many contexts that extend even outside of tourism. The public tourism offices, such as the department of tourism and the regional, provincial, city and municipal tourism offices, can use the model to help them prioritise tourism development programmes and lobby for tourism policy creation.

⁵Keywords: scenario planning, SONA, tourism policy, tourism development, Philippines, content analysis

EFFECTIVENESS OF TIKTOK AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM AMONG ONLINE SELLERS

John Christian Espinola, Maria Althea Lai, Maria Sophia Austine Magat, Reine Genevive Ambrosio, Colleen Catabas, Bless Estolano, Juvy Jane Payuan
Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

COVID-19 pandemic obstructed the operations of some business however it has also created an opportunity to delve into digital employment and businesses to meet consumers’ demand despite implemented restrictions. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on Decent Work and Economic Growth, the study aimed to describe the effectiveness of utilization of social media in doing micro-businesses. 156 respondents answered a 20-item Likert survey adapted from Aderemi (2015). Results show that 63.5% of the respondents agreed to have a great experience advertising their products using the TikTok application. Furthermore, there was no significant difference between the customer

relationship management, customers, enhancing brand reputation, building brand attributes, announcing new products and their demographic profile, Sex, Age, Educational Background, Length of Time as an Online Seller, Hours Spent Online Selling, and Employment Status. The platform paved its way in different sectors and catered to different audiences, building relationship with the customers thus allowing an easier spread of products and having a more suitable seller-consumers environment. It is therefore recommended to strengthen customer connections and communication, a business owner must learn the likes, dislikes, and feedback of their customers and utilize the app as much as possible to be more interactive.

Keywords: COVID-19, TikTok, Advertising, E-commerce, Survey

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**FLYING TOWARDS RECOVERY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE WEBSITES OF PHILIPPINE AIR TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY**

Junlen Desirree Antonio, Lucien Andrea Baysa, Kriska Angelica Tabin, Paul Anthony Notorio
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The air transport industry (ATI) plays a significant role in the economy, employment, and the tourism industry. But the travel restrictions imposed by governments to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 have caused revenue loss, which, consequently, has resulted in retrenchment and liquidation of assets. The Philippine air transport industry also suffered the same fate as the global ATI. Hence, there is a need to investigate and promote ATI recovery. Among the most effective platforms to promote recovery are websites, especially for the ATI, where most of the passengers book their flights. Using the United Nations World Tourism Organization's Global Guidelines to Restart Tourism Safe Air Travel (SAT), this study aims to investigate how the air transport industry in the Philippines promotes tourism recovery through its websites. NVivo was used to thematically

analyze 1,062 web pages from eight scheduled airlines and five international airports. Findings revealed that the health check procedure is the most promoted element of SAT across airlines and airports. Among airlines, Air Asia has the highest aggregated coded references of SAT elements. Meanwhile, Cebu Pacific and Air Swift showcased the most areas of SAT, featuring nine out of eleven elements. Among airports, Mactan-Cebu International Airport showcased both the highest aggregate coding and the most elements in SAT. Overall, the airlines promote the SAT more than the airports. The ATI managers can use this study in planning and promoting their recovery plans. Moreover, this study contributes to the literature on tourism recovery, website utilization, and post-pandemic air transport.

Keywords: tourism recovery, air transport, websites, Philippines, content analysis

ASSET MANAGEMENT OF SMALL – SCALE BUSINESSES AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LAUREL, BATANGAS

Jemuel Malaluan, Mirriam Endaya, Jerra Mae De Castro, Hershey Lea De Villa, Olivia Riosa
Batangas State University

Covid-19 pandemic created an unfavourable situation in its surrounding areas, disrupting business operations and causing damage to the business' assets making it difficult to continue running and slow recovery. It is therefore important for the business to efficiently manage their assets to ensure business continuity and sustainability. With that, the researchers assessed the asset management of small-scale businesses in Laurel, Batangas amidst pandemic. The objectives of the study were the following: determine the business profile, assess the asset management in terms of current assets and non-current assets, determine the significant difference on the assessed asset management to the business profile and propose a recommendation program for the businesses to recover from pandemic.

The researchers used descriptive method, survey questionnaire, stratified random sampling. The statistical tools employed were the frequency/percentage, mean, ANOVA and t-test. It was found out that the small scale businesses have capital base of 100,000.00, operating for 1-5 years, with 1-3 employees, sole proprietorship engaged in retailing. The business owners managed both of their assets in terms of current and non-current assets to a moderate extent. It shows that there were only a significant differences in terms of number of employees, form of business organization and nature of business to non-current assets. The researchers proposed a recommendations to the small-scale business owners to further enhance their asset management.

Keywords: asset management, current assets and non-current assets, small scale businesses

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

TOWARDS THE DECISION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGERS IN CHOOSING INCOTERMS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN CAVITE: A SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT MODEL

Renalyn Estiller, Joseph Estiller
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

This study focused on the factors influencing the decision of supply chain managers in choosing the incoterms in selected manufacturing companies in Cavite. In evaluating these incoterms, this study was designed to answer the following questions: (1) Are there significant relationships between the SCM managers choice of incoterms and their headquarters decision, supplier's arrangement, written incoterms policy, buyer's understanding of incoterms, regulatory requirements, company practices, insurance, transportation cost, shipment's country of origin, mode of shipment, value of goods, volume of shipment, satisfaction with suppliers, trust with suppliers, commitment with suppliers, and conflict with suppliers? 2) What is the supply chain

management model that can be developed for the use of incoterms of manufacturing companies in Cavite? Data gathering through survey was carried out from January 2022 until April 2022. The respondents were supply chain managers working in manufacturing companies in the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) Cavite. Gathered data were tested using multinomial logistic regression to determine possible significant relationships between the perceived decision and the choice of incoterms. The results of this study suggested that regulatory requirements and transportation cost were the significant decision that influence the choice of incoterms.

Keywords: Incoterms, Decision, Supplier, Supply Chain, Management Model, EXW, FOB, FCA, CIF, DDP, and DAP

MICROENTERPRISES SHUTDOWN AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A FOCUS ON DETERMINANTS AND EXIT STRATEGIES

Xavier Lawrence Mendoza, Jumalyn Dagpin, Aira Escaño, Jennifer Vertuso
Cavite State University - CCAT Campus

The world economy was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Maintaining operations during a crisis was extremely difficult for the enterprises. Entrepreneurs who do not have crisis management strategies in place is at risk of having their businesses shut down unexpectedly. Hence, the researchers aimed to understand and analyze the determinants of microenterprises' shutdown and exit strategies during the pandemic. This study utilized descriptive research design, and registered microenterprises were purposively selected in the areas of Cavite. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the microenterprises were sole proprietorship that had been in operation for 2 to 5 years and had a capitalization of less than Php 500,000.00. Consequently, the respondents' most common problems in managing

the enterprise were limitations on direct marketing which also involved bill payments, adoption of online platform, and work-from-home setup. Most of the determinants of problems that led to business failure during the pandemic were obstacles in the realignment of their respective goals owing to the pandemic, their ability to pay operational expenses, difficulties in product innovation, and their failure to react to the changes in the business environment. Exit strategies used by microenterprises included declaring bankruptcy, refinancing, and selling the business to family or friends. Finally, the researchers recommended a crisis-sensitive interventions among the microentrepreneurs which involves government provisions of financial safety nets, retooling, training of pandemic-sensitive enterprise strategies for microentrepreneurs.

Keywords: Cavite, COVID-19 pandemic, descriptive research, exit strategies, microenterprises

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

10 CLUSTERS OF POVERTY INCIDENCE AND ROAD NETWORKS: A CASE ANALYSIS FOR EASTERN VISAYAS, PHILIPPINES

Nelda Nacion

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

10 The lowest official disaggregation in estimating poverty incidence in the Philippines is on cities and municipalities level. The Philippine Statistics Authority, through their small area estimation, have released open access data for the periods of 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018 poverty estimate for all the cities and municipalities of the country. This study selected the region of Eastern Visayas being one of the poorest regions in the country and currently has the slowest economic growth in the Visayas group of islands. Considering the four periods, Geographical Information System was applied to generate poverty maps that leads

to easier visualization and interpretability. Spatial analysis was also applied to determine if clusters of poverty exist. The findings through the Moran's I Statistic reveal that poverty incidence in all the four periods of estimation have significant nonrandom clustering patterns. Moreover, the paper highlights how good road networks in the region could be instrumental in hopes of successful devolution in the future. This study therefore further emphasizes the importance of data-driven decision-making and application of empirical methods in formulating and improving policies especially those related to infrastructure investments.

Keywords: Eastern Visayas, Geographical Information System, Poverty Incidence, Road Networks, Spatial Analysis

3 PERFORMANCE OF SMALL-MEDIUM-ENTERPRISE'S DIGITAL MARKETING PLATFORMS AMIDST COVID-19

Excel Philip Guidang

Abra State Institute of Sciences and Technology-Main Campus

3 The Department of Trade and Industry in the Philippines strongly encouraged business owners to re-engineer their business processes. This study was conducted to determine the possibility of digital marketing amidst Covid 19. Specifically, to identify the products of purposely selected SMEs in Abra; develop digital marketing platform for selected SMEs in Abra; and determine user traffic and sales conversion of the marketing platforms.

3 The study conducted a personal interview to identify the web platform preference of the enterprise. It shows that Web platforms were developed using three-step-author-developed strategies. The selected SME is engaged in manufacturing quality bamboo-based products. Digital marketing platform provides SMEs the opportunity to reach out to customers amidst covid 19. A total of 100 messages were recorded. 60% of the messages were product queries. 20% are follow-up queries and 20% are actual orders.

30% of the total messages were answered on time as soon as the messages were received while 70% were answered later: an hour to 2 days. All the messages answered on time were converted into sales

3 Both social media and website are powerful tools that can help the SME markets its products digitally. Digital marketing is most effective when the supplier can immediately respond to customers' queries to convert the marketing to sales and revenue.

3 The study recommends that entrepreneurs should harness the benefits of social media. A video live selling of the products should also be considered as an additional digital marketing strategy through YouTube and Facebook. Likewise, a YouTube channel should also be created to store the video presentations of the products. Furthermore, the chatbot should also be considered because it enables a predefined question to be autonomously responded.

Keywords: Traffic Analysis, Digital Marketing, SME, Small Medium Enterprises, Online Platform

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**BLOOD SUPPLY MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN 2021: EXPERIENCE OF INDONESIAN RED CROSS BLOOD CENTER IN SEMARANG CITY, INDONESIA**

Jessica Christanti, Anna Kartika, Ariosta

Medical Faculty of Soegijapranata Catholic University, Blood Bank Technology Faculty of Polytechnic Bina Trada, Semarang, Medical Faculty of Diponegoro University

The coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic affected healthcare facilities globally. The current condition was a formidable challenge to maintaining blood supply in Blood Center. This study analyzed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic regulation in Semarang City on blood supply management in The Indonesian Red Cross Blood Center. A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in the Indonesian Red Cross Blood Center in Semarang City. Blood supply management consists of blood collection and receiving blood requests. Our study focused on blood collection. Blood collection records were retrieved from January 2021 to December 2021 and compared to COVID-19 pandemic regulation from the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Our findings showed that

the implementation of COVID-19 regulation severely impacted outdoor blood collection in Semarang City. The impact spanned from May to August 2021, especially in July 2021 (the start of the Delta variant) when the blood collection decreased by 68% (1352 units) from the previous month. The amount of In-house blood collection was sustained from the regulation impact because of blood recognition events from May until August 2021. The amount of outdoor blood collection was heavily dependent on unforeseen external situations such that a timely mitigation strategy was warranted to sustain blood supply in case of having future unforeseen external situations such as a pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, blood center, blood collection, Indonesian red cross, pandemic

18 AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHILIPPINE AGGREGATE DEMAND, MONEY SUPPLY AND INTEREST RATE: A MONETARIST PERSPECTIVE IN ECONOMIC-PANDEMIC SCENARIO

Gerico Solis, Jerico Tadeo

Cavite State University - CCAT Campus

The Philippine economy is one of the countries that was hard hit by the pandemic and sparing none in the global economic arena. Various economic theories argued and purported different measures to address such economic shocks of a country. Hence, this study aimed to understand the monetarist perspective of the liquidity market utilizing broad money and interest rates as variables under study. The researchers used mixed research design in undertaking this study. A descriptive-causal design triangulated with systematic literature review was specifically utilized. The study shows that the Real Gross Domestic Product growth (RGDP) and broad money growths were slowed and interest rate growth was almost constant. Initially, the regression model was stable on the second difference and has met the classical assumptions regression modelling. Considerably, the multiple regression results showed

significant relationship between interest rate growth and broad money growth to the RGDP growth. Moreover, the literature reviews points that under monetarist condition, the money supply and interest rates growths were significantly influencing the growth of aggregate demand through various economic linkage and leakage. In addition, aggregate economic growth as a general status quo in pandemic scenario posed a great challenge to maximize monetary policy to efficiently help the economy spur growth. Hence, under monetarist view, the researcher recommends the intensifying of expanding broad money through expansionary monetary policy with constant monitoring of market interest fluctuations to further boost the aggregate demand and spur growth as a rebound growth strategy of the Philippine economy.

Keywords: Aggregate Demand, Interest rate, Money Supply, Monetarist, Pandemic Scenario

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

18 THE MARKET ENVIRONMENT INNOVATION OF GENERAL TRIAS CITY: A BASELINE STUDY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES' AWARENESS AND READINESS TOWARDS SMART CITY PROJECT

Jerico Tadeo, Jovarell Katigbak
Cavite State University – CCAT Campus

The smart city project is a development approach in innovating the market and business environment of local government units in the Philippines. The strategy focused in aligning economic and market resources with available technologies to make it more efficient and effective. Hence, the researchers aimed to determine the awareness and readiness of selected enterprises in the vicinity of General Trias, Cavite. The researchers used descriptive-correlational research design in the study. The results of the study revealed that majority of the respondents' business length of operations range from 0 to 5 years, have 1 to 9 employees, sole proprietorship type, and have an initial business capitalization range of

3,000,000 and below. The findings also depicted that most of the respondents are aware and ready with the implementation of smart city project in terms of implementation, activities, process, and concept. Furthermore, the findings also revealed that most of the enterprises were afraid to adapt within the implementation of smart city project as a key perceived challenged identified. Moreover, the study also revealed that there was a significant relationship between the respondent's awareness level and readiness. Thus, the researchers recommended to further intensify the strategy of information of dissemination among stakeholders through varied approaches and platforms.

Keywords: Cavite, descriptive correlation, enterprises, local government unit, smart city

EXPLORING THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM'S SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION OF TOURISM RECOVERY

Joshua Daniel Uri, Angelique Porley, Kristine Estenilo, Paul Anthony Notorio
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The Department of Tourism (DOT) is the national tourism organization (NTO) mandated to promote and develop tourism in the Philippines. The DOT achieves this through policy formulation, research and development, advertising and promotion, and standard regulation. However, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has brought challenges in the implementation of DOT's mandate. But these challenges allowed organizations to maximize the use of online platforms, including social media. This study was conducted to examine how tourism recovery is promoted by the DOT across SM platforms. The United Nations World Tourism Organization Global Guidelines to Restart Tourism (GGTRT) was used to explore DOT's SM posts. Specifically, the areas of 'safe and seamless border management (SSBM), and 'destination planning and management (DPM)' were

examined. NVivo was used to thematically analyze 954 SM posts in Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Findings revealed that only 127 posts features element of SSBM and DPM. Moreover, only 8 out of the 10 elements of SSBM and DPM were featured. Among SM platforms, DOT's Facebook featured the most GGTRT elements with 100 coded references, while Twitter and Instagram only had twelve and five coded references respectively. DOT's administrators and social media managers can use this study in planning and promoting tourism recovery and utilization of SM. The use of the GGTRT in SM context provides a novel contribution in the research area of tourism recovery, SM studies, and NTO's post-pandemic promotion.

Keywords: Department of Tourism, tourism recovery, social media, content analysis, Philippine tourism

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

5 GASTRONOMY AS A FACTOR OF TOURISTS' OVERALL EXPERIENCE: A STUDY OF JEONJU, SOUTH KOREA

Nimrod Mendoza Carpio¹, Wiziel Napod¹, Hyun Wook Do²

¹De La Salle University-Dasmariñas,

²Jeonju University, Jeonju, Republic of Korea

9 Satisfying the gastronomy experience of tourists becomes the most important strategic aim in the hospitality and tourism industries. This study attempts to prove that there is a distinct and specific market segment related to gastronomy from the overall number of tourist arrival of Jeonju City. Furthermore, this study investigates the different factors that affect the overall experience of tourists. The focus of the study is Jeonju City, a popular gastronomy destination in South Korea. Survey questionnaires were distributed to 680 tourists in Jeonju City during two survey periods. Descriptive statistics and regressions were utilized to treat the data. The predictors that affect the overall experience of tourists were identified through the different

literature. The hypotheses were formulated and tested to examine the relationship between the assessments of the distinct gastronomy- tourist market and tourists' overall experience. The results indicate that there are 17.20% of the respondents indicated that their main reason for traveling was for the food. Descriptive statistics revealed that local food satisfaction, destination image perceived quality, perceived value, tourist expectations, and costs and risks have a positive and significant influence on tourist overall experience. The findings of this study could provide guidelines for both the hospitality and tourism industries of the country, and tourist destination operators to further positioned approaches to satisfy gastronomy tourists in the "new normal".

Keywords: Gastronomy, Tourist destination, Tourist experience, Jeonju city, South Korea

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

APPLYING DESIGN THINKING IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REMOTE TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR A PSYCHOLOGY COURSE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Corie Chuza Boongaling

Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

This paper describes the development of student-centered teaching-learning strategies for a psychology course during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the implementation and delivery of remote teaching-learning strategies for online synchronous classes during the COVID-19 pandemic. After the initial run during the First Semester, Academic Year 2020-2021, the online course instructional modules and teaching-learning strategies for the remote synchronous classes were enhanced through application of principles in design thinking in preparation for First Semester AY 2021-2022. The online course instructional modules and teaching-learning strategies for the synchronous classes were developed and enhanced based on the results of an interview with two students enrolled for the semester.

Deployment of the modules and implementation of the teaching-learning strategies occurred that semester. Twenty-two (22) students who were enrolled in the course were invited to answer an online survey questionnaire at the end of the module period. Qualitative data gathered through the questionnaire were processed and analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings revealed that 5 out of 10 respondents (50%) strongly agreed that online case-based learning helped in learning important concepts in the course, and that the strategies enabled them to apply critical thinking. However, findings showed concerns in time management and in finding resources needed in answering the question in the assigned case. Pedagogical implications are provided in the light of these findings.

Keywords: design thinking, online case-based learning, case-based learning, remote learning, online learning

BOTTOMLINE OF BEING ONLINE: STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES AND PERFORMANCE ON A FULLY MODULAR INSTRUCTION CALCULUS CLASS

Lea Marissa Domingo

Cavite State University, De La Salle University

When the World Health Organization declared a public health emergency in January 2020 due to the increasing number of COVID-19 cases, CHED issued advisory #1 suspending all in-person classes in March 2020. This led to abrupt changes in the mode of instruction delivery and assessment. The absence of a physical class because of the imposed community quarantine compelled the teacher-researcher to deviate from the usual instruction delivery and assessment. This study using mixed methods determined the experiences and performance of BSCpE students in a calculus bichronous class on a fully online modular form of instruction (MI). With the use of an approved syllabus on calculus and available online and offline resources, self-learning modules (SLM) on the different topics of calculus were developed. The modules were uploaded in the class Google classroom which the

students downloaded conveniently. The students' views and experiences on the use of the self-learning modules and their calculus performance were evaluated. Survey questionnaires, reflective journals, and focus group discussion (FGD) were utilized for the qualitative part while pretest and posttest scores were utilized to assess calculus performance. Using descriptive and thematic analyses, and a two-tailed paired t-test at $\alpha=0.05$, the results revealed that students had various positive learning experiences due to MI and had good calculus performance ($p<0.05$). MI provided opportunities for self-regulated learning and collaboration yet gave challenges in reading literacy confounded by the way modules were written. The participants Calculus performance increased significantly with the use of the self-learning modules.

Keywords: bichronous learning, modular instruction, self-regulated learning, self-learning modules, online learning

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

INFORMED CONSENT TES HIV PADA ANAK HOMOSEKSUAL

Wahyu Indriawan

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Hukum Kesehatan Fakultas Hukum dan Komunikasi Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang

Dokter dan pasien merupakan sebuah hubungan sangat pribadi yang berlandaskan pada rasa kepercayaan, galib disebut sebagai hubungan terapeutik. Pelbagai rahasia pasien sebagai rahasia kedokteran, bahwa dokter wajib merahasiakan segala sesuatu yang dilihat, didengar, dimengerti atau dijabarkan. Upaya negara dalam program penanggulangan HIV terkhusus anak homoseksual terganjal dengan peraturan yang berlaku di dalam persetujuan tindakan medis untuk tes HIV berkenaan usia anak yang tidak cakap untuk terlibat dalam pengambilan keputusan medis tertuang di dalam Burgerlijk Wetboek, UU Kesehatan, UU Praktik Kedokteran, Permenkes Persetujuan Tindakan Kedokteran, Penanggulangan HIV dan AIDS hingga Permenkes Konseling dan Testing HIV. Metodologi Social Legal Approach interdisiplin ilmu dengan metode penelitian kualitatif yuridis sosiologis dan Purposive

Sampling metode Snowball untuk mengumpulkan data melalui wawancara mendalam anak homoseksual yang melakukan tes HIV dan positif HIV. Tes HIV rentang usia 13-17 tahun di tahun 2018 sebanyak 251 anak homoseksual 248 diantaranya HIV positif dan 534 anak homoseksual di tahun 2019 diantaranya 6 positif HIV. Permasalahan kerap hadir sedari pelbagai stigma, diskriminasi, penolakan pihak sekolah sampai putus ARV yang menyebabkan kualitas kesehatan anak homoseksual turun drastis. Peraturan lebih spesifik dalam Standar Operasional Pelaksanaan Tes HIV yang mengatur tentang Informed Consent dan kemudahan di dalam proses perwalian untuk anak homoseksual dengan mengedepankan cara berpikir secara etik atas dasar moralitas dan prinsip bioetika tentang autonomi sebagai landasan perlindungan hukum dan mewujudkan keadilan bagi anak homoseksual selaku subjek hukum.

Kata Kunci: Anak Homoseksual, Informed Consent, Tes HIV.

INFORMED CONSENT HIV TESTING ON HOMOSEXUAL CHILDREN

Doctor and patient is a very personal relationship based on a sense of trust, which is called a therapeutic relationship. Various patient secrets as medical secrets, doctors are obliged to keep everything that is seen, heard, understood, or explained. The state's efforts in HIV programs, especially for homosexual children, are hampered by the applicable regulations in the Informed Consent for HIV testing regarding the age of children who are not capable of being involved in medical decision making as stated in the Burgerlijk Wetboek, Health Constitution, Medical Practice Act, Minister of Health regulations on Informed Consent, Minister of Health's Regulation on HIV Counseling and Testing. Methodology Social Legal An interdisciplinary approach with sociological juridical qualitative research methods and the Snowball Purposive Sampling method

to collect data through in-depth interviews with homosexual children who were tested for HIV and were HIV positive. HIV tests aged 13-17 years in 2018 were 251 homosexual children, 248 of whom were HIV positive and 534 homosexual children in 2019 of whom 6 were HIV positive. Various problems ranging from stigma, discrimination, school refusal to drop out of ARV which causes the health quality of homosexual children to drop drastically. Specific regulations in the Operational Standards for the Implementation of HIV Tests which regulate Informed Consent and convenience in the guardianship process for homosexual children by prioritizing ethical thinking on the basis of morality and bioethical principles regarding autonomy as the basis for legal protection and realizing justice for homosexual children as legal subjects.

Keywords: Homosexual Children, Informed Consent, HIV Testing.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

REVISITING THE WORK VALUES AND MORALE OF SELECTED POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE

Alrien Dausan, Teresita Pareja
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The police task is to protect the people and their properties. It is expected that they exercise vigilance while performing their duties. They are the implementers of law. However, police image continues to deteriorate because some of them are involved in criminal acts like drug trafficking, hold-upping, kidnapping, robbery, and among others. For this reason, this study was conducted to revisit the work values and morale of selected police officers in the province of Cavite. Specifically, the study identified the very important work values of

the respondents, as well as the level of their morale; likewise, determined if there is a significant relationship between work values and morale. The study revealed ten very important work values of the police and exhibits high morale to very high morale, also there was a significant relationship between work values and morale. More so, the findings led to the conclusion that the police respondents considered these values as their guiding principle in performing their role as policemen.

Keywords: *Work, Values, Morale, Revisiting, Police Officers*

**A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY ON POST COVID-19 ANXIETY
AMONG COVID-19 SURVIVORS IN CALABARZON**

Chelsea Nicole Coventry, Jojemar Dayunot, Celine Ugay, Jemerson Dominguez
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has a great impact on the lives of Filipino people. Studies show that survivors of the deadly virus are susceptible to developing mental health disturbances even after their recovery. To the researchers' knowledge, there are no existing studies that specifically focus on the phenomenon of post COVID-19 anxiety in the Philippine setting. With this, the objective of the study is to explore and identify patterns of meaning across survivor's experiences of post COVID-19 anxiety. The study includes eight Filipino working young adults who survived the COVID-19 virus from March 2020 to December 2021, resides in any provinces of CALABARZON, and have elevated scores in the Coronavirus Anxiety scale (CAS; Lee, 2020). The study utilized a phenomenological approach through individual, unstructured and in-depth interviews, done virtually through MS Teams, to provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. Data was analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA)

as it provides a comprehensive personal assessment of the participants' lived experiences. The researchers were able to identify two superordinates, Anxiety-related distress and the Survivor's perspective on post COVID-19 anxiety, for the description of the phenomenon and four superordinates namely; Intrapersonal-related experiences, Preventative measures against the virus, Interpersonal-related experiences, and Psychological-related experiences, for the real-life experiences of survivors. These results uncover the essence of post COVID-19 anxiety, provide important implications to the phenomenon and research in the field of COVID-related psychological distress. Given that pandemic is still ongoing, follow-up studies are encouraged in different locale's and to specific groups (e.g., severe cases, varying socioeconomic status, those with comorbidities, etc.) to further understand the post COVID Anxiety phenomena in specific contexts. This research recommends the development of mental health programs in support of survivors.

Keywords: *Philippines, Post COVID-19 Anxiety, Distress, Phenomenology, COVID-19*

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES**A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF PARENTIFIED FILIPINO YOUNG ADULTS**

Alea Shane Alcantara, Xandria Marrero, Jeremae Jill Saquilabon, Jemerson Dominguez

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Family culture in the Philippines is considered to be one of the significant factors in the identity of an individual. This study aimed to understand parentification as it appears in the Philippine context, and explore the lived experiences of parentified Filipino young adults. This qualitative phenomenological study utilized purposive sampling. Five single Filipino young adults ($M= 1, F= 4$) who reported to be carrying out family obligations were interviewed. Validated semi-structured interview guides were used to explore the experiences of the participants. Informed consent was distributed through MS Forms. Thematic Analysis was used to analyze interview transcripts. Significant themes

which appeared were family's internal affairs which lead to dysfunctionality and changing of family roles (dependencies, bonds and financial concerns), various individual perspectives brought upon by experiences (feelings, hardships, and uncontrolled situations), and outside factors (social circles, and overall environment). The respondents identified themselves as a family provider, or tagatustos, as a result of their experiences. The aftereffects of parentification can lead to mental health problems, thus availability of interventions needs to be assessed. The tagatustos role has a wide scope to tackle, and this encourages future researchers to look into the field of Filipino Psychology and Psychotherapy.

Keywords: Parentification, family psychology, Filipino family

EXPERIENCE AND ACADEMIC GLIMMER AMIDST PANDEMIC: PERSPECTIVE OF STEM TEACHERS

John Kenneth M. Ferrera, Jessie Grace De Luna

President Diosdado Macapagal High School

COVID 19 changed the landscape of education. Undoubtedly, teachers experienced challenges in delivering instruction and assessing students' learning. Despite the challenges and negative aspects, it is equally noteworthy to highlight the positive impact of the pandemic on teaching and learning and to broaden educational opportunities. This qualitative study explores the narratives of STEM teachers on their teaching experience in times of global health crisis and gains a relevant perspective on the academic glimmer brought by the pandemic. A validated semi-structured interview questionnaire was used during an online interview with six Master Teachers teaching Science and Mathematics. Recorded interviews separately transcribed to create an expanded narrative that generates a theme. Then, narrative analysis was employed to examine the result. Coding was performed with the aid of software. The results

show that apart from the challenges of pandemics, there is also a positive influence on STEM teachers' teaching regarding technical skill enhancement, formative assessment intensification, differentiated instruction magnification, increased empathy towards students, and redefined education. STEM teachers observed that the pandemic positively affected STEM students' learning and behavior, highlighted independent learning, students' learning resources interaction expansion, 21st-century and technological skills integration amplification, and exceeded teachers' expectations. Findings suggest exploring the best practices of STEM teachers in distance learning. Moreover, future researchers should include STEM students as participants in the study. Correspondingly, future researchers should conduct a similar study for non-STEM teachers and students. The impact of the school's response strategies in teaching during the pandemic should also be made and analyzed.

Keywords: COVID-19, academic glimmer, STEM teacher's experience, positive effect of pandemic, academic silver lining

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

REINTEGRATION IN THE SOCIETY: LIFE AFTER REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT

Marissa Lontoc, Jane Carla Baculalan, Cyrean Mae Cortez, Wendilyn Tacmo

Cavite State University

This study aimed to determine the life of juveniles in the society after their rehabilitation, specifically, to describe the impact of rehabilitation to the participant's; to identify how the juveniles cope with the society after the rehabilitation; and to narrate the problems encountered by juvenile upon reintegration in the community. Qualitative method was used in the study. Participants of the study were selected juveniles from one of the barangays in Dasmariñas City, Cavite. Semi-standardized interview was conducted to collect information regarding their experiences after their rehabilitation. The themes were drawn, interpreted, and analyzed based on participants' responses. Rehabilitation helps juveniles to have positive insights in life. This gives them hope and a new door to open

for a better future. The juvenile-participants started a new opportunity in their lives like enrolling in school and applying for a part time job to save money. Instead of listening to what other people will say, they used it as an opportunity to be better. They started to stay away from their old "barkadas" who negatively influenced them, they stopped their vices, and started listening to their parents.

However, most of them experienced discomforts, labeling, verbal abuse and discrimination and these feelings affected them to habitually commit offenses. Some other problems that have caused recidivism were neglectful family, disorganized family, high crime rate and bad influence of the environment.

Keywords: reintegration to society, juvenile delinquent, rehabilitation, children in conflict with the law

THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION AMIDST THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Kinikonda Okemasisi

Tangaza University

While it is a commonplace to say that throughout history, education has generally played a vital role in shaping the people of any nation as a torchbearer of human progress, Catholic Education is supernatural in character and is rooted in the gospel values and Catholic intellectual tradition. Holistic and quality education offered in Catholic institutions is informative, formative and transformative in Nature. Catholic schools are places of evangelization and enculturation where the learners receive well -rounded education that enriches each individual in all spheres of life including spiritual, intellectual, technical, and social skills. This integral education leaves an indelible mark to the learners. In reference to Tangaza University College, specifically the school of education -Christ the Teacher

Institute for Education (CTIE), this notion is redouble by the unique motto of the institute – Touching hearts, Teaching Minds and Transforming Lives. Anchored on this motto, the educators are consciously committed to the advancement of the integral person with a holistic emphasis on Christian values, pastoral care, character formation and academic excellence.

This paper reflects on the quality of Catholic education especially during the Covid 19 pandemic the Case of Tangaza University College School of Education (CTIE). The paper employs a qualitative approach based on the evaluation of the educators by the students during the on-line teaching and learning and the trainings received by the educators before embarking on the online teaching.

Key words: Quality Education, Catholic Schools, COVID Pandemic

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

FRONTIERS OF THE DEAD: REDISCOVERING, RE-EXAMINING THE OLD CEMETERY SITES AND THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL SANITARY PRACTICES IN CAVITE PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

Jeffrey Alfaro Lubang

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

During the precolonial moment caves functioned as burial grounds, various burial stages and funerary processes were observed by the communities in certain locations in the Philippines. In the progression of socio-cultural periods, the development and introduction of the modern - day type of burial plots and formal cemeteries for the deceased during the Spanish and American colonial periods became the standard. Precolonial burial instincts used various modalities such as cave burial, coastal burial, hanging burial and log of wood/bark of tree burial by the early inhabitant

of the Philippines. Introduced during the Spanish episode, the formal cemetery and other western type burial arrangements as we know them were developed and metamorphosed into what is now our present appreciation of the funerary concept. This project dwells into the policies, politics, inhibited issues of burying the dead and the movements taking place towards the idea of cemetery transfers and relocations most particularly after the Spanish relinquished the colonial enterprise to the Americans during the early part of the 20th century.

Keywords: old cemetery sites, American colonial sanitation policies, re-examination of sites, burials as cultural identity

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UNPACKING STUDENTS CHIT-CHAT IN MESSENGER: WHY ENGLISH IS MISSING IN ACTION

Jonalyn Abad, Joeza Aquino, Claire Joy Arcillas, Jasmin Clarianes, Rimma Datiles, Kim Tony Dizon

Rizal Technological University, Pasig City

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The demand for communicative competence in the English language motioned Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach's inclusion in Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) applications. Remarkably, several MALL applications enable users to communicate with other language teachers and learners, and native speakers worldwide through instant messages, and audio or video chatting. If Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) applications and Facebook Messenger have comparable features and users, can Facebook Messenger foster Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach too? However, according to Appel and Pieter (1987, as cited in Besa 2013), an overview of the language situation must be obtained before any further steps can be taken. Henceforward, the study aims to unpack students' chit-chat in the Messenger application to determine why conversational English

is missing in action. The study employed Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis to present the lived experiences of fifteen English Major students situated in three existing group chats. The participants' personal information is not to be disclosed in lieu of the Data Privacy Act of 2012. The recorded data from the observation and interview supplied responses and insights to the themes that emerged, the materialization of New London Group's modes of communication, the language used by the students, and the circumstance of English in the students' chit-chat. The study found that conversational English was underdeveloped and displaced by the conversational code-switching. The pervasiveness of conversational code-switching can be attributed to actuation of the group chats as an online learning community that promoted a shared context and natural language.

Keywords: instant messaging, code-switching, conversational English, learning community

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD: NAVIGATING RESEARCH THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES

Maria Virginia Aguilar, Jaime Zeus Agustin, Irish Bautista, Siegfred Gamueda, Edwin Lineses,
Rhuda Mujal, Jhelyn Relopez
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The pandemic has significantly altered, not only the social and academic processes, but in research as well. The imposition of health protocols amidst the COVID-19 pandemic renders social research difficult, particularly those requiring fieldwork activities in communities. The challenge centers on methodological rigor and scholarship as requisites of community-based participatory research against the backdrop of physical distancing rules. To this end, this paper collates researchers' field notes pertaining to the creative measures and on-the-spot adjustments carried out in gathering data for baseline studies in the following areas: Hermoza, Bayambang (Region 1/Pangasinan), San Antonio de Padua II, Dasmariñas City (Region

4A/Cavite), Tandang Kutyo, Tanay (Region 4A/Rizal), Balabag and Palagon, Pavia (Region 6/Iloilo). The results suggest notable innovative strategies in the areas of 1.) establishing rapport before, during, and after fieldwork mainly through social media, 2.) deploying locals as enumerators, specifically barangay workers, 3.) maximizing key informant interviews, 4.) adopting flexibility, and 5.) recognizing opportunities, even those that are not planned, as chances to gather data. The prompt completion and the approval of the final report by the stakeholders, including the funding agency imply that social research is possible with ingenuity and creativity amidst health protocol limitations.

Keywords: field work, social research, flexibility, creativity, baseline study

INTEGRATING COMPETENCE-BASED CURRICULUM (CBC) IN THE KENYAN EDUCATION CONTEXT

Margaret Aringo
Tangaza University

The Kenyan 8-4-4 curriculum of education replaced the 7-4-2-3 curriculum in 1984. Both curricula were content-based and examination oriented. As Kenya enters a new era of development, it realised that education needs to go beyond functionality and efficiency through the old-style "machine tooling" of the learner. Instead, the learner becomes more of an integral member of the social ecosystem that they belong. Therefore, the Kenyan newly instated Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) seeks to pursue holistic development of Kenya by providing learners with essential skills, knowledge and awareness at every stage of learning. According to Amutabi (2019), "CBC is where learning occurs based on the needs and potential of individual learners under a flexible framework and parameters that move and

shift according to the learners' demands." This study will examine the Ministry of Education (MoE) proposed CBC as a learning pedagogical approach. The study is guided by the following objectives: to discuss what caused Kenya to change from content-based 8-4-4 curriculum to CBC, to analyse the benefits of CBC to Kenya learners, to assess the challenges of CBC in Kenyan education context and lastly to examine the future of CBC in Kenyan educational curriculum. The study was informed and directed by desk research approach. The study suggests that the educated members under the intended CBC are therefore intended to uplift the Kenyan social-economic and educational context by impacting the rest of the society through their own ability, skills and initiative learned.

Key Words: Kenya, Education, 8-4-4 Curriculum, Competency Based Curriculum, holistic education.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

6 COMMUNICATING EXTENSION DURING PANDEMIC: NARRATIVES OF EXTENSION WORKERS IN A STATE UNIVERSITY

Racquel Agustin

88 Cavite State University – Main Campus

University of the Philippines- Los Baños

6 The study was done to explore the narratives of extension workers in communicating extension programs in a global health crisis. Specifically, it aimed to obtain the narratives of the extension workers and identify the emerging themes about their experiences in communicating extension, and to understand how they make sense of their experience in communicating extension based on their narratives. It used both thematic and structural narrative analysis of data from tell-tale, semi-structured interviews. In Vivo, Narrative, and Patterned coding were used in analyzing data. Humanistic and ICT incapacity emerged as the core theme. The thematic analysis resulted to four other overlapping subthemes which are: extension workers'

Keywords: extension workers, narratives, pandemic, ICT

6 and development partners' skills and access to ICT, quality of evaluation, extension workers' workload, and change in interaction. The structural analysis illustrated and drew an in-depth understanding of the extension workers' narratives and experiences which reinforced the emerging themes in the thematic analysis. An invitation to rethink and reconstruct concepts of extension delivery in the context of the pandemic also surfaced since technological inequality among target participants invalidates the goal of extension in reaching out to the grassroots. Despite all the struggles because of the incapacities, it was found that extension workers in Cavite State University have a strong sense of flexibility and adaptability.

COVID-ICITIONARY: THE PROMINENT LEXICONS DURING COVID-19

Christian George Francisco

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The COVID-19 has created a huge impact not only in health, economic, and political domains but also in information dissemination among world citizens. Currently, this pandemic is being considered as a global health crisis per virologists worldwide. The said virus is a type of pneumonia which originated in Wuhan, China and per World Health Organization (WHO), it has been declared as pandemic on March 11, 2020. 41 The general objective is this study is to develop the so-called COVID-ictionary in which the definitions are operationalized – based on the Philippine context and experiences. The said dictionary or lexicographic work has undergone a series of evaluation from language and medical experts for the purpose of

Keywords: COVID-19, dictionary, lexicography, pandemic

validation. Supported by Newell (1995), he posited that lexicography is the art of recording the results of lexicographical research in the form of a dictionary. Qualitative-descriptive was used in this study in which Fraenkel & Wallen (2004) defined it as describing the emerging phenomenon. The data gathering started in March, 2020 where the researcher has conducted observations through watching, listening, and reading news in various media platforms such as TV Patrol, ABS-CBN news online, Youtube, CNN Philippines, Rappler, Inquirer, Manila Bulletin and other online sources. This also made use of systematic review of literature and the researcher has reached a total of one hundred and fifteen (115) entries. 25

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

**LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR EFFECTIVE ONLINE LEARNING
IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN KENYA**

Henry Mutugi Kamundi, Jane Njeri Gikonyo, Julius Ngalyuka Nzau
Tangaza University

Covid-19 Pandemic compelled learning institutions all over the world to creatively adopt unconventional online classes when face-to-face learning was banned. This study assessed the perceptions of University students and educators regarding the adoption of online classes as an alternative to the face-to-face learning. The purpose of the study was to establish predominant challenges in online learning and find solutions to those challenges. The study was carried out among undergraduate students and educators of a university based in Nairobi. It involved 108 participants, 64 students and 44 faculty members. Simple random sampling was used on students and purposive sampling was used on educators. Mixed-method approach

was employed to collect data from the participants. Students and educators were required to fill out a survey. Both the students and educators indicated that online classes improved student participation during the learning process and the educators were further impressed with online classes because they offered a big deal of schedule flexibility. The study revealed that internet connectivity, absenteeism, and the issue of class management were the major challenges experienced while conducting online classes. To enhance online learning, the study points to the need for supporting students and lecturers through regular training on instructional technology and provision of essential resources such as the internet and suitable gadgets.

Keywords: Online Learning, Covid-19 Pandemic, Leveraging Technology, Instructional Technology, Online Classes

ANALYSIS OF THE ETHNIC DANCE OF ALANGAN TRIBE

Maria Clarissa Magdael
Mindoro State University-Calapan City Campus

This paper seeks to document and provide meaning to the Alangan Mangyans' traditional dance. As technology advances, external influences and enculturation continue to become more prevalent. There is a pressing need to preserve certain indigenous ways to maintain cultural authenticity. While there are efforts and past studies that aim to define the Alangan Mangyan culture, little is known about the meaning behind their hand motions, steps, and musical integration especially with the Alangan Mangyan tribe. In line with this, the researcher pushed an in-depth study on an ethnic dance using an ethnohistorical data analysis to carefully seek meanings reflected on the special dance of the Alangan tribe. Their deep love towards this special dance, careful adherence to the original movements to its subsequent evolved versions are considered as key indicators. Hence, key informants were purposely selected based on their interest and

level of involvement in the dance. Open-ended ended questions were also utilized to identify the specific dance performed during planting and harvest seasons, and mostly weddings. This paved the way to the identification of Tiktiko, a special dance accompanied with traditional instruments while performers produce aesthetic dance movements: hopping with a body and eyes on a straight angle and closed fist hands that implies eagerness for a more bountiful harvest, gratefulness for all the graces and overall, showcases fun and excitement. With this, the natives are seeking ways for intergenerational passing on of this dance to preserve their ethnic dance. In this connection, the researcher documented an episode of Tiktiko performance which will be a gateway for a deeper understanding of archival preservation of the dance and its cultural heritage.

Keywords: traditional dance, Alangan tribe, Tiktiko, ethnic dance, cultural heritage

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

33 CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION IN DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE

Vannefaye Natanawan
De La Salle University Dasmariñas

This study was conducted to know the level of implementation of intervention programs of the community and school in preventing child abuse in Dasmariñas City, Cavite. The respondents of the study are the members' Barangay Committee on Child Protection and School Personnel. The study also determined the challenges they encounter in preventing child abuse, as well as the coping mechanism applied and their best practices. To measure the level of

implementation of intervention programs, a self-made questionnaire was constructed based on the Department of Justice Comprehensive Program on Child Protection and was validated by an expert. T-test was utilized to know the significant difference in the level of implementation of intervention programs. Results revealed that all the indicators are highly implemented, thereby a framework for the sustainability of these intervention strategies was developed.

Keywords: abuse, child abuse, child protection, intervention programs

15 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE AND MODULAR MODALITY OF LEARNING OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SILANG, CAVITE

Ana Lissete Perido, Fernando Magdato
Bulihan Integrated National High School

26 Online Learning and Modular Learning Modalities are being utilized by the Department of Education to continue the learning process during COVID -19 pandemic. 15 The main objective of this study is to identify the challenges faced by junior high school teachers of both public and private schools using the online and modular modality of learning. Furthermore, it also aims to determine the possible interventions to solve the problems encountered. 57 Mixed method design was used in the study. The researchers used an adopted rating scale to help quantify the needed data for the research study. 15 It revealed that problems and challenges encountered by teachers in both public and private schools were significantly the same. Based on the gathered data, each sector had a major problem in internet connectivity. Public school teachers were

challenged by the following: communication with both parents and students, unavailable and limited resources for the students, difficulty in retrieval, monitoring and giving of evaluation and the students' lack of motivation and interest in studying their lessons and doing learning activities. On the other hand, private school teachers were challenged by the authenticity of the learning assessment, poor communication between teachers and learners, effectiveness of self-learning modules and lack of knowledge with the use of different applications to motivate the learners. 15 Determining suggested interventions to those challenges were also revealed. The results of this research study might be a basis for planning a training program for both private and public schools when dealing with online and modular modality of learning.

Keywords: Challenges, Modular Learning, Online Learning, Private School, Public School

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

16 PROTOTYPE POST RELEASE PROGRAM ON HANDLING RELEASED RESIDENTS OF DE LA SALLE BAHAY PAG-ASA DASMARIÑAS TRANSFORMATION CENTER

Patricia Sombrio, Alrien Dausan
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The research study aims to design a prototype post release program to handle released residents of De La Salle Bahay Pag – Asa Dasmariñas Transformation Center focuses on the need's analysis of the released residents in their reintegration into the community, designing, writing, and validation of the post release program, and revision of the program. The total population include 33 released residents who voluntarily participated in the study with an aid of a

descriptive method. The results show the need for skills training to equip themselves on the job qualification needed by the industry, stereotyping of the community, support from the C/MSWDO to avoid recidivism, and rarely practice of spiritual/values formation due to their busy schedule and different rest day. The reintegrative services and community care services are highly recommended to the actors of the study.

Keywords: prototype post release program, released residents, De La Salle Bahay Pag-Asa Dasmariñas Transformation Center, need's analysis, reintegrative services, and community care services.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON LEARNER EDUCATION (A CASE STUDY OF MWINGI CENTRAL PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KENYA)

Marietta Samuel
Tangaza University College, Christ the Teacher Institute for Education, Nairobi - Kenya

Emerging evidence from high income countries indicates the pandemic giving rise to learning losses and increases in inequality among the learner population. The worst hit by the pandemic are the middle and low income countries. Preventing a learning crisis from becoming a general catastrophe requires urgent action since education is a fundamental human right. The drastic measures imposed due to COVID 19 pandemic brought about schools total closures indefinitely, bringing learning to a halt and disadvantaging a greater number of learner population. Quite a few privileged learner population had access to learning, the rest had no access to learning bringing with it other challenges. The main objectives of the study is to

establish the effects of COVID 19 pandemic on learner education and to identify ways of overcoming COVID 19 learning challenges. Convergent parallel approach was employed in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaires and direct interviews. Quantitative data was analyzed through SPSS for descriptive statistics and results to be presented in frequency tables. The analysis of qualitative data was through thematic analysis and results presented in narration form. Findings from literature reviews indicated worldwide disruption to learning affecting at least 94% of the learner, with only a meagre 6% having access education. The final findings for this study is based on its objectives.

Key Words: Pandemic, Learner, education, effects, challenges.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

DIGITAL LITERACY AND QUALITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN KISUMU COUNTY, KENYA

Adhiambo Millicent Otieno
Kenyatta University

Technology plays a crucial role in learners' everyday lives. However, numerous studies offer mixed results regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the use of digital technology by learners in primary schools. Moreover, digital learning using the internet has online risks for children; such as accessing harmful websites, social isolation; lack of interaction between peers and teachers and development of inadequate communication skills. Therefore, this study sought to establish the effect of digital literacy on the quality of primary education in Kisumu County, Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives: to assess the effect of access to digital learning gadgets on the quality of primary education; to evaluate the effect of

digital literacy teaching skills on the quality of primary education; to gauge the effect of digital literacy risks on the quality of primary education; to establish the effect of digital literacy pedagogy on the quality of primary education. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to obtain primary data from head teachers of primary schools. A census survey was adopted. The relationship between the variables was tested using Pearson's correlation and multiple linear regression. The findings revealed that digital literacy had a significant effect on the quality of primary education in Kisumu County, Kenya.

Keywords: Digital literacy, quality primary education, learning gadgets, teaching skills, digital literacy pedagogy

TEACHERS' EXPERIENCE IN PNHS EDUKASYON SA PAGPAPAKATAO MODULAR DISTANCE LEARNING: BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCALIZED FLOW CHART

April Batao, Calvin Mitschek, Cherie Bless Faigmani, Marelyn Laure, Maria Rolyn Gonzales, Analyn Sumocol
Paliparan National High School

Teachers' Experiences in PNHS Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao Modular Distance Learning: Basis for Development of a Localized Flow Chart explored teachers' experiences in teaching the subject Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao about Modular Distance Learning at Paliparan National High School to develop a localized flow chart that teachers can use to conduct their MDL classes. Qualitative research methods were used and the research paradigm used was the input-process-output. The research's informants were selected teachers from grades 7 to 10 who taught MDL classes.

Using a validated self-made questionnaire, in-depth interviews and focus groups were conducted with teachers teaching EsP subjects to learn regarding their experiences in modular distance learning. The responses of the informants were thoroughly analyzed, resulting in the identification of themes. The findings revealed that throughout the implementation of the modality, challenges outnumber best practices observed by the informants. The research has resulted in a localized flowchart that teachers can use in their classes to benefit not only themselves but also the learners.

Keywords: modular distance learning, challenges, best practices, asynchronous class

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

13 THE EXPERIENCES OF THE PARENTS INVOLVED IN THEIR CHILDREN'S ONLINE DISTANCE LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Clark Dominic Alipasa, Marilyn Baroja, Criselda Gutierrez, Leonides Sulse, Mariano Thomas Ramirez
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

13 This phenomenological study aimed to provide a description of the parents' experiences, together with the resolutions they undertook to address the challenges during their children's online distance learning, and to draw meaningful insights from them. Ten parents were interviewed online, and individual and composite textual descriptions were derived from their personal life accounts. Results showed that parents experienced

struggles in adjusting to the sudden change and coping with multiple tasks, while communication and emotional support, being a responsible parent, and time management effectively helped in overcoming the challenges. The study also highlighted the importance of parental love and parent-child relationship in these challenging times and the need to re-assess the implementation of the remote educational process.

Keywords: *Adapting to Changes, Elementary Pupils, Schools Closure, Impact to Education, Remote Learning*

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL SIMULATIONS IN IMPROVING SECONDARY STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS: A META-ANALYSIS

Ronilo Antonio, Richelle Castro
Bulacan State University, De La Salle University, Manila

Physics instruction in the pandemic necessitates innovative strategies that can support students' achievement. Virtual simulations are digital tools that can offer students authentic and meaningful learning experiences, albeit in an online distance learning setup. This meta-analysis examined the effectiveness of the virtual simulations in improving students' Physics achievement at the secondary level. A meta-analysis guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol was used. Fifteen (15) studies that met the inclusion criteria were included and analyzed in the study. Effect size (Hedges g) was mainly used to determine the magnitude of the effectiveness of virtual simulations. The overall weighted effect size of $g=0.941$ suggests that virtual simulations have a significantly large and

positive effect on students' achievement in Physics. Moderator analyses revealed that the effectiveness of virtual simulations did not significantly differ based on the region of implementation, students' grade level, and duration. However, a significant difference was found among the effect sizes of the individual studies when grouped regarding the specific field of Physics. The virtual simulation tools employed were mostly PhET simulations and Crocodile Physics. Integrating constructivist strategies and virtual simulations seemed to facilitate substantial improvements in students' achievement. Hence, Physics teachers must be equipped with technological and pedagogical knowledge and skills on the effective integration of virtual simulations to enhance students' Physics learning.

Keywords: *virtual simulations, achievement, physics learning, physics teaching, secondary level, meta-analysis*

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

DUAL ROLE OF EDUCATOR-MOTHER DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Frances Lorraine Ballungay, Weena Franco
Mariano Marcos State University

The closure of schools in the Philippines due to Covid-19, challenged the educator-mothers in juggling multiple roles intensified by the shift to this new approach to learning. Utilizing the qualitative case-study research design, it explored the experiences of public educator-mothers in performing their dual roles and there were thirteen educator-mothers interviewed in the local community of the researcher.

Keywords: dual roles, educator-mothers, distance learning, empowerment

Findings of the study indicate that the transition to distance learning has affected the educator-mothers. Changes in the performance of their duties, particularly in the teaching profession were experienced. Problems were inevitably faced by the educator-mothers as they perform their dual role as mothers and as educators. Performing dual roles, however, contributes to the realizations of empowerment.

CRITICAL THINKING, RETENTION MEMORY SKILLS, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM CARSIGMA

Robert Jan Bayan, Rochelle Malabayabas
Cavite State University – Carmona Campus

The current educational system in the Philippines promotes the 21st century 4C's learning skills. However, the recent NAT showed a discouraging performance of our secondary students. This study was conducted to determine which learning skills are dominant among the Senior High School in both Grade 11 and Grade 12 students at the 5th District of Cavite: CARSIGMA (Carmona, Silang and GMA) so appropriate interventions can be made. Descriptive and correlational research design were used to determine the underlying relationships between the critical thinking skills, retention memory skills, and academic performance of the students. Standardized instrument on critical thinking

and retention memory skills were adopted for data collection. Frequency count, percentage and test of correlation were used to analyze the data. The results showed that the retention memory skills were above average while critical thinking skills of the students were below their actual grade level. These two learning skills have positive correlation to the academic performance of the students: the higher the critical thinking and retention memory skills the better is the academic performance. Development of activities and formative assessment that will focus and help the student to improve their level of critical thinking skills is suggested.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Critical Thinking Skills, Retention Memory Skills, Learning Skills, 21st Century Skills.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

ONLINE LEARNING EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES RELATED TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG STUDENT-SCHOLARS

John Christian Espinola, Renee Andrea Cadiz, Roshiel Jannah Reyes, Jorie Ann Amistoso, Bea Alessandra Celis, Ma. Liezel Ann Escareal, Krishna Wade Latawan, Mary Angela Nicole Lim
Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

Education is considered a fundamental virtuousness and a developing advancement among the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals since it embodies equal, unprejudiced, and peaceful community. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, student-scholars are concerned on how to get through the online type set-up who solely rely on the university for their schooling. This study used an adapted survey from Froman et al., (2020) and attempts to describe these challenges following these indicators: technology and accessibility, learning experience and social interaction, life-health-and-basic needs issues, and transitioning. Results show that of the 430 respondents, 54.4% assessed online learning experience to be moderately challenging. It is also

notable that there are significant differences in male and female students' academic experiences when it comes to their capacity to adjust to changing conditions, responsibilities, how they handle different situations, and mentality. Many barriers to online learning exist, including household responsibilities, distractions caused by the environment itself, where home is seen as a place to relax without worrying about academic work, and the socioeconomic accessibility of each household to learning materials required in an online setup, such as gadgets and a stable internet connection. Thus, it is recommended that decision-makers of academic institutions equally exhaust ways and means to promote the welfare of the student-scholars.

Keywords: COVID19, Student-scholars, E-learning, Academic Performance, Online Challenges

REMOTE LEARNING IN THE MIDST OF A GLOBAL CRISIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Bernard Feranil¹, Constantino Ballena²

¹*Cavite State University*

²*De La Salle University-Dasmariñas*

The purpose of this paper is to examine extant literature which focused on remote learning in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. It follows qualitative research design particularly thematic synthesis in reviewing and analyzing 102 research articles published from February 2020 to December 2020. These articles, which reflect the experiences of 34 countries across the globe, are methodically selected following inclusion and exclusion criteria. The thematic analysis results in four major themes which are: 1) concerns about the shift to remote learning, 2) impact of remote learning, 3) challenges in the shift to remote learning; and 4) coping with the challenges in remote learning. These four salient themes show how the transition from face-to-face to remote education has

confronted and made impact on all teachers, students, parents, and administrators. These circumstances reaffirm the opportunities to harness educational institutions' resilience, motivation, and competencies as participants in the education process. While national and institutional support are made available, it is clear that both the pandemic and remote learning have obliged stakeholders of education to become more inventive and collaborative in the teaching-learning process as way to cope with the challenges. The study recommends to conduct a more inclusive literature review of relevant research articles that are published beginning 2021 to determine how all stakeholders of the teaching and learning process have adjusted during the second year of this crisis.

Keywords: distance learning, education during Covid-19 pandemic, online education, literature review.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

BETWEEN POLICY ACTORS: THE APPROPRIATION OF ONLINE LEARNING POLICY IN THE UNIVERSITY

Edwin Lineses

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This study examines the appropriation of policy actors on VLE/LMS in a university in the context of Anthropology of Policy. Using ethnography, the study unpacks how the administrators, as authorized policy actors, construed the policy that informed their decisions. On the other hand, teachers, and students, as nonauthorized policy actors, demonstrate their response to the same policy into their own sociocultural practice. The official policymakers, in an instance of appropriation, reinforce the policy as the authorized policy (normative policy) for market expansion,

academic advancement, and internationalization. The policy implementers, reified the official policy into their own interpretation (interpretive policy), perfunctorily abiding by the policy for convenience and practicality. The study contributes to understanding a nuanced policy appropriation generated by divergent policy actors that informed their varying practices. The study suggests that any educational policy attends to contextually grounded meanings and processes that shape and are shaped by policy appropriations on the ground.

Keywords: Appropriation, Anthropology of Policy, VLE/LMS, Online Learning

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL INTERESTS AND PARTICIPATION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON VOTER'S TRUST, LOYALTY AND VOTING INTENTIONS OF STUDENT LEADERS

Grace S. Villena, Ianelle Andrei Y. Abao, Rafaela Coleen D. Basilio, Mhae Rhou Jade M. De Leon, Kimberly Anne G. De Lumin, Mary Andrea B. Fernandez, Mary Rose P. Maligmat, April Johanne Zerna

Lyceum of the Philippines University-Manila

This study examines the appropriation of policy actors on VLE/LMS in a university in the context of Anthropology of Policy. Using ethnography, the study unpacks how the administrators, as authorized policy actors, construed the policy that informed their decisions. On the other hand, teachers, and students, as nonauthorized policy actors, demonstrate their response to the same policy into their own sociocultural practice. The official policymakers, in an instance of appropriation, reinforce the policy as the authorized policy (normative policy) for market expansion,

academic advancement, and internationalization. The policy implementers, reified the official policy into their own interpretation (interpretive policy), perfunctorily abiding by the policy for convenience and practicality. The study contributes to understanding a nuanced policy appropriation generated by divergent policy actors that informed their varying practices. The study suggests that any educational policy attends to contextually grounded meanings and processes that shape and are shaped by policy appropriations on the ground.

Keywords: Appropriation, Anthropology of Policy, VLE/LMS, Online Learning

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

UNDERSTANDING DYSLEXIA IN THE CLASSROOM: A CASE OF TANGAZA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Fatima Shakir, Kabare Timothy Peter, Nafula Catherine, Kahembe Badesire, Patrick Lisili, Theoneste Tuyisenge
Tangaza University College

Dyslexia is an expressive language disorder. This study set out to fathom Dyslexia in the classroom set up amidst other emerging classroom concerns. It is meant to prepare both the learner and the teacher on how to cope in the learning process. The study is guided by the following objectives: to identify the Dyslexic student's learning difficulties in the classroom, to examine challenges encountered by the teachers in class with children with Dyslexia and to assess the extent to which Dyslexic students interact in the learning process. The

study is guided by the Theory of Multiple Intelligence by Howard Gardener (2013). The study adopted a Qualitative approach using a Case study research design. The respondents of this study were lecturers and learners with Dyslexia at Tangaza University College who were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The data for this study was collected using an interview schedule and questionnaires. The data was analyzed qualitatively. The study aims to present an insight into learner handling in the classroom.

Keywords: Dyslexia, language disorder, multiple intelligence

EXPERIENCES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

Revo Matalog
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The Department of Education, in adherence to the Kindergarten Education Act, envisions that every Filipino student with visual impairment will acquire learning skills that enable them to function independently for eventual inclusion in the community as a productive citizen. By gathering in-depth, rich information from the stories of teachers and administrators, this study aimed to gain an "insider perspective" on how the teachers and administrators of the selected schools in Laguna make sense of their experience in implementing the kindergarten program for the visually impaired. The study aimed to identify the positive and negative experiences of teachers and administrators along with the different contributing factors. This study explored the experiences of five teachers and five school administrators in their implementation of the kindergarten program for children with visual

impairment which were selected via purposive sampling. Themes were extracted using the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) on the experiences of 5 school administrators and 5 teachers in the Schools Division of Laguna. Four emergent themes were drawn from the study: 1.) Journey Towards Progress, 2.) Filling the Education Gap, 3.) Collective Efforts and 4.) Support Issues. The study showed that the participants' positive and negative experiences, albeit being influenced by several factors, their experiences are interwoven set of both positive and negative experiences leading to what they considered as the success of the program. Separate recommendations for school administrators and teachers were also drawn from the study along with the recommendation for future studies with additional participants.

Keywords: Education, Visual Impairment, Kindergarten, Phenomenology, Philippines

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

2 THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE OF THE LASALLIAN BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS TO THE PHILIPPINE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS STANDARDS IN RELATION TO LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Marilou Medina

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

2 Leadership and governance are important in the Lasallian community. The study aimed to determine the extent of compliance of the Lasallian Basic Education schools to the Philippine Catholic Schools Standards (PCSS) in relation to leadership and governance. The Convergent Triangulation Mixed Methods Research Design was used to collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study. Data were gathered through a survey questionnaire, interview, and collection of possible evidence or documents from the Lasallian basic education schools. The research work involved 264 respondents composed of the principals or directors, faculty, and staff. The Philippine Catholic School Standard (PCSS) for Basic Education survey form for leadership and governance domain owned by the Catholic Educational

Association of the Philippines (CEAP) was used to gather quantitative data. The study revealed that the overall extent of compliance of the Lasallian basic education schools to the Philippine Catholic Schools Standards in relation to leadership and governance is in Level 3 or Fully Meets Benchmark (Integration). Lasallian leaders are hardworking, service-oriented, and committed. However, the Lasallian culture and Catholic teachings and principles were not often manifested in their working style, principles, and values. The study recommended enhancing the best features of the Lasallian schools to further develop the leadership skills of the school administrators to promote Catholic education and have a unified identification based on Church's identity.

Keywords: benchmarks, catholic, governance, leadership, standards

PROJECT S.I.M. (STRATEGIC INTERVENTION MATERIAL): A BASIS TO IMPROVE LEARNER'S COMPETENCY IN CHEMISTRY OF GRADE 9 STUDENTS IN BULIHAN NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Analiza Ocbina

Bulihan National High School, Silang, Cavite

This research study aimed to discover whether the use of S.I.M. (Strategic intervention Material) would improve the learners competency specifically Chemical bonds among the Grade 9 students of Bulihan National High School.

The respondents of the study were heterogenous classes of Grade 9 students taking Chemistry classes. A class of 50 was used for experimental group and another 50 as control group. The study utilized a quasi experimental design with pretest and post test group. Mean and t-test were used in the analysis of data.

The result of the study revealed that there is significant

53 difference in the pre test and post test mean scores in the experimental group with a difference in the mean score of 4.06 in .and a t-value of 2.01. This points out that the use of Strategic Intervention material (S.I.M) in the experimental group significantly improved the competency of the students. It can be concluded that the performance of students in the experimental group was enhanced after SIM was used in teaching the lesson. This study provides an additional learning tool for teachers and students to make the concept easier to grasp. The study showed that the SIM can be adopted as an instructional material in teaching for all types of learners.

Keywords: SIM, Competency, Learner, Intervention, strategies

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

MULA FACE-TO-FACE PATUNGONG BLENDED LEARNING: PAGBUO NG KAGAMITAN TUNGO SA KAWILIHAN AT PAGTANGGAP SA SINGKRONIKO AT ASINGKRONIKO

Albert Lagrimas

University of Santo Tomas

Ang kasakuluyang nararanasang COVID-19 virus ay naging dahilan upang mag-shift ang pamamaraan ng pag-aaral ng bansa maging ng mundo mula face-to-face tungo sa blended learning. Tatangkaing ipaliwanag sa pag-aaral na ito ang pagbuo ng kagamitang magagamit ng guro sa pagtuturo, at mataya ang kawilihan at kaakmaan maging pagtanggap sa pamamaraang blended learning sa asignaturang Filipino mula sa gawaing Singkroniko at Asingkroniko. Gumamit ng teknolohiya at animation sa Singkronikong gawain samantalang sa Asingkroniko naman ay gumamit ng tradisyunal na pamamaraan. Sa resulta ng pag-aaral, tatangkain nitong ilahad ang kawilihan, bisa at pagtanggap nito batay sa (1) nilalaman, (2) organisasyon, (3) presentasyon, (4) wika at estilo, (5) gamit at (6) pagkamalikhain mula sa pangkat na kontrol at eksperimental maging ebalwaytor. Sasaklawin sa pag-aaral na ito ang 10

Susing salita: blended learning, kompyuter, ICT, balarila, Filipino

The current COVID-19 virus has caused the country and the world's educational system to shift from face-to-face to blended learning classes. This study will attempt to explain the development of equipment that can be used by the teacher in teaching and assessing the interest and acceptability of the blended learning in the Filipino subject from the Synchronous and Asynchronous classes. The use of technology and animation was adapted in the Synchronous classes while traditional methods were used in the Asynchronous classes respectively. This study has attempted to show the acceptability and validation based on: (1) content, (2) organization, (3) presentation, (4) language and style, (5) use, and (6) creativity from the control and experimental group and the evaluator. This

Keywords: blended learning, computer, ICT, balarila, Filipino

bahagi ng panalita na bahagi ng balarila sa Filipino at paglalarat ng blended learning sa proseso ng pag-aaral. Naitala ang 6.47 mean gain sa pangkat eksperimental, at 2.57 sa kontrol. Samantalang nakapagtala naman ng 8.73 mean gain sa pangkat eksperimental, at 5.20. Nangangahulugan itong nakatulong ang paggamit ng KAKP upang mas mapaghusay ang antas ng kanilang kakayahan sa pag-aaral ng Filipino sa dalawang paksa sa wika. Ang pagtayang lumabas na 4.59 tinuos na mean ay nangangahulugang magagamit ito bilang kagamitang pampagtuturo bilang hakbang sa pamaraang blended learning Ang kaganapang ito ay bahagi ng hybrid na pag-aaral tungo sa pagpapahusay ng kalidad ng edukasyon lalo na sa Agham at Teknolohiya. Alinsunod sa itinatalaga ng Artikulo XIV, Sek. 10 ng 1987 Saligang Batas at R.A. 10533.

study covers the 10 parts of speech as part of the Filipino grammar and the application of blended learning to the learning process. A mean gain of 6.47 was recorded in the experimental group, and 2.57 in the control. Meanwhile, the experimental group recorded a mean gain of 8.73, and 5.20. This means that the use of KAKP has helped improve their level of ability in learning Filipino in the identified Filipino grammar. The estimates turned out to be 4.59 calculated mean. Which means, this can be used as an instructional tool in the blended learning approach. This study is part of a hybrid learning towards enhancing the quality of education especially in Science and Technology. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIV, Sec. 10 of the 1987 Constitution and R.A. 10533.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

11 THE UPRISING LANGUAGE DEATH AND ENDANGERMENT PERSPECTIVES OF THE 21st CENTURY

Givemore Shonhayi, Kabare Timothy Peter
Tangaza University College

11 Evolution has never given debate a chance for an equilibrium state of affair. Language's nature to grow at every tick of the clock gives room for new dimensions into its study. This study opines that there are new forms of Language Death and endangerment that are taking toll of the 21st century by upcoming generations. It is meant to contribute to the ongoing language debate on new dimensions. These include: how conversant are the modern learners with their L1? Is learning L1 necessary for the modern learner in light of multilingualism? What measures has the Government placed to enhance formal space use of L1? And is the modern learner under any

language global pressure? The study is guided by the Communicative and Performative Competence Model by (Chomsky, 1965). The study adopted a mixed method approach using the Survey research design. The respondents of this study were Secondary and Primary school learners in Nairobi County, Kenya were selected using simple random sampling. The data for this study is collected using interview schedule and questionnaires. The data is quantitatively and qualitatively analysed. The study intends to unearth the substratum influence brought about by these upcoming perspectives.

Keywords: *Language Death, Language endangerment, L1, Communicative Competence and Performative Competence*

ZERO PRINTED MATERIAL IN MODULAR DISTANCE LEARNING OF SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN BUKAL INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL: AN INNOVATION

Mary Jean Camille Bayhon
Bukal Integrated National High School- District of Padre Garcia

This study aims to improve the performance of Grade 11 Senior High School students of Bukal Integrated National High School using the innovation of Zero Printed Material in Modular Distance Learning. Documentary analysis was used to meet this objective. Sixty-seven (67) Grade 11 students were sent a survey questionnaire. No sampling method was used. The 30-item researcher-made survey questionnaire was used to gather answers from the student-respondents. The descriptive method of research is applied using the responses of the students. Additionally, the challenges encountered in the implementation of the Zero Printed

Material activity will also be determined. Results revealed that the students perceived printed material in Modular Distance Learning as an easy tool to learn. However, the motivation for learning is lessen in using it. In terms of the usage of digital materials in modular Distance Learning, the students find it more comfortable, easier and the students are more motivated to learn. The findings of the study lead to the development of an action plan and supplementary materials that will continuously improve the performance of students in Modular Distance Learning amid the pandemic.

Keywords: *Zero Printed Material, Modular Distance Learning, Senior High School, Advocacy, Supplementary Material and Pandemic*

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

GAMER'S MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION TOWARDS E-SPORTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

John Christian Espinola, Ermilo Albina, Sandra Aquino, Dean Emmanuel Cabance, Jamaica Cabanero, Princess Claire Chong, Zyra Noelle Ocampo
Lyceum of the Philippines University

E-Sports enthusiasts were thrilled as an academic institution launched Bachelor of Science in e-Sports in partnership with a premier e-Sports and gaming talent agency in Southeast Asia. This can revolutionize content and context of higher education considering the increasing number of adolescents who play not only for entertainment but as alternative source of income. ⁶⁷ in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on Good Health and Well-Being, this study aimed to describe the sources of motivation and how e-Sports players are satisfied. 323 tertiary level e-sports players answered a 26-Likert item survey by Sun (2019).

Results revealed that 46.7% has Moderately High level of motivation while 64.2% are Very Satisfied in playing e-Sports. Comparing the level of motivation and level of satisfaction, both showed significant differences based on hours spent daily in playing and with the gadget/s used for playing. Furthermore, players' satisfaction differ depends when e-Sports are played solo, duo or in group. E-sports motivates a gamer to choose it as a professional path and on how it meets their fundamental psychological requirements and on enhancing and strengthening leadership and social abilities.

Keywords: Mobile Application, Motivation, Satisfaction, E-Sports, College Students.

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF REINTEGRATED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW OF BAHAY PAG-ASA DASMARIÑAS

Socorro Grace Red
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

With the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act (RA 9344) of 2006, youth rehabilitation facilities of Bahay Pag-asa (BPA) centers, like Bahay Pag-asa Dasmariñas (BPD), were established in various parts of the country to separate confinement of CICL from adult offenders. BPD is a transformative facility founded and managed by De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) which provides holistic formation, committed legal assistance, and post-release programs. This study was undertaken to assist Bahay Pag-asa to strengthen its post-release programs. Using the qualitative phenomenology as research design, fourteen former BPD residents were participants of the study. Through recorded in-depth interviews, their lived experience and insights were described and reflectively analyzed. Findings revealed that the participants

faced various challenges during their re-entry such as having to deal with stigma, early fatherhood, low educational attainment, joblessness, among others. They identified poverty and family problems as the most pressings concerns and considered as major deterrents to successful reintegration. It also revealed that the rehabilitation of the CICL in BPD brought changes to their behaviors in positive ways. It is viewed that successful reintegration of the discharged CICL could be achieved if the reintegration program begins the moment they enter the rehabilitation and is continued until full reintegration during their re-entry to the society is achieved. It can be done not by Bahay Pag-asa alone but through the collaboration of different government and non-government agencies and institutions.

Keywords: Bahay Pag-asa, CICL, lived experiences, reintegration, qualitative-phenomenology

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION AND ECOCENTRISM AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-DASMARIÑAS, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

Maria Theresa Gochuico

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The research examined how ecocentrism is communicated to college students of De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D). A descriptive research design was used with survey as a primary data gathering method. Results showed that DLSU-D's environmental communication aimed to promote a "maka-kalikasan" or ecocentric attitude, discussed environmental policies and practices, used various media and communication approaches, and conveyed by competent environmental communicators. The study also revealed a high ecocentrism level among college students. The level of ecocentrism was analyzed using probing items on determined aspects of ecocentrism:

impacts of human activities on the environment, environmental awareness, sustainable practices, environmental stewardship, collective action, and compliance with environmental laws. The relationship between environmental communication and level of ecocentrism ranged from low (0.5 to 1.0) to moderate (0.2 to 0.5) which means further scientific investigation should be carried out to prove attribution of high ecocentrism level to the University's environmental communication. The study also resulted in the proposition of ecocentric-driven environmental communication as a field and the development of an ecocentric-driven environmental communication tool and model.

Keywords: Environmental Communication, Environmental Education, Ecocentrism, Ecocentric Attitude

TEACHER PREPAREDNESS IN HANDLING LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: A CASE OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS

Wachira Simon, Agnes Njeru, Prisca Zulu, Markline Ngala,
Muthee Moses

Tangaza University College

Teacher training is a vigorous and emphatic process. Learner's handling in the school set up calls for robust policy and engaging practices but the special learner calls for more teacher attention. This study is meant to contribute to the ongoing teacher training preparation and professionalism. Likewise it is guided by the following objectives: to find out teacher's awareness of language and speech disorder learners in their school, to examine the extent of teacher training on language and speech disorders, to examine if the school has any significant policies on language and

speech disorder learners. The study is guided by the Theory of Multiple Intelligence by Howard Gardener (2013). The study adopted a mixed-method approach using a survey research design. The respondents of this study are Primary school teachers and Secondary school teachers in Nairobi, Kenya who were selected using judgmental sampling. The data for this study is collected using an interview schedule and questionnaires. The data is quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. The study is an attempt to introduce new dynamics in teacher preparation.

Keywords: Teacher preparedness, Special needs learner and Language disorders.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

GLOSARYO NG MGA NAGHIHINGALONG LEKSIKON SA MGA PILING BAYAN SA CAVITE

Jeffrey Lubang, Christian George Francisco
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Sa tala ng etnolog noong taong 2015, tinatayang may isandaan at walumpu't anim (186) na wika sa Pilipinas ngunit apat (4) sa mga ito ay itinuturing nang patay. Ang pagkamatay ng wika ay maraming sanhi. Pangkaraniwan na rito ay ang pagbulosok ng modernisasyon kung saan may mga terminong hindi na umaakma sa kanyang panahon at napapalitan na ng mga bagong salita.

Ang lalawigan ng Cavite lalo't ito ay malapit sa Maynila ay nagsisilbing pintuan ng modernisasyon kung kaya ito ay kabilang sa "first class" na probinsiya ng bansa. Dahil dito, tinatanaw ng mga mananaliksik ang halagang historikal ng lalawigan sa pamamagitan ng pagsilip sa wikang Tagalog bilang namamayaning wika rito – bunsod na rin ng migrasyon mula sa iba't ibang lugar sa buong bansa.

26. Tiyak na layunin ng pananaliksik na ito ay ang sumusunod: 1.) Makapangolekta ng mga naghihingalong termino sa mga piling bayan sa Cavite;

Mga Susing Salita: glosaryo, leksikograpiya, naghihingalong salita, Cavite, cultural transmission

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26. Tiyak na layunin ng pananaliksik na ito ay ang sumusunod: 1.) Makapangolekta ng mga naghihingalong termino sa mga piling bayan sa Cavite; 2.) Maipabalideyt ang mga nakalap na termino sa mga eksperto sa wika at leksikograpiya.

2.) Maipabalideyt ang mga nakalap na termino sa mga eksperto sa wika at leksikograpiya.

25. Kwalitatibo ang metodong ginamit sa pananaliksik na ito, partikular ang dulong deskriptibo. Binigyang-paliwanag ito nina Fraenkel and Wallen (2004) bilang isang uri ng pananaliksik na ang tuon ay mailarawan ang nananaig na penomenon. Sinaklaw sa pag-aaral na ito ang mga sumusunod na bayan bilang pinaghanguan ng datos: General Trias, Maragondon, Naic, Tanza, Dasmariñas, Rosario, at Noveleta. Pinili ang mga kalahok gamit ang dulong random at purposive lahoc ang ilang mga tiyak na pamantayan gaya ng sumusunod: a) isinilang at lumaki sa mga lugar; b) higit sa 40 anyos pataas, at c) hindi nakapanirahan sa ibang lugar. Matapos ang isinagawang pangangalap, isinangguni ito sa tatlong ekspertong balideytor na may kahusayan sa larang ng wika, leksikograpiya, at kulturang Caviteño, may masterado sa Filipino, at nagtuturo ng Filipino.

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Mga Susing Salita: glosaryo, leksikograpiya, naghihingalong salita, Cavite, cultural transmission

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK TO MONITOR TEACHER ENGAGEMENT IN LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: PERSPECTIVES FROM AN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY OFFICE

Paul Anthony Notorio, Roda Sanares, Ernesto Ramos, Jr.
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This paper examined the experiences of the Center for Innovative Learning Programs, an educational technology office, during the pandemic. The pandemic forced a sudden shift in teaching platforms for many teachers that impacted teacher engagement. Central to this platform shift is the Learning Management System (LMS), which became the primary tool in flexible learning. Thus, the need to monitor teachers' engagement is crucial to determine the effectiveness of the learning experience and the interventions made during the pandemic. However, there is currently a lack of theoretical models and frameworks to guide academic institutions. This paper aims to bridge this gap

through a heuristic inquiry approach. Personal reflections on the policies and LMS features were translated into narratives that were validated via researcher triangulation. The findings yielded three key dimensions of policy, universality, and diversity, that shaped the monitoring of teacher engagement. The researchers propose the use of the dimensions of universality features of the LMS. The Monitoring Framework for Teacher LMS Engagement was also developed to guide academic administrators towards an effective monitoring. This study contributes to the theoretical gap in e-learning monitoring.

Keywords: e-learning, e-learning monitoring, learning management system, educational technology office, Heuristic inquiry

14 EFFECTS OF PODCAST ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SCIENCE OF GRADE 10 LEARNERS

Richard Nepomuceno

Southern Luzon State University-Judge Guillermo Eleazar, Tagkawayan, Quezon, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

14 The aim of this study was to develop a Science Podcast to see how successful it was in improving academic performance among Grade 10 students. The descriptive-correlational approach was used, as well as the true experimental method, which used a pre-test post-test control group configuration. The learners and subject area of the analysis were chosen using purposive sampling. The study subjects were divided into two groups of forty (40) Grade 10 students, twenty (20) males and twenty (20) females. Ten (10)

DepEd Quezon Science teachers were also used as respondents to assess the podcast's acceptability. They have assessed that the podcast is generally very much acceptable. The 36 results have also shown that the experimental group's academic success has increased dramatically as a result of their use of Science Podcast. As a result, Science Podcast can help teachers and students in motivating, associating ideas, and summarizing lessons.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Technology, Podcast, Science, True experimental design

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES**ADDRESSING THE HIGHER EDUCATION EMERGING NEEDS FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Simon Wachira Wahiu, Paulos Welday Mesmer, John Otenyo Nyang' Ori, Jane Gikonyo
Tangaza University College

The need for quality and relevant tertiary education is much more urgent now than ever. This is occasioned by the advancement of society's agenda for social, economic, technological, and moral development. The study was designed to assess the tertiary education needs of the youth in Sub-Saharan Africa; analyse the state of students' college education financing in tertiary institutions; establish the status of the quality of facilities in tertiary level educational institutions; establish the ability of college education to address skills required for youth employability; collate views of participants on the incorporation of value education in tertiary institutions of learning; and establish responsiveness of college education to challenges related to global megatrends. The mixed-method approach was adopted to guide the study to cater to qualitative and quantitative aspects of the study.

Participants of the study included college students (n=350), graduates (n=125), and educators (n=49). Students were sampled using simple systematic random sampling while college educators and graduates were sampled using snowball sampling procedures. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics while thematic analysis was adopted for qualitative data. The findings showed growing trends in the shift in career choices for more practical and solution-based courses for the contemporary generation of young people. Financing education remains a major challenge for many college students. Education offered in many tertiary colleges inadequately addresses challenges caused by global megatrends and integration of value-based education in their curricular offerings. The overall quality of the institutions in the region was found not to be competitive by the global practice.

Keywords: Higher Education; Education Needs; Value Education; Global Megatrends; Education Financing

MORAL COMPETENCY OF SCHOOL LEADERS IN SELECTED CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

Mariano Thomas Ramirez
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The present study was done to see at a certain extent the portrait of transformational leaders or administrators based on the moral level they possess or use in making decisions about their responsibilities and its impact to the Diocese of Imus Catholic Educational System (DICES) and to the lives of its stakeholders. This study is a descriptive research that utilized the moral competency inventory and observed empirical data describing the moral competency level of DICES leaders. The participants of the study were ten administrators and one hundred teachers who are working in DICES. Results show that the moral competency level of the transformational leaders

provided a glimpse of their work not only as visionaries, builders and curriculum administrators but as persons who are responsible in establishing a culture of good relationships and equality among the stakeholders. They are also shown as persons who could create a climate of peace and justice in which everyone is free from any form of oppression. Ultimately, the results show that their framework in making decisions are based on their set of moral values that they explicitly and implicitly advocate and practice. In light of the findings, the present study therefore posits that moral competencies of school leaders could serve as a model establishing a strong moral ground and culture in Catholic schools.

Keywords: Decision making, Ethics, moral ground, stakeholders, transformational leaders.

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

BASELINE STUDY AND MARKET ANALYSIS ON THE SECOND BATCH OF AREAS FOR THE INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Maria Virginia Aguilar, Jaime Zeus Agustin, Anacoreta Arciaga,
Irish Bautista, Siegfred Gamueda, Edwin Lineses, Rhuda Mujal,
Jhelyn Relopez

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The study looks into the baseline in the selected areas for Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP) in Cavite, Rizal, Pangasinan, and Iloilo. It captures the plight of the target communities in the areas of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), livelihood and economic resources, social and political inclusion and empowerment, health and disaster risk preparedness, as well as governance and community issues. Using both quantitative and qualitative techniques of sequential explanatory design, the study utilized participatory rural appraisal. The findings revealed the following: 1.) The respondents in Dasmariñas, Cavite tend to be more egalitarian than in other areas. However, only the

respondents in Bayambang, Pangasinan demonstrated high level of awareness on what constitutes SGBV; 2.) Except for Dasmariñas in Cavite, that is more reliant on vending, other areas are practically agricultural; 3.) respondents in all areas are generally healthy and healthcare resources are accessible and as to disaster preparedness, respondents in Pavia, Iloilo showed very high readiness; 4.) respondents in all sites manifest moderate social and political participation as most of them perceived lower integrity of their current leadership. In the end, the study serves as a resource for subsequent monitoring and evaluation of ICDP projects.

Keywords: baseline and market study, community development, capacity-building activities

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NISHIDA AND MERCADO ON THE "I-THOU" PHENOMENON: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE ON A CULTURALLY ROOTED THOUGHT

Edgardo Garnace

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This study draws on comparative philosophy to construct an image of the person in its oriental roots in the I-Thou relationship framework using the thoughts of Nishida Kitaro (Japan) and Leonardo Mercado (Philippines) which leads to another understanding of the I-Thou. In their cultural epistemology, the self in the I-Thou relations has a meaning-shift in the light of concepts that bridge the primordial distance of the self and the other. To locate the self in the concept of basho (place) in Nishida's thought makes one see I as the non-I, the nothingness as interconnectedness principle. The linguistic evidence kita (I-You) appears

in Mercado's thought to psychically obliterate the self as individual and derives an immediate pronouncement of a socio-dialogical self locating one's true identity in the family and in the sakop (in-group). In this non-dualistic view of the person confirmed by two Asian philosophers, we are instructed that the Self standing as an individual separate from the other ceases to exist. The I is immediately inter-relational in Nishida's extinguished self and in Mercado's non-individualistic self. Both look at the I and Thou relations as engulfed in the transformed sense of self, where its identity is in the Other, and the Other is in the I.

Keywords: I-Thou, Comparative Asian Philosophy, Filipino Philosophy, Nishida Kitaro, Leonardo Mercado

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

**TAKING COGNIZANCE OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH DISORDERS:
A CASE STUDY OF TANGAZA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

Phyllis Wanjiru, Kabare Timothy Peter, Jackline Chepkemoi, Gattot Kuay, Evelyn Ugwu, Francois Urbain
Tangaza University College

Reminiscing the different gifted needs in our midst in search of a noble venture is worth rediscovering even when we least expect it. This study delves into enlightening the various substratum language and speech disorders that are yet to gain the center stage and make them known or re-known of their existence. It is guided by the following questions: Do you know of various forms of language and speech disorders? How inclusive is the society of persons with language and speech disorders? And are you aware on how to cope

to persons with language and speech disorders? The study is guided by the Social Awareness theory. The study adopted a mixed-method approach and used the Survey research design. Using convenient sampling, the respondents of this study were selected lecturers and University students. The data for this study is collected using an interview schedule and questionnaires. The data is quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. The study is an attempt to provide awareness about language and speech disorders.

Keywords: Disability, Language disability, Language handicap, Language disorders

PROGRAMANG PAMPANANALIKSIK TUNGO SA INTELEKTWALISASYON NG WIKANG FILIPINO

Niña Lilia Javier, Leonora de Jesus, Al Vicent Mendiola
Bulacan State University-Malolos, Bulacan

Isang patuloy na hamon sa wikang Filipino at sa mga gumagamit nito sa panahon ng pandemya ang pagpapayabong ng kultura ng saliksik. Sa kabila ng iba't ibang modalidad ng pagkatuto ng mag-aaral, tinukoy ng pag-aaral na ito ang mga paraan ng guro sa pagtuturo ng Pananaliksik gayundin naitala ang kanilang karanasan at natukoy ang hamon at suliranin na kanilang kinakaharap sa pagtuturo ng Pananaliksik. Penomenolohikal na pagsusuri ang disenyong ginamit sa pag-aaral na tumuon sa pagsukat at pag-aanalisan

tematiko ng mga tugon. Inilahad ng pag-aaral na ito na malaking suliranin ng guro at mag-aaral ang mahinang koneksyon ng internet, subalit nagampanan pa rin ng bawat isa ang kani-kanilang tungkulin; ang maghatid ng impormasyon at unawain ang mga ito upang makabuo ng papel-pampananaliksik sa wikang Filipino. Anumang kahinaan ay palalakasin sa pamamagitan ng mga programa na tuon sa pangangailangan ng guro at mag-aaral na siyang iminungkahi ng pag-aaral na ito.

Susing salita: intelektwalisasyon, estratehiya ng pagtuturo, pananaliksik, programa, wikang Filipino

EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

1 PRECARIOUS LIVING: ASSESSING THE DISASTER RISK VULNERABILITY OF SELECTED INFORMAL SETTLERS IN DASMARIÑAS CITY, PHILIPPINES

Ma. Virginia Aguilar

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

1 From the perspective of disaster management, the proliferation of slums and informal settlers poses a serious problem because their economic status inadvertently drives them to spaces unsuitable for housing. The informal settler often resides in areas prone to flooding, seismic activity, and landslides exposing them to a vicious repeat cycle of destruction and loss of life. Sitio Bato, a newly-formed informal settlers' community in Dasmariñas City, Philippines, is a case point. Situated near a creek and without electricity and water connection at the start of the study in 2019, the residents are seemingly susceptible to disaster hazards. Against this backdrop, this study seeks to discuss the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the residents of Sitio Bato regarding their vulnerability to disasters and the views of selected local government officials regarding the self-assessment of the informal settlers. Through the survey, a method using a questionnaire with household heads as respondents, and key informant interviews of local leaders, the following findings were notable in the study. First, the residents

were knowledgeable of preventive mechanisms of floods, such as the important function of trees and the proper waste disposal techniques to exclude waterways. The barangay officials recognize the residents' neighborhood organization, and hence, their attendance to seminars/training on disaster management might have helped. Second, in terms of attitude, it is innate for the informal settlers to care for their neighbors, and thus, it is part of their daily activity to check on each other's families. The lack of electricity encourages them to stay outdoors and talk to each other, strengthening their bond. Third, in terms of practice, trash disposal to the creek is not done, and hence, water from the creek flows without obstruction. A few Sitio Bato residents collect recyclable waste coming from communities in the upper part of the creek. Overall, residents do not see their living in Sitio Bato as precarious or hazardous. Local officials generally perceive the city's informal settlers as "privileged" because the services offered by the city government are received by everyone, regardless of the legality of their residence.

Keywords: *disaster risk, vulnerability, informal settlers, disaster management*

SOCIAL COMMUNICATION FOR RESPECT FOR LIFE CAMPAIGN OF OUR MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP PARISH, CITY OF DASMARIÑAS, PHILIPPINES

Jonathan Gochuico

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The study determined the social communication for Respect for Life of the Our Mother of Perpetual Help Parish (OMPH) in the City of Dasmariñas; it's parishioners' conception, and their convergence or divergence from Respect for Life. It was descriptive that utilized content analysis, survey, and focus interview. Results revealed that respondents were 31 years-old, female, married, college graduates or attended college, with the parish for 16-30 years, Sunday Church-goers only, and not members of any Church-based organizations. CBCP communicated sanctity of life, social justice, and common good. Parishioners have converging conceptions about "War on Drugs", extrajudicial killings, and death penalty even when

they were unable to join Church-activities. Social communication strategies considered parish priest and lay persons as primary information sources; mass announcement as most frequent, group meetings as most effective with television and Facebook as preferred platforms. Huwag kang papatay! Was the most striking message. Communication flow was top-down. Prayer and related activities were the preferred approach. Parishioners' compliance was acceptable with five convergence points: sanctity of life, proper appropriation of justice, expression of gratitude for life, healthy living, and understanding the social context of pronouncements. With this, a social communication model for OPMH was recommended.

Keywords: *Social communication, Respect for Life, Catholic Church as development organization, Development communication*

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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HIRAYA: A BOOKWORM'S ODYSSEY. A PHILIPPINE HISTORY-BASED VISUAL NOVEL GAME

Jory Fhel Benedicto¹, Princess Del Rosario¹, Erica Celine Cassandra Fernandez¹, Vishy Te¹,
Aaron Jess Vergara¹, Mark Anthony Sabili²

¹Jose Maria College, Davao City

²Far Eastern University-Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Jose Maria College Foundation, Inc. uses a traditional way of using instructional material during teaching and learning a certain subject. Currently adjusting to the new norm of teaching via e-learning, the school hasn't used a digital instructional medium in a form of a gaming application to aid both students and teachers to meet learning objectives of a certain subject. Thus, by introducing a digital instructional medium, this will

enhance the new way of teaching towards a more interactive learning engagement for students. The Philippine History-Based Visual Novel Game will be used as a digital instructional medium for students in public and private elementary schools under the K to 12 Curriculum under Grade 5 Araling Panlipunan, benefiting them with learning outcomes at every stage of the game.

Keywords: Educational Game, Visual Novel Game, Digital Instructional Medium, Araling Panlipunan

A SMART-HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEM USING BLUETOOTH AND A SMARTPHONE APPLICATION AS CONTROLLERS

Cassandra Danielle Rivera, Nadine Angela Imasa, Marcus Miguel Ochoa, Azenith Mojica
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The world and technology are ever-changing and constantly evolving. With the creation of SMART technologies, the possibility of creating devices to make day-to-day activities easier are endless. From televisions with internet to giving out home commands through digital assistants like Alexa and Siri, there are a lot of devices readily available that caters to our daily needs.

A study on Smart Home Automation System using Bluetooth and Smartphones as controllers proves that having a smart home does not require luxury, as it is possible by using mobile phones through Bluetooth. The effectiveness of the smart home device was tested

through a model, in which the smart device was created and connected to a wall socket wherein the Arduino Uno, the RFID module and the Bluetooth module is connected to demonstrate how the device works. The demonstration successfully displayed the device functionality to the participants and through data collection, it was found that the RFID module can be used to limit the use of electricity flow in the socket while the Bluetooth module is fast enough to respond to the messages that was sent using the smart home device to turn the appliances connected to the socket on and off. With the functionality and effectivity of the study, smart devices may just be at the palm of our hands.

Keywords: Automation, IOT, Bluetooth, Smart-Home, RFID, Technology

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE AND BIOCOMPOSITE FROM KAPOK (*Ceiba pentandra*): CHARACTERIZATION AND FABRICATION

Reygan Sangalang, Imie Angeles, John Elton Caporal
Batangas State University

60 Plastic is the most commonly used material in every industry around the world. Due to increasing demand in the food packaging industry, innovations in plastic manufacturing utilizing other raw materials is ventured. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), a synthetic water-soluble polymer known for its film-forming, emulsifying and adhesive property, is known to be an alternative raw material for plastic manufacturing. However, PVA alone is too costly, so blends are used to lower the cost of producing PVA films. To make the plastics strong, water resistant, and biodegradable, reinforcements like cellulose fibers and starch are considered. This study aims to prepare and characterize the micro cellulose fiber and biocomposites from kapok (*Ceiba pentandra*). The micro cellulose fiber was obtained

through a series of chemical (alkali treatment, bleaching and acid hydrolysis) and mechanical treatments. Analysis of the FTIR spectrum of the cellulose fibers revealed the presence of lignin and hemicellulose peaks from the untreated fiber and its disappearance after chemical and mechanical treatment. Size and surface morphology analysis revealed a rod and granule-like structure with sizes ranging from 9 to 24 μm . Biocomposite films were prepared by mixing varied amounts of the cellulose fiber (0,5, 10, 15 and 20 wt%) polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), water, and glycerol and were casted in a petri dish. Physico-mechanical tests of the biocomposite films showed increase in tensile strengths and % elongation. Significant differences were noted in the physical properties among the biocomposite films.

Keywords: Ceiba pentandra, Cellulose fiber, Biocomposites, Polyvinyl alcohol, Films

COMPUTER-AIDED INTERPRETATION TOOL FOR RIASEC & PERSONALITY TEST WITH MACHINE LEARNING

Jerwin Carreon, Japhet Floren, Kareen Latoja, Kate Fross Saramosing, Aaron Jess Vergara, Mark Anthony Sabili
Jose Maria College, Davao City
Far Eastern University Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Computer-Aided Interpretation Tool for RIASEC (Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, and Conventional) & Personality Test with machine learning is a web application that enables the users to responsively take a test and interact with the admin in charge of the system. The software is designed for the convenience of Jose Maria College and its students who

are expected to receive feedback and consultation notice. This study will introduce the effectiveness of using machine learning with understanding the psychology within oneself. Furthermore, it aims to develop a website that will help the student or a person to discover which career path is most suitable for them.

Keywords: CAI, RIASEC, Personality Test, Psychology Test, Machine Learning

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

ENDEPEDIA: WILDLIFE IMAGE RECOGNITION AND EDUCATIONAL MOBILE APP USING YOLOV4 CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Lincoln Morales, Jeff Joecel Punzalan, Philip Nicole Vergara, Josephine Eduardo, Rolando Barrameda
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The animal kingdom is a big part of the ecosystem as they have responsibilities to keep the cycle of life running. Most humans are not aware of the environmental issues and its effect on wildlife. In this paper, classifying animals will help humans gain knowledge towards a certain species such as endangered and rare animals. It would be easier to classify animals by having the ability to use your smartphone to detect and classify an animal. Thus, this paper uses a mobile application for this purpose. YOLOv4 is a one stage object detection algorithm used for image classification and real-time detection. Training was done using 3073 augmented images of endangered and endemic wildlife animals. The mobile

Keywords: educational material, mobile app, image recognition, wildlife

application contains two trained models loaded one being YOLOv4 and the other YOLOv4-tiny. The former algorithm is suited for still image detections while the latter algorithm has a lower inference time when it comes to real-time detection using a mobile processor. The YOLOv4 trained model achieved an accuracy of 83.32% using mAP@IoU of 0.75. Further study needs to be done with regards to the quality of the dataset and the training of the model. The main features of the application are the real-time detection and still image detection of classified animals. Other features for educational purposes include encyclopedia of animals, directions to local zoos, a gallery of animals, and in-app quiz.

DEVELOPMENT OF TUGI (*Dioscorea esculenta*) COOKIES

Bersheeba Taclawan
Abra State Institute of Sciences and Technology Main Campus

Tugi (*Dioscorea esculenta*) is a root crop commonly boiled for snacks specially for the “Ilocanos”. It is often known as the little yam and endemic to Southeast Asia’s islands that was transported to Near Oceania and East Africa by early Austronesian explorers. It is grown for its edible tubers, albeit it has smaller tubers and is usually spiny than the more extensively farmed *Dioscorea alata*.

This study aimed to develop cookies out of Tugi (*Dioscorea esculenta*). Specifically, it aimed to answer the following questions: 1) What are the sensory ratings given by the evaluators in terms of aroma, taste, color and texture? 2) What is the shelf-life of the tugi cookies? And 3) Is there a significant difference between the three treatments in terms of aroma, taste, color and texture? The study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three treatments and three replications per treatment. The sensory evaluation of the produced cookies was conducted using the 9-point Hedonic Scale. Ten faculty and staff from the

Keywords: Cookie, Aroma, Taste, Color, Texture

Research and Development Department of ASIST Main Campus in Lagangilang, Abra served as the study’s evaluators.

Sensory evaluation on descriptive test showed a significant influence on texture characteristic of the developed tugi cookies. On the other hand, no significant difference was noted on the aroma, taste and color of the finished product. Moreover, the developed tugi cookies was rated “Like Moderately” by the evaluators. Longest storability was observed on the developed tugi cookies for 78 days. After 78 days, molds are seen in the cookie. Off-odor in tugi cookies was observed on the 78th day of ambient storage. It is recommended to encourage farmers to plant and produce more tugi to be used as an alternative food and additional source of income, the tugi powder can be recommended for making cookies, crackers and other baked products and the use of other types of root crops as experimental additives in the development of other snack food which may be explored.

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

ANDROID CHATBOT BASED SYMPTOMS CHECKER AND WEB APPOINTMENT SYSTEM OF INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT FOR HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN DASMARIÑAS

Danielle Nicole Camaclang, Deutschazy Hannah Rupiah Estrada, Mark Jonah Ticlao, Maryli Rosas
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

In this pandemic era, the hospital imposed strict guidelines on the number of persons who can enter their facility. Most people face different difficulties in booking a medical appointment traditionally, and most hospitals in the Philippines have a hard time managing all the work. De La Salle University Medical Center (DLSUMC) is one of the hospitals which still utilizes the traditional way of scheduling an appointment. In response to the problems of the traditional appointment system, the Healthline web portal and android chatbot-based symptoms checker was developed. This study aimed to improve the quality of service that DLSUMC offers to its patients by providing a more efficient online appointment system, automated symptoms checker utilizing chatbot Artificial Intelligence, and automatic triage level detection. In the approach, a descriptive method was used and ISO 25010:2011 based evaluation questionnaire was utilized to test and evaluate the web and mobile applications. As a

Keywords: Chabot-based Symptoms Checker; Appointment System; ISO 25010:2011 Quality Model; Web Application; Mobile Application

result, among the ninety selected respondents, most were very satisfied with the developed systems. Web application successfully works well when gathering the vital information of the patient/s, medical history and symptoms, and preliminary diagnosis of the patient's illness. Moreover, it shows an increase in the efficiency of physicians in diagnosing a patient and determining the urgency of the patient's condition. Therefore, integrating an optimal software solution based on machine learning algorithms via Chatbot Artificial Intelligence & appointment scheduling for mobile and web applications will give competitive advantage on online healthcare services of DLSUMC. These developed Healthline applications will be an effective way to increase the efficiency of physicians in diagnosing a patient, improving the patient experience, and helping the physicians and staff manage their workload.

DESIGN OF AN ECO-COOLER AS A SUPPLEMENT TO POWER SHORTAGE CRISIS: A CFD AND MULTIPLE-PARAMETRIC ANALYSES

Angelo Acenas, Abreen Nica Buhia, Edrian Cliff Del Pilar, Jhake Escalera, Dessa Gudito, Czarina Marturillas,
Bhryanthlye Lisondra, Danielle Cabaña
Cebu Institute of Technology University

With the multiple instances of power shortage in industries and households, the study aims to deal with the usage of natural air to decrease the temperature of a room potentially without electricity. An eco-cooler can help circulate natural air and reduce the room's temperature. This research study aims to prove the effectiveness of an eco-cooler in decreasing the room's temperature through a CFD analysis, conduct a multiple-parametric investigation of the model, and identify the correct parameters used in the design of an eco-cooler appropriate for local areas prone to power shortage.

Additionally, CFD analysis can present solutions to optimize the model and help identify the correct parameters implemented in designing an eco-cooler for the local climate and provide a more significant temperature difference from its previous design. Therefore, this study addresses the gap by investigating other significant parameters in the model's design through a CFD and multiple-parametric approach in designing an eco-cooler to aid residents living in power shortage-prone areas.

Keywords: Eco-cooler, Cooling, Passive Ventilation, Multiple-Parametric analysis, and Computational fluid dynamics

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

DATA MINING TOOLS AND TECHNIQUE FOR ASSESSMENT ALIGNMENT EVALUATION IN A BLENDED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Marivic Mitschek¹, Rosanna Esquivel²

¹De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, ²Angeles University Foundation

We are on the precipice of the 4th industrial revolution and knowledge economy. At the center of the evolutionary revolution of higher education is blended learning. Only with a strong understanding of the intended learning outcomes and nature of the educational process can we achieve transformational development. Most of the literature available for highlighting technological innovations in higher education has been confined to addressing the issue of access and convenience. However, addressing the relevance and quality of the learning experience demands that higher education takes a fresh look at how it approaches teaching and learning and utilizing technology. This paper emphasized the assessment of the implementation of OBE in a blended learning environment in terms of attainment of the learning outcomes. It was intended to check whether the

given assessments and learning tasks in a blended environment are evident in the learning outcomes intended. Through the Correlation and Regression Tree (CART) algorithm implemented in WEKA 3.8.6 software, it was able to create decision tree models to assess the learning outcomes of the assessments' alignment with the learning objectives stated at the start of the course. Using attributes such as course mode, delivery, year, course level, topic level, assessment level, graded, term given, and assessment type was included. Utilizing visualization, the attributes were determined as strong predictors for determining the alignment of the learning outcomes. Inclusion of assessment outcomes, statement of learning outcomes for both the course and topic in the learning plan, and specified rubric for grading assessments should be included in policies before they are implemented.

Keywords: Blended Learning, OBE, Decision Trees, CART, Learning Objectives

PYROCULUS: A REAL-TIME HOME-BASED CCTV FIRE DETECTION APPLICATION

Kristian Daniel Paule, Mark Aaron Tabernero, Jeremiah Valerio, Rolando Barrameda

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

We are on the precipice of the 4th industrial revolution and knowledge economy. At the center of the evolutionary revolution of higher education is blended learning. Only with a strong understanding of the intended learning outcomes and nature of the educational process can we achieve transformational development. Most of the literature available for highlighting technological innovations in higher education has been confined to addressing the issue of access and convenience. However, addressing the relevance and quality of the learning experience demands that higher education takes a fresh look at how it approaches teaching and learning and utilizing technology. This paper emphasized the assessment of the implementation of OBE in a blended learning environment in terms of attainment of the learning outcomes. It was intended to check whether the

given assessments and learning tasks in a blended environment are evident in the learning outcomes intended. Through the Correlation and Regression Tree (CART) algorithm implemented in WEKA 3.8.6 software, it was able to create decision tree models to assess the learning outcomes of the assessments' alignment with the learning objectives stated at the start of the course. Using attributes such as course mode, delivery, year, course level, topic level, assessment level, graded, term given, and assessment type was included. Utilizing visualization, the attributes were determined as strong predictors for determining the alignment of the learning outcomes. Inclusion of assessment outcomes, statement of learning outcomes for both the course and topic in the learning plan, and specified rubric for grading assessments should be included in policies before they are implemented.

Keywords: Blended Learning, OBE, Decision Trees, CART, Learning Objectives

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

NOISE ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS WITH COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE USING BASIC ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT

Amado Gomeri III

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This study describes noise signal measurement of an operational amplifier using a time-domain oscilloscope, a power supply and an application of Excel VBA Fast Fourier function. Most power supplies found in an engineering laboratory have a ripple noise that dominates the noise signal of an op-amp with a common mode voltage and produces inaccurate results. CR123 DC batteries are preferred in measurement due to its lack of supply noise. The goal of the study is to utilize common equipment found in engineering laboratories like the oscilloscope and power supply while still maintaining the same accuracy in measuring op-amp noise as using a network analyzer and DC batteries. To achieve this, a test circuit was designed to compensate

the noise of the power supply to negligible level. In addition, a VBA program with the same output as a network analyzer was created to do noise analysis in frequency domain using the time-domain signal measured by the oscilloscope. The experimentation involved comparison of the data gathered between the two techniques: the existing method using the network analyzer and DC batteries, and the proposed method using the oscilloscope, power supply and a VBA software program. Based on the results, the proposed noise test method is just as effective as the existing test setup in measuring the voltage noise density of the op-amp.

Keywords: noise analysis, amplifier, power supply, oscilloscope

LINEAR ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION INTEGRATED WITH RAM-AIR AIRFOIL FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Angelo Acenas, Joice Almodiel, Michael Araña, Mel Grace Barcelo, Mark Andrei Castro, Ronald Reyes, Edwin Torillo, Danielle Cabaña

Cebu Institute of Technology University

Electrical energy crisis is a global challenge up to this date which even became worse when the COVID-19 pandemic struck for years in most countries including the Philippines. Manual load droppings become rampant in some areas in the country to preserve power grid stability operations. The study aims to design and fabricate a machine as an alternative approach for power generation. The proposed system consists of three (3) parts - parafoil, rocking arm mechanism, and linear electromagnetic induction generator that converts the kinetic energy of winds into electrical energy. The electricity produced will be stored in a 12-V lithium-ion battery utilized to power low-consuming household

units. This study focuses on the design and fabrication of the system using Neodymium magnets and magnetic coils for the generator. This study intends to address the abovementioned challenges to help coastal residents in the Proper Bagay Daanbantayan, Cebu having limited and with no access to electricity at all. Design calculations and simulations were performed prior to material selection and prototype fabrication. The fabrication includes ground station and generator along with magnets, coils, and electrical circuit configuration. A microcontroller Arduino was used for the algorithms of the testing instruments crucial for data gathering.

Keywords: Power kites, Airborne Wind Energy (AWE), renewable energy, linear electromagnetic induction, wind power

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY**FACIAL DETECTION FOR MONITORING USER'S INATTENTIVENESS IN ONLINE MEETINGS**

Jeremy Limsic, Miguel Angelo Mari, Jovey Melegrito, Azenith Mojica
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

As a result of the global pandemic, many institutions are adapting to online class sessions or meetings as the new normal. Many people, particularly students and teachers, are finding it difficult to adjust to such conditions. When such circumstances exist, interaction activities between students and instructors become insufficient. Teachers are having a tough time monitoring their students since some universities does not require their students to open their cameras to safeguard their privacy, thus, they cannot watch them in real time whether they are listening or still on their desktop, laptop, or other gadgets. Some students even take advantage by not participating during online lectures because they know they're not actively being supervised by their teachers.

With the facial recognition system developed by the proponents, teachers may now monitor their students'

inattentiveness in online meetings, while respecting their privacy. Additionally, due to the system's real-time monitoring and warning function, this may aid students into being more attentive to their online discussions. As a result, the relationship between the teacher and the students may improve.

The software process model selected that served as the methodology in the development of the project was the Agile methodology.

The system was evaluated using the ISO/IEC25010 standard in which the quality of the system was measured to identify the satisfaction of various stakeholders' needs, and thus provides value. It received an overall excellent grade of 4.36 based on the total mean of all 8 quality characteristics of the quality model.

Keywords: facial detection; inattentiveness; online meetings; online classes; real-time monitoring

DRIVER DROWSINESS DETECTION MACHINE LEARNING SYSTEM USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Ernest Glenn Villanueva, Kristian Paulo Flores, Louis Denzel Granadoz, Rolando Barrameda
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

In the course of this research, a Driver Drowsiness Detection System was developed by combining the Principal Component Analysis and the Support Vector Machine techniques. The primary purpose of this research is to create an effective warning system that may help reduce the number of vehicle accidents that occur while drivers are on the road for long periods of time. The system will be able to detect the eyes, and this information will be processed and reviewed to determine whether the eyes have been closed for an extended length of time, which may indicate drowsiness. The researchers collect the dataset that will be trained in which include a wide variety of lighting conditions and angles of the driver which will have contact from a variety of vehicles. Principal Components were then

analyzed, and Support vectors were then extracted that yielded 97% accuracy from the model. The next step is to collect information by means of a questionnaire designed to elicit responses from users (ideally drivers) about their experiences using our technology. It is composed of 5 different sections (Functionality, Reliability, User Interface Design, Efficiency and Maintainability). After that, we rated their responses from Strongly Disagree to Disagree to Neutral to Agree to Strongly Agree. This enables us to assess what aspects of our program would benefit greatly from being improved and to identify the essential components of our system. The feedback provided by our responders is very helpful in enhancing the Driver Drowsiness Detection System that we currently have.

Keywords: driver drowsiness, machine learning, principal component analysis

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION BASED ON MAMAR AS LOCAL WISDOM IN WEST TIMOR EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Widyanarko, Trihoni, Lewoleba
Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

Mamar is an environmental conservation system by local communities in West Timor, East Nusa Tenggara, guided by local wisdom. Mamar existed around the 17th century and was practiced until today. Mamar as a conservation system is guided by Local Wisdom, the same as in other areas in Indonesia, but Mamar is unique because Mamar is applied in critical environmental conditions.

East Nusa Tenggara's critical land area, the largest in Indonesia, is 1,773,795 ha, with evapotranspiration of only 250 mm/year, and groundwater recharge rate of only 0.4 liters/second/km².

Literature Review and Observations and Interviews with Local Community Leaders found interesting facts on the ground.

The Mamar is guided by local wisdom through the Pranata Nais Tala or Forbidden Forest. This forest is the ancestral property of the community and consists of large trees, as well as various types of animals. The utilization of the Nais Tala is based on local customary rules. Communities are not allowed to take forest products unless permitted by customary holders who are known as Atupas.

Sacred Forest (Nais Tala) and Water Resources (Oe Leu) are mutualistic symbioses meaning that more forest equals more water. If there is a violation that causes environmental damage, then environmental restoration must be carried out in the Mamar called Poh Oe Fatu in the form of offerings to the environment at the expense of livestock and severe social sanctions.

Keywords: Conservation, Environment, Mamar, Local Wisdom.

21 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS ALONG MANILA BAY

Mario Torres, Marlon Pareja, Cristina Salibay, Ruth America, Ma. Luisa Cuaresma, Arnold Fonollera,
40 Jocelyn Luyon, Josephine Cruz, Ersyllen Binas
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This study examined the solid waste collection, management and performance efficiency of five selected barangays from five local government units that are part of the Manila Bay watershed. Assessment of the waste collection efficiency was ascertained using a systems thinking approach utilizing three methods of determination namely Collection Process Efficiency Rating (CPER) through mapping the collection system flow, Management Efficiency Score (MES) through quantitative (surveys) and qualitative (focus group discussion) investigations, and Relative Efficiency through Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). Foremost results indicated an average CPER of 12.38% with mismanaged waste accounting to 87.12% of the waste generated; an average MES of 81% with the element policy showing highest score (91%) and much improvements in the areas of operation (76%) and education (80%); and a DEA pointing that increasing

waste recovery and decentralizing solid waste collection leads to higher collection efficiency, and poverty incidence, per capita income and budget allocations are not predictors of collection efficiency. Recommendations include managing a fully operational Material Recovery Facility (MRF) by decentralizing waste management and strengthening the role of the barangay in the collection of recyclable and biodegradable wastes; revisiting the provisions of RA9003 pertaining to the establishment of MRF per barangay by revising the role of the barangay solid waste management committee from establishing to managing MRF; developing a clear national policy on production, utilization, and disposal of single use plastic as this would significantly reduce residual waste; and, developing a clear, long-term and sustainable solid waste management plan anchored on waste recovery and reduction.

Keywords: solid waste, waste collection, Manila bay, waste recovery

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SURVEY ON MACROPLASTICS IN MANILA BAY

Jonathan Rubio, Airill Mercurio, Johnny Ching,
Michael Guyamin, Geraldine Zamora
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

One of the major environmental concerns nowadays is the persistence of marine litter and its adverse effects to marine organisms and human health. Marine litters include all anthropogenic material that has been disposed of by humans intentionally or unintentionally in the coastal and marine environment. Unlike other studies on marine plastic pollution, the data in this report were based on actual collection of plastic litters using quadrat sampling method in the coastal waters of different barangay along Manila Bay, namely San Dionisio in Paranaque City, Brgy. 76 in Pasay City, Baseco in the City of Manila, and Tangos South

in Navotas. The findings confirm that all the different types of macroplastics based on resin materials were dumped in Manila Bay, dominated by HDPE followed by LDPE and PP, PVC, PS and PET. This only shows that HDPE, LDPE and PP are popularly used as single-used plastic, such as sachets, food wrappers and packaging materials, due to their tenacity and affordability. The study also concluded that more plastic litters ended up in Manila Bay during wet months as compared to dry months. This may be attributed to the contributions of river tributaries to the coastal areas of Manila Bay during rainy seasons.

Keywords: Macroplastics, Manila Bay, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PVC

BRAND BIAS: QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF POSTCOLONIAL TENDENCIES IN COVID-19 VACCINE PREFERENCES AMONG SELECTED EMPLOYEES IN DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-DASMARIÑAS

Adrian Ray Amboy, Ariane Gabrielle Ang, Sofia Louise Buenafe, Kirstien Shane Lodado, Miren Andrea Monsod
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

On February of 2021, the COVID-19 vaccine rollout saw its beginning stages in the Philippines through the arrival of Sinovac. This propelled the nation's pandemic response with vaccine hesitancy's presence in its initial stages. Despite improvement, another phenomenon followed in the form of vaccine preference. A Social Weather Stations (2021) Philippine survey showed a 63% preference for US-manufactured vaccines, with only a 19% preference for China-made vaccines. To better understand this phenomenon, the researchers aimed to analyze vaccine preference and determine its underlying factors through the postcolonial lens. Postcolonial Theory explains the aftereffects of the European rule; a concept that could be applied in sentiments regarding vaccine preference as it relates to their country of origin. Using a Qualitative-Descriptive design, twelve (12) employees of De La Salle University – Dasmariñas underwent semi-structured interviews to gather their perceptions in this matter. After analyzing the results through thematic analysis, it was found that

majority of the participants preferred vaccines of Western origin. Health concerns served as the main priority for some, curbing vaccine preference. Urgency and obligation, peer influence, availability, and brand reputation showed to be factors that affected vaccine preference. It was also found that, whilst logistical concerns (availability and efficacy) were points of consideration, Western confidence and antagonistic tendencies towards China were also present. This reveals the connection between vaccine preference and the concepts of Postcolonial Theory, shining a light on an underlying and perhaps unacknowledged influence on the participants' perceptions and preferences. With this understanding, vaccine hesitancy and vaccine preference—which were found to often be rooted in bias and produces stigma—can be better dealt with, aiding in future possible health epidemic responses and provides an alternative lens by which to view other societal facets.

Keywords: COVID-19 Vaccine, Vaccine Hesitancy, Vaccine Preference, Country of Origin, Postcolonial Theory, Western Confidence, Chinese Antagonism

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

REVIEW ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL MERCURIAL EXPOSURE AND ITS MECHANISM IN CAUSING NEUROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Genevee Banta, Bleshe Querijero

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De La Salle Medical and Health Sciences Institute, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

University of the Philippines-Los Baños

The sources of mercury (Hg) are both natural and man-made, the later was considered as the major contributor of environmental mercury. Mercury enters the human body through inhalation, ingestion, and cutaneous exposure. Elemental mercury or metallic mercury enters the body through the respiratory system. Inhalation is the main route of entry into the human body since mercury vapor is widely present. The methylmercury is mainly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion of mercury from contaminated crops and aquatic organisms as food contributes to the bioaccumulation of mercury in the body with continuous and prolonged exposure. A systematic and comprehensive review was done, and this includes

journals and related articles that were published from 2000-2020. The effects of mercury on human health depend on concentration, length of exposure and rate of elimination from the body. With prolonged exposure and high level of mercury concentration that bio-accumulated in the brain, deleterious and irreversible neurologic damage were observed. As a major product of industrialization and combustion of fuel, industrialized and roadside areas have higher mercury concentration that decreases with increased distance from the source. The provinces with mining activities in the Philippines recorded a very high level of mercury vapor concentration that necessitates immediate evacuation of residents in the area.

Keywords: environmental mercury; neurologic conditions; health risks

ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES CONCERNING PLASTIC WASTE AND THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR MEASURES TACKLING PLASTIC POLLUTION OF THE IMUS RIVER, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

Socorro Grace Red, Maria Theresa Gochuico, Edwin Bunag, Jan Phillip Mallari, Elmer Jimenez

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The utilization of large quantities of single-use plastic is accompanied by problems with waste management. In Cavite, with the increasing utilization of single-use plastic (SUP) and improper waste disposal, plastic wastes are carried through small waterways leading to large rivers in the province. The study surveyed different stakeholders (households, LGUs, and households with small businesses) in 14 selected barangays in the five cities/municipalities (Silang, Dasmariñas City, Imus City, Bacoor City, and Kawit) located along the Imus River. Both quantitative and qualitative data were obtained for the study through surveys and interviews. This study determined that the stakeholders are knowledgeable about the negative effects of plastic pollution in the

Imus River and their community. They have a positive attitude and perform good practices in plastic waste management. The study also assessed the economic value of the river to the community by identifying and analyzing economic benefits like employment, livelihood, goods, and services derived from the Imus River. Lastly, it determined the Ability to Pay (ATP) and Willingness to Pay (WTP) for better waste and pollution management of the selected communities dependent on the river for their day-to-day needs. Recommendations for a community-based plastic waste management program were made based on the collected data on KAP, ATP, and WTP of different stakeholders.

Key Words: Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, Ability to Pay (ATP), Willingness to Pay (WTP)

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

MERCURY BIOSORPTION PROPERTY OF BIOMASS OF TARO (*Colocasia esculenta*)

Richard Nepomuceno

Southern Luzon State University-Judge Guillermo Eleazar, Tagkawayan, Quezon, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The aim of this research is to find out how well taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) biomass (the outer layer skin of the leaf stalk) absorbs mercury. The water sample was taken at a small-scale gold mining site in Paracale, Camarines Norte, Philippines, where gold was extracted using mercury. The study used two water treatments and the maximum adsorption capacity of 2 g. wet weight of *C. esculenta* biomass at 25 °C. in conical flasks (250 ml) using orbital shaker (rpm 500), under 5-6 pH were used. The initial metal concentration was 10 mg/l, with incubation time ranging from 5 to 160 minutes. The

mercury concentration was 2 mg/g, with contact time ranging from 120 to 360 minutes, and the filtrates were analyzed using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer model 3100). The biomass of Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) was found to be highly capable of adsorbing heavy metals like mercury for around 73.33%. Heavy toxic metallic contaminants in water or wastewaters (such as those generated by the mining industry) can be removed using an alternative, low-cost, and environmentally friendly technology such as taro biomass.

Keywords: Biomass, biosorption, mercury, experimental design, Philippines taro, wastewater treatment

SURVEY ON MACROPLASTICS IN IMUS RIVER

Jonathan Rubio, Johnny Ching, Michael Guyamin, Airill Mercurio, Janette Bala, Geraldine Zamora
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Plastic pollution is a major environmental concern, adversely affecting habitats, organisms and people worldwide. Plastic waste is non-biodegradable, and generated by a wide range of human activities. This study assessed the extent of plastic pollution in the Imus River by quantifying and characterizing macroplastics using belt transect and trawl methods. Sampling sites were selected encompassing upstream, midstream, and downstream stretches of the entire river system, distributed within five cities or municipalities located along the Imus River: Silang, Dasmariñas City, Imus City, Bacoor City, and Kawit. The findings confirm that plastic flux in the Imus River varies between stations and seasons. The movement of macroplastics downstream is influenced by urbanization, along with environmental

factors such as elevation, tides, wind, flow velocity, and river curvature. It also determined that the commonly found macroplastics, based on utility, were packaging, bottles, and bags during dry months, and bags and miscellaneous plastics during wet months. HDPE, LDPE, and PP were common materials used in single-use plastics. By weight, miscellaneous plastics and plastic bottles composed of PVC, PET, and PP were the most abundant form of macroplastic during both dry and wet months. The most visible plastic waste, determined by coverage of the river's surface, were plastic packaging composed of LDPE and HDPE during dry months, and plastic bags mainly composed of HDPE during wet months.

Keywords: Macroplastics, Imus River, PET, PVC, HDPE, LDPE, PP

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

COMPREHENSIVE WATER QUALITY MONITORING OF THE RIVER NETWORKS OF DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE, PHILIPPINES: BASIS FOR FORMULATION OF RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Gideon Legaspi

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

There are three major river systems that traverse the City of Dasmariñas, Cavite namely Imus River, Ylang-ylang River and Embarcadero River network which run through the central, western and eastern regions of the city respectively. These river networks are increasingly being polluted brought by domestic and agro-industrial sources. In this study, the water quality of the mentioned river networks was monitored year-round to assess its

current pollution level. The results show that most of the sampling points has poor water quality in in terms of turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), phosphate, nitrate, and ammonia level. The results were used as basis for the formulation of river management program that aims to mitigate the water pollution of the city's river networks.

Keywords: water quality monitoring, river, Imus River, Ylang-ylang River, Embarcadero River

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AS A BASE FOR MARINE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION IN THE LAMALERA WHALE CATCHING TRADITIONAL FISHING COMMUNITY

Alexander Aur, Y. Budi Widianarko, Trihoni Nalesti Dewi

Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

The traditional fishing community of Lamalera is located in Lembata Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. They are whalers who use traditional equipment. Whaling is a tradition that has been going on for hundreds of years until now. "Ola Nuang" and "Lefa Nuang" are two terms to name the tradition of fishing and whaling. "Ola Nuang" is a whole life practice that is, directly and indirectly, related to the sea. Meanwhile, "Lefa Nuang" is the season for whaling. The tradition relies on local knowledge called "Ina Lefa" which means Mother of the Sea. The sea metaphor is mother, meaning that the people of Lamalera are obliged to maintain, care for, respect the life contained in the sea and take the contents of the sea as needed.

The local knowledge of "Ina Lefa" which contains the traditions of "Ola Nuang" and "Lefa Nuang" is the embodiment of the ontology, epistemology, and axiology of the life of the Lamalera community when it relates to the marine environment. There are two objectives of this research. First, a phenomenological description of the local knowledge of "Ina Lefa", the tradition of "Ola Nuang", and "Lefa Nuang". Second, the practice of marine environmental conservation is based on local knowledge "Ina Lefa". The method used is qualitative with an ethnographic paradigm and phenomenological approach. An important finding described and argued in this study is the conservation of the marine environment based on local knowledge.

Keywords: local knowledge, mother of the sea, conservation, traditional fishing, whaling

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF MANILA BAY BASED ON ITS PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Airill Mercurio, Johnny Ching, Michael Guyamin, Jonathan Rubio, Geraldine Zamora
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The physico-chemical characteristics of water are important in determining the environmental condition and in formulating management strategies for aquatic ecosystems. This study was conducted to determine the water quality of Manila Bay which has been classified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as Class SB water intended for fisheries, recreational and tourist purposes. Four barangays along Manila Bay, i.e. Brgy. San Dionisio in Paranaque City, Brgy. 76 in Pasay City, Brgy. 649 in Baseco, City of Manila, and Brgy. Tangos South in Navotas and an estuary in Malabon City were chosen as sampling stations to measure different physico-chemical characteristics and to assess the water quality. Physico-chemical parameters include water surface temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), biological oxygen demand (BOD), pH, total suspended solids (TSS),

phosphates, nitrates, salinity, conductivity and total dissolved solids (TSS). These parameters were measured and compared during the dry and wet months using standard procedures. The average values of the two seasons for each parameter were also compared to the standard values set by DENR. Results shows DO, BOD, TSS, phosphates, nitrates and TDS were significantly higher during wet months. On the contrary, salinity and conductivity showed significantly lower values during wet months while surface water temperature and pH registered equal values. All measured physico-chemical parameters fall within the standard values except for nitrates, phosphates and TSS in which the values exceeded the critical limits. These conditions in the waters of Manila Bay may be attributed to the wastes generated brought about by the surrounding residential and commercial areas and from tributaries of the bay.

Keywords: Manila Bay, water quality, nitrates, phosphates, TSS

EFFECTS OF *Rauwolfia serpentina* L. Benth. ex Kurz (Serpentina) and *Costus igneus* NAK (INSULIN PLANT) LEAVES CRUDE EXTRACTS ON THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND PANCREAS OF ALLOXAN-INDUCED ALBINO RATS

Gladys Fauni, Johnny Ching
Gen. Juan Castañeda Senior High School, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Diabetes mellitus was associated with several organ dysfunctions due to the inability of the body to metabolize molecules in the regulated manner. As a metabolic disease, it resulted from the disorder of pancreatic beta cells liable for insulin emission. Kidney disease was considered one of the most complications of diabetes. Liver was also involved in the ambulation of glycogen regulator and post-prandial hyperglycemia. This study was conducted to identify the effects of serpentina and insulin plant leaves crude extracts on the tissues of the diabetic rat's kidney, liver and pancreas. Rats were subjected to a histopathological test to determine if the liver, kidney and pancreas were already damaged. One rat was sacrificed through cervical dislocation before induction to establish normal tissue condition and another rat was sacrificed to establish organ damage brought about by the induction

of alloxan-monohydrate. The tissues of the liver, kidney and pancreas were removed and fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. Then the tissues were dehydrated and embedded in paraffin wax. Thin sections were produced and stained using haematoxylin and eosin for the assessment of inflammation. The samples were photo documented using photo microscopy. Serpentina administered twice daily and insulin plant leaf crude extract administered once daily improved the pancreas within normal limits. The liver was improved by all treatment groups with no observed portal fibrosis and abscesses except the untreated groups. However, all treatment groups failed to improve the kidney of the rats. Further studies in other herbal medicine be done with an in-depth exploration and longer duration in the pharmacological strategies for clinical application, systematic harvesting and processing system implications.

Keywords: diabetes, histopathology, liver, kidney, pancreas, organ dysfunction

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

QUANTIFICATION OF TOTAL PHENOLICS, FLAVONOIDS, AND TANNINS IN THE LEAVES OF DIFFERENT MANGO (*Mangifera indica* L.) VARIETIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Gideon Legaspi

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is an economically important evergreen tropical fruit tree belonging to the Anacardiaceae family. It is the third largest fruit crop in the Philippines where several major varieties are grown which includes Carabao, Indian, Pico and Sapadera. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, and cosmetic use of mango leaves which could potentially increase its economic utilization beyond its fruits. However, there is little information on the bioactive composition and properties of mango leaves especially the locally grown varieties. This study aims to quantify the total phenolics, flavonoids, and tannins in the leaves of locally grown mango varieties using standard UV-VIS

Keywords: mango, phenolics, flavonoids, tannins, phytochemicals

spectrophotometric methods of analysis. The results have shown that Carabao mango leaves have the highest total phenolic content (TPC) at 81.41 mg gallic acid equivalent/ gram of dry weight (mg GAE/g DW). Meanwhile, Sapadera mango leaves have the highest total flavonoid content (TFC) at 16.57 mg quercetin equivalent/gram of dry weight (mg QE/g DW). Lastly, Carabao mango leaves have the highest total tannins content (TTC) at 43.06 mg tannic acid equivalent/ gram of dry weight (mg TAE/g DW). The relatively high amount of these bioactive phytochemicals in mango leaves confirms their promising use for various potential applications.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF *Garcinia binucao* (BATUAN) EXTRACT ON SELECTED ENTERIC PATHOGENS

Alyanna Maachah Hipe, Nikola Paula Laxamana, Jonnacar San Sebastian

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This study was conducted to evaluate the antibacterial potential of another species in the Clusiaceae – *Garcinia binucao* (Batuan) on the selected bacterial pathogens that cause gastrointestinal diseases. This fruit is considered endemic in the Visayas region and considered unutilized and indigenous. The ethanolic leaf, seed, and fruit extracts of *G. binucao* were utilized in this study to evaluate its antibacterial activity against *Salmonella* sp, *Shigella* sp and *Vibrio cholerae*. Disk diffusion assay was used to determine the antibacterial activity of *G. binucao* extracts on the selected gastrointestinal pathogens by measuring the zone of inhibition (ZOI). One hundred percent (100%) crude extracts for each indicated plant part was used as treatment. Commercially available antibiotic disks (Tetracycline, Ampicillin, Ciprofloxacin) were used as control group. Results showed that *G. binucao* leaf and

seed extract did not manifest any inhibitory activity towards any of the selected gastrointestinal pathogens (ZOI = 6mm). However, it was only the fruit extract that showed inhibitory activity towards *Salmonella* sp (ZOI = 10.20mm), *Shigella* sp (ZOI = 12.50mm) and *Vibrio cholerae* (ZOI = 13.30mm). Hence, the inhibitory activity revealed that the gastrointestinal pathogens are still resistant to the fruit crude extract. With the two-way ANOVA analysis, the inhibitory activity of the fruit extract shows significant difference ($p=0.472557$) than the leaf and seed extract, which means that the fruit extract is considered the most efficient part in inhibiting the growth of the given enteric pathogens. Hence, it is less efficient than the given common control antibiotics. Such inhibitory activity of the *G. binucao* fruit extract is indicative for the presence phytochemical constituents such as terpenes and phenols.

Keywords: *Garcinia binucao*, batuan, antibacterial, gastrointestinal pathogens

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

RESILIENCY AND ADAPTABILITY OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN TIME OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Hanna Lou L. Nicolas, Weena G. Franco
Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines

The onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has drastically affected many aspects of daily life. The unprecedented changes brought by this pandemic profoundly affected the everyday lives of pregnant women. Their pregnancy journey took place in unusual circumstances. This study explored the resiliency and adaptability of pregnant women in time of COVID-19 pandemic. It also explored the different adversities of pregnant women in terms of physical and psychological health, motherhood, discrimination caused by isolation, education and employment and their access to health facilities. It sought to understand the significant relationship of their forms and ways of resiliency

and sources of social support. The study utilized a descriptive-correlational research design. Participants included 48 pregnant women in three rural barangays of Vintar, Ilocos Norte. All data were gathered through personal and phone interview using an interview schedule. Results of the study showed significant relationships of age and educational attainment to adversities on the aspect of motherhood; employment status to accessing health facilities; educational attainment to social support system; adversities and social support system; and forms and ways of resiliency and the social support system.

Keywords: resiliency, adaptability, pregnant women, social support

A SURVEY ON THE WELLNESS OF DLSU-D STUDENTS

Fatima Arcangel, Cynthia Camarce, Glessie Cantada, Jenneth De Guia, Siegfred Gamueda, Anna Michelle Garingo, Agnes Gibas, Elmer Jimenez, Louela Lacsamana, Demetria Panganiban, Emerico Rasing
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The Student Wellness Center supports the University in its care-centered model for online learning, which aims to provide inclusive and humanizing education to Lasallian students. To carry out the goal and mission stated in the Caring for What Matters framework initiated by the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Academics, the Student Wellness Center, with the support of Office of Student Services, conceptualized and conducted the SWC Wellness Survey. This survey aimed to determine the DLSU-D students' state of wellbeing, whether they are okay or not okay, the concerns experienced by students during this pandemic, coping strategies, and virtual services that are helpful to them during the online mode of learning. The SWC Survey was given to enrolled DLSU-D Junior and Senior High School students, and across seven colleges during the Second Semester, AY 2020-2021. The survey comprised of two parts. The first part was adapted from the EPOCH Measure of Adolescent Wellbeing (Kern et al.) and Dr. Martin Seligman's Theory of Wellbeing (2011), where the five (5) pillars

of wellbeing as PERMA (Positive emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, Accomplishment) were defined. While PERMA is intended for adult population, the EPOCH Measure of Adolescent Well-being is designed for younger respondents. The modification and adjustments made resulted in developing a model of wellbeing, which consists of five positive characteristics, namely, Engagement, Perseverance, Optimism, Connectedness, and Happiness. The second part of the survey was the Student Wellness Checklist which was prepared by SWC Guidance Counselors. Items and questions generated in this SWC-made checklist were based on the different student concerns obtained during initial and routine interviews, "kumustahan," and counseling sessions conducted. It included questions or items that seek to know the mental, emotional, social, and academic challenges that students have experienced, the coping activities they have employed and the virtual services that were most important and beneficial to them.

Keywords: Wellness, Well-being, Student Wellness Survey, EPOCH, Student Wellness Checklist

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERIZATION OF TURMERIC (*Curcuma longa*) AND BLUE TERNATE (*Clitoria ternatea*) JUICE

Nick John Solar, Merlinda Tucar, Elnelinda Ebalde, Alma Irader

University of San Agustin, Department of Education-Iloilo, Iloilo Science and Technology University, Carlos Hilado Memorial State College, Aklan State University

The possibility of making juice from good microbiological and organoleptic attributes is explored in this study. Four different treatments of turmeric and blue ternate extracts, (Treatment 5) 75 ml turmeric extracts + 25 ml of blue ternate extracts, (Treatment 4) 25 ml turmeric extracts + 75 ml Blue ternate extracts, (Treatment 3) 50 ml turmeric extracts + 50 ml of blue ternate extracts, (Treatment 2) 100 ml turmeric extracts and (Treatment 1) 100 ml blue ternate extracts are used in the production process. The organoleptic characterization and the microbiological evaluation such as APC, total coliform, E. coli, S. aureus and molds and yeast counts are determined. The organoleptic characterization indicates that the juice with varied

proportional amounts of turmeric and blue ternate extracts do not show a significant difference ($p=0.01$) in terms of color, turmeric taste, blue ternate taste, turmeric odor blue ternate odor and general acceptability. The level of sensory acceptability of juice made with varied proportional amounts of turmeric and blue ternate extracts is "liked moderately". The microbiological evaluation such as APC is, total coliforms, E. coli, S. aureus and molds and yeast counts is satisfactory, acceptable and within the limit. Local makers of juice should use turmeric and blue ternate extracts as an added ingredient in making juice products because of its high acceptability and is a potential high quality food as well.

Keywords: microbiological evaluation, organoleptic characterization, turmeric extracts, blue ternate extracts, juice

LUMINOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF CAVITE RIVER WATER QUALITY AND ITS RELATION TO PHYSICO-CHEMICAL FACTORSMarlon Pareja, Jocelyn Luyon, Ma. Luisa Cuaresma, Ruth America
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

The conduct of monitoring environmental pollutants is now becoming imperative due to its relation to public health and safety together with the demanding need to have new sources of freshwater for the province of Cavite. The presence of compounds or elements in water supply pose a serious risk to human health. Several methods have been devised to assess freshwater quality ranging from physico-chemical parameters to bioassay studies and use of bio-indicators. In this study, the

potential use of bioluminescent bacteria in freshwater quality have been established. Photobacterium species from the squid ink of Photololigo duvaucelii d'Orbigny, 1835 was isolated and its bioluminescence was utilized to establish relationship with water quality parameters such as Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and total coliform. Regression analysis showed that Photobacterium bioluminescence could be used as a predictor of BOD.

Keywords: Bioluminescence, BOD, bioindicator, Photobacterium, Photololigo squid ink

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

MICROPLASTICS IN THE WATER OF IMUS RIVER

Michael Guyamin, Johnny Ching, Airill Mercurio, Jonathan Rubio, Janette Bala, Geraldine Zamora
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

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Microplastics are synthetic solid particles or polymer matrixes of regular or irregular form with size ranging from 1 μm to 5 mm of primary or secondary origin. They are insoluble in water and can occur in rivers due to the fragmentation of macroplastics. This study quantifies and identify microplastics in the water of Imus River. Sampling sites were selected encompassing upstream, midstream, and downstream stretches of the entire river system, distributed within five cities or municipalities located along the Imus River. The microplastics in the water samples were collected and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively using a visual identification standard procedure. The isolated microplastics were analyzed using FTIR in transmission mode. Microplastics was examined under a scanning photomicroscope, with plastic items counted, and classified into fibers, fragments (irregular

and polygonal), and microbeads. Microplastics were found in all water samples (amounting to 12 m³ from all sampling stations for both dry and wet months) with a mean (\pm SD) concentration of 12.41 (\pm 10.035) and 17.45 (\pm 11.757) #/m³, for dry and wet months respectively. Classified by type, fibrous microplastics are the most common in both dry and wet seasons, with concentrations of 4.87 #/m³ and 7.51 #/m³, respectively. Unclassified (other) microplastics had concentrations of 4.76 #/m³ for the dry season and 5.97 #/m³ for the wet season. Microbead concentrations were only 0.41 #/m³ for the dry season and 0.61 #/m³ for the wet season. Classification by resin materials among all sampling stations shows that microplastics in the Imus River are mostly PP and PET, with small amounts of polyacetylene (PA), HDPE, and others.

Keywords: microplastics, Imus River, water quality, FTIR

**PHARMACOLOGICAL USES OF THE CAULERPACEAE FAMILY AND ITS PRESENT BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Reychelle Anne Callo, Alliah Faith Milca, Danielle Louise Rubio
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Caulerpaceae has been widely investigated for its application in traditional cuisines, cosmeceutical, and nutraceutical industries. However, reviews regarding its pharmacological uses, as well as its present bioactive compounds are uncommon and scarce. This systematic review focused on gathering different studies on the pharmacological uses of the species under the Caulerpaceae family and its corresponding bioactive compounds. The specific objectives of this systematic review is to identify which country in Asia has the most number of researches conducted regarding the pharmacological uses of Caulerpaceae, to determine which part of the species under Caulerpaceae family is most used when evaluating for pharmacological uses, to distinguish which extraction method and solvent is most used in Caulerpaceae extraction, to identify which bioactive compound is frequently found in most species

under Caulerpaceae family, and to determine which pharmacological uses is the most prevalent among all species under Caulerpaceae family. Online published articles were retrieved from year 2000-2021. A total of 67,090 published articles was identified through literature search and filtered to 30 published articles which met the eligibility criteria and were evaluated. It was revealed that the majority of the collected study occurred in India (50%). Lyophilization was the most preferred method of extraction performed in 30% of the studies. Methanol (24%) was found to be the most used solvent among all solvents evaluated. The most frequent bioactive compound present in the species under Caulerpaceae family is Tannins (15). The most frequent pharmacological uses manifested by the species under Caulerpaceae family is antioxidant activity (24%).

Keywords: Caulerpaceae, green algae, herbal medicine, medicinal plants, pharmacological uses

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

LEVEL OF PLASTIC POLLUTION AWARENESS IN SELECTED AREAS ALONG MANILA BAY

Maria Nena Caspe, Rosario Pareja, Lorenzo Centino, Maria Theresa Gochuico, Frederick Godiinez, Jhelyn Relopez, Iris Diorella Andaya, Jorge Estafia, Jr., Socorro Grace Red, Rona Togonon-Alayon, Eduardo Panulin, Melanie Austria, Irish Bautista, Sofia Gapasin, Jeannifer Claveria
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

This research determined the level of awareness on plastic pollution of five selected barangays along Manila Bay. The methods used for data gathering are survey and focus group discussion from selected households, local government officials, small scale business representatives, and school officials. The result of the study provides baseline data on the three domains namely: knowledge, practices, and motivations of the respondents on plastic pollution in Manila Bay. Result aims to contribute to the campaign on awareness-raising to minimize plastic pollution. Generally, the results of the study from the five barangays reveal the following findings: 1. Very high level of awareness in terms of knowledge on the problem and impact of plastic pollution in their community and the whole of

Manila Bay. 2. High level of awareness in terms of the practices on the proper management of plastic materials. 3. Very high level of awareness in terms of motivation on the use of environment friendly materials to curb the negative effects of plastic pollution using alternatives to SUPs and environment-friendly practices. 4. The overall mean scores between the knowledge (4.47) and practice (3.74) shows incongruence in domains. This indicates that the very high level of knowledge among the respondents of the five barangays does not directly constitute positive actions as evidenced by lower practice scores. Therefore, the high-level knowledge on plastic pollution and key environmental information does not guarantee full pro-environmental practices.

keywords: plastic, pollution, Manila Bay, level of awareness

UNVEILING MOTIVATIONS TO VOLUNTEER IN-PERSON: THE CASE OF PHILIPPINE RED CROSS NON-HEALTHCARE VOLUNTEERS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Maxime Gaile Pomoy, Weena Franco
Mariano Marcos State University

In these times of increasing precarity and vulnerabilities, since the Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic emerged, the delivery of in-person humanitarian response in the community is not only an opportunity to save others' lives but also a threat to one's own life. The volunteer sector has been greatly affected by the pandemic, as there is an increased risk of infection and mortality rates, physical distancing, and lockdowns which led to the refusal of volunteers to engage themselves in volunteering. While volunteer medical frontliners and essential workers are lauded as modern-day heroes, there are unsung heroes who deliver humanitarian services in-person—these are

the non-healthcare in-person volunteers. This study utilized a qualitative-case study in understanding the real-life cases of twelve non-healthcare volunteers of the Philippine Red Cross through the lenses of Weber's Social Action and Homans' Social Exchange theory. Anchored in the context of the pandemic, this study uncovered the meaning of volunteering, unveiled the motivations of Philippine Red Cross nonhealthcare volunteers in delivering humanitarian services in-person, and explored their nuanced COVID-19 experience, and the challenges, issues, and effects in delivering humanitarian services.

Keywords: in-person volunteering, non-healthcare volunteers, social action, humanitarian service

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF IMUS RIVER BASED ON ITS PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Airill Mercurio, Johnny Ching, Michael Guyamin, Jonathan Rubio, Janette Bala, Geraldine Zamora
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The physico-chemical characteristics of water are essential in determining the quality status and in formulating management strategies for aquatic ecosystems. Imus River is one of six major rivers in the province of Cavite, emptying out into Manila Bay. This study assessed the water quality of Imus River based on its physico-chemical characteristics to confirm the Class-C classification of the river per DENR standards, intended for fisheries, agriculture, and recreational use. Sampling sites were selected encompassing upstream, midstream, and downstream stretches of the entire river system, distributed within five cities or municipalities located along the Imus River: Silang, Dasmariñas City, Imus City, Bacoor City, and Kawit. Physico-chemical parameters include water surface temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), biological oxygen demand (BOD), pH, total suspended solids (TSS), phosphates,

nitrites, salinity, and total dissolved solids (TSS). These were measured and compared during the dry and wet months using standard procedures. The average values of the two seasons for each parameter were also compared to the standard values set by DENR. Results shows that the surface water temperature is significantly lower during wet months as compared to dry months while BOD, phosphates, nitrites and TSS were significantly higher during wet months. pH, DO, salinity, and TDS registered equal values. The average values of all physico-chemical characteristics fall within the DENR standards for Class C classification except for phosphates and TSS which exceeded critical limits. These conditions may be attributed to the wastes generated brought by residential, agricultural, industrial and commercial activities.

Keywords: Imus River, physico-chemical characteristics, water quality, phosphates, TSS

IS BERDE GREEN ENOUGH? PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN THE PHILIPPINE BUILDINGS THROUGH A LOCALLY-DEVELOPED GREEN BUILDING STANDARD

Donn David Ramos
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Green building rating standards and certification systems are developed and promoted globally and locally to address the adverse effects of buildings on the environment. In the Philippines, several green building standards are being promoted in the building and construction sector. Building for Ecologically Responsive Design Excellence (BERDE), developed and promoted by Filipino proponents, has been in existence for more than ten years. This proposes the exploration and understanding of the emergence and integration of BERDE as a green building rating and certification system in the Philippines. This article contributes to current discussions on these commercial standards and systems of sustainable practices in building design, construction, maintenance and

operations. This employs the concept of “affordance” to provide conceptual clarity to the understanding of the link between the environment, human behavior, and human need fulfillment. BERDE is considered an artifact that demands, allows, encourages, discourages, and refuses—all of which are shaped by interconnected conditions, viz. perception, dexterity, and cultural and institutional legitimacy, as well as unpacking the dynamic and structurally situated model that tackles how BERDE affords, for whom, and under what conditions. By transforming qualitative evidence from selective cases into an innovative typology of sustainable practices, this article captures the importance of intermeshing social and material contexts in buildings and the built environment.

Keywords: Affordances’ BERDE, Environment and Society, Green Building, Sustainable Infrastructure

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

AN EVALUATION OF THE SCHOOL-BASED ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF TOYOTA AISIN PHILIPPINES, INC. IN THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA, LAGUNA TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

Lana Marie Batitis

Laguna Eastern Academy of Santa Rosa, Inc., De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

The problems on waste management preceded the implementation of the SESWMP, spearheaded by TAP. This study aimed to evaluate the program, considering the respondents' awareness level on the input components, their extent of implementation of the components, and their assessment of the output. It sought to determine the significant difference, both in the level of awareness and assessment of the respondents when grouped according to their performance level on the input and output component of TAP's SESWMP. The study employed the descriptive-evaluative research design. Respondents are the administrators, faculty, grade-10 students, and grade-6 pupils of TAP's adopted schools. All information provided were kept with utmost confidentiality.

A modified and validated questionnaire was used. The statistical treatment used weighted mean and

interpreted using the five-point Likert scale and ANOVA. Results revealed that the respondents are very aware of the objectives, affiliates, and budget of the program. On the components of the SWM, the respondents' extent of implementation differs from one another. Respondents assessed the activities under the process component of TAP's SESWMP as very good. Components of SWM are implemented to a moderate extent; thus, the indicators are practiced often. Furthermore, the results of ANOVA showed that there is a significant difference, both in the level of awareness of the respondents on the input components, as well as in the assessment of the respondents in the output components, when grouped according to their level of performance. A three-year plan was then proposed to enhance the program in attaining sustainability level.

Keywords: Solid waste, waste management, ecological program

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO FULFILL NURSES' RIGHTS IN ISOLATION ROOMS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Noer Triyanto Rusli, Trihoni Nalesti Dewi, MC Inge Hartanti

Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang

The background of this research is that the fulfillment of occupational safety and health rights for nurses is very necessary, because nurses are vulnerable to potential health hazards. The protection and safeguard of the safety and health of nurses through the implementation of effective infection control measures, adequate management of possible outbreaks and minimization of the risk of nosocomial transmission is an important and effective strategy of Covid-19 pandemic management in the hospital. However, on the other hand, there are no special arrangements regarding the protection of Occupational Health and Safety for nurses in the Isolation Room during the pandemic.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the rules, implementation practices, and influence of the Occupational Safety and Health program as an effort

to fulfill the rights of nurses in the Isolation Room during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The research method used is qualitative research with in-depth interviews using the snowball sampling technique, then it is cross-checked with Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with stakeholders such as the district health office, head of the hospital, legal experts, health experts.

The result of this study is hypothetically, the rights of nurses in isolation rooms for occupational safety and health during the pandemic are fulfilled. The management of hospital has put in place strategies to manage space, staff, and supplies in order to continue to deliver optimum care to patients while at the same time protecting the safety and health of nurses.

Keywords: Fulfillment of rights; nurse; isolation room; Occupational Health and Safety, Covid-19



**WAR AND THE COVID PANDEMIC:
THE URGENT HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE FOR CIVILIANS
IN UKRAINE**

YUSTINA TRIHONI NALESTI DEWI

INTRODUCTION

1. The alliance of War and Pandemic
2. How civilians suffer from war and pandemic situation
3. What humanitarian response can be done to alleviate the suffering
4. Ukraine conflict

History of Alliance between War and Pandemic



the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta in 431-405 BC
unprevention.org



Russian – Ottoman War 1771
[Youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com)

Black Dead of Caffa – used as bacteriological weapon
www.warhistoryonline.com



HOW UKRAINIAN PEOPLE FACING WAR AND PANDEMIC SIMULTANEOUSLY

1. Relentless bombing of the cities have demolished civilian homes and infrastructure. It has displaced tens of thousands of people, depriving them of food, water, and medical care.
2. Making life and death decisions to flee when there is no agreement that would allow them to leave safely.

CHALLENGES

- Restriction of movement and travel → weakened the capacity of international agency to provide humanitarian assistance and weaken peace effort through mediation channel
- State to the conflict is the main responsibility to meet the basic needs of the civilian population
- humanitarian organizations that do not take sides must be given permission and facilitated so that victims can access humanitarian goods and services

1. Sanctions imposed by international organizations and other restrictive measures such as blockades can hinder humanitarian action to the detriment of the most vulnerable.
2. the need for humanitarian assistance and access by impartial humanitarian organizations, requires constant dialogue.
3. a balance between health imperatives, military needs and humanitarian action.

THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES, WORKERS, AND SUPPLY LINES REMAIN **BIG CONCERNS**

- Identification of cases
- Diagnostic
- Registration
- Treatment
- Antiepidemic measures
- Prevention

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

- IHL must be respected → even war has rules
 - Principle of distinction
 - Principle of proportionality

DOCTRINE ³⁹ RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

- A global political commitment which was endorsed by all member states of the United Nations at the 2005 World Summit in order to address its four key concerns to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
- ³⁴ Three pillars:
 - Pillar I: The protection responsibilities of the state – "Each individual state has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity"
 - Pillar II: International assistance and capacity-building – States pledge to assist each other in their protection responsibilities
 - Pillar III: Timely and decisive collective response – If any state is "manifestly failing" in its protection responsibilities, then states should take collective action to protect the population

WHAT SHOULD BE LEARNT

- ³⁷ Invest in understanding the multiple dimensions of vulnerability and people's coping capacities in order to build an effective and holistic crisis response.
- ³⁷ Prioritize community engagement and trust-building before, during and after ³⁷ a crisis.
- Strengthen health, water and sanitation services, and protect them at all times.
- Understand the importance of developing Urban Spatial Plans that are Sensitive to the Emergency Needs of Citizens.

Thank you



DLSU-D **INCRIS** 2022



DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY – DASMARIÑAS
UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK SOEGIJAPRANATA
WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY
CHRIST THE TEACHER INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION/
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION OF TANGAZA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

This Certificate of
Appreciation

is presented to

Dr. Yustina Trihoni Nalesti Dewi

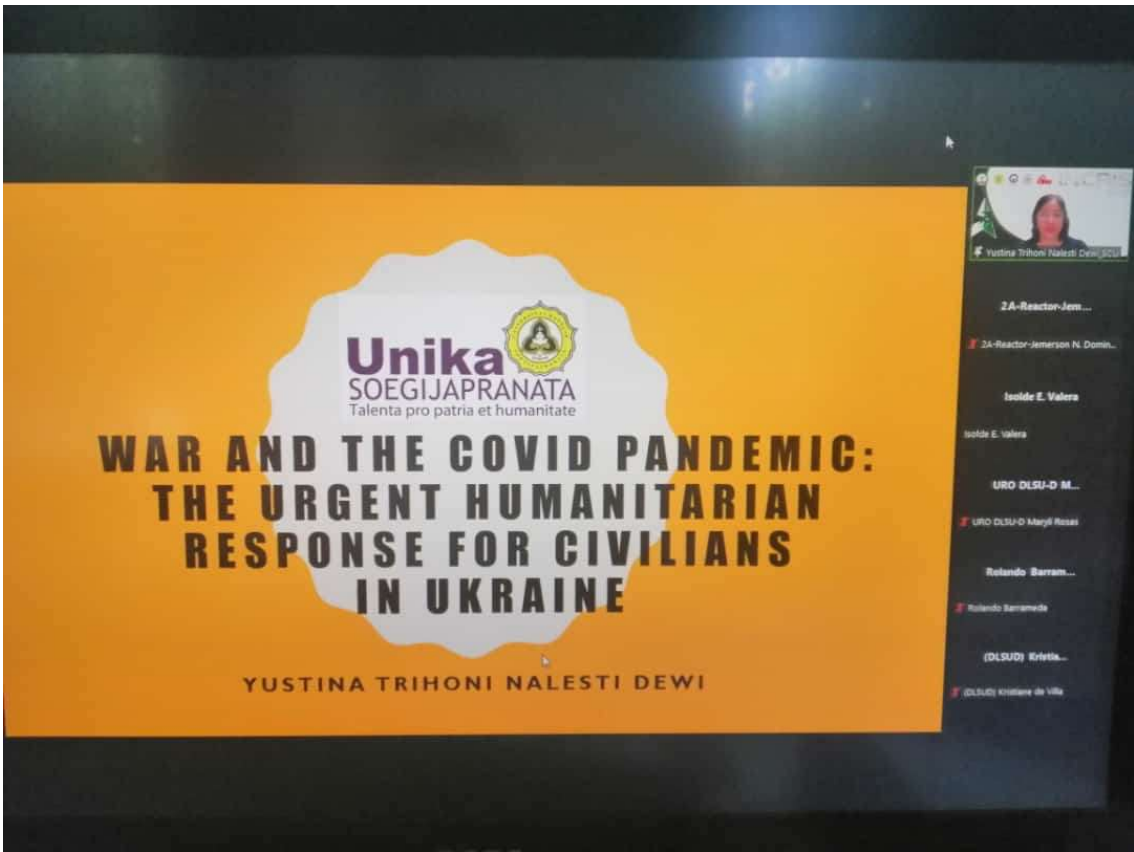
for her valuable contribution as Plenary Speaker during the plenary sessions of the 2nd International Conference on Research Inclusivity and Sustainability held on June 6-8, 2022 via Zoom Meetings.

Br. Francisco De La Rosa, FSC
Br. Francisco De La Rosa, FSC
Chancellor, De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Dr. Ferdinandus Hindiarto, S.Psi., M.Si.
Dr. Ferdinandus Hindiarto, S.Psi., M.Si.
Rector, Soegijapranata Katolik Universitas

Rev. Professor Apollinaire Chishugi
Rev. Professor Apollinaire Chishugi
Vice Chancellor, Tangaza University College (CTIE)

Mahmada Dr. Mahua Das
Mahmada
Dr. Mahua Das
Honorable Vice Chancellor, West Bengal State University



Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA
Talenta pro patria et humanitate

**WAR AND THE COVID PANDEMIC:
THE URGENT HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE FOR CIVILIANS
IN UKRAINE**

YUSTINA TRIHONI NALESTI DEWI

- Yustina Trihoni Nalesti Dewi
- ZA-Reactor-Jem...
- ZA-Reactor-Jemerson N. Domin...
- Isolde E. Valera
- Isolde E. Valera
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Dr. YUSTINA TRIHONI NALESTI DEWI
Head, Office of Research and Community Services,
Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia

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