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Parental commitment is a crucial aspect of raising children. It serves as the foundation for a child's development, significantly contributing to their physical, emotional, social, intellectual, and spiritual growth. Being a parent goes beyond mere physical presence—it involves actively engaging in a child's life, offering consistent support, and nurturing their overall well-being. Providing encouragement and emotional support helps children feel comfortable communicating without fear of judgment or mistreatment. It is also important to offer guidance in a way that children can understand and accept. A quantitative research design was used for this study by employing a survey questionnaire to gather data. The researchers selected parents from Barangay 152 Bagong Barrio, Caloocan City, aiming for a total of fifty (50) respondents to strengthen the research process. To ensure a fair representation of the population, the study will implement a simple random sampling technique, allowing each individual an equal chance of being selected. This approach enhances the representativeness of the sample and contributes to the validity of the results, as outlined in "Mathematical Statistics" by Lawrence M. Leemis (2020). The results of the analysis and interpretation of the respondents' profiles are as follows: In terms of age, the study included fifty respondents, with twenty individuals (40%) aged 51 or above, making this the largest age group. In contrast, only one respondent (2%) was below 20 years of age. Regarding sex, twenty-six respondents were female and twenty-four were male, indicating a slight majority of female participants. In terms of civil status, the majority were married, with twenty-nine respondents (58%) falling into this category, compared to fourteen (28%) who were single. Finally, with respect to length of residency, eighteen out of the fifty respondents reported residing in Barangay 152, Bagong Barrio, Caloocan City. Under R.A. 6972, the main objective is to provide early childhood care and development services aimed at ensuring the protection and holistic development of children aged six years and below. A key component of this program is the strengthening of the Child Protection System at the barangay level, as this is a crucial step toward fostering the full potential of every child. Barangays serve as the first point of contact for children, making them essential in implementing and sustaining child protection efforts.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bautista, J., Brin, J., Carag, R. B., Dagdagan, V., & Ibasco, C. A. (2025). The Importance of Parental Involvement in Youth Development in Barangay 152 Bagong Barrio Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 2.

CRIMINOLOGY

THE IMPORTANCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE AWARENESS PROGRAM IN BARANGAY 171 BAGUMBONG CALOOCAN CITY: A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*sexual abuse awareness;
program; training capacity;
importance sexual*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B04274

The Sexual Abuse Awareness Initiative in Barangay 171 Bagumbong, Caloocan City, seeks to raise community awareness about sexual abuse prevention through education. This study will use surveys and community activities to assess the effectiveness of the campaign. The research will provide important insights into community awareness levels and the effectiveness of awareness efforts. The project's findings will aid improve education and advocacy initiatives, resulting in a better knowledge of sexual abuse concerns and supporting future preventive efforts. The ultimate purpose is to increase awareness and understanding of these vital topics. This chapter presents the protocols and techniques used by the researchers to obtain the information required for this study. The researcher will use purposive sampling through the intentional selection of participants based on particular traits or standards pertinent to the study goals; as study participants, the researcher will employ six (6) Barangay Officials, nine (9) PNP Officers, and fifteen (15) who reside in Barangay 171 Bagumbong, Caloocan City. 30 Survey Questionnaires will be given to the respondents above. The ultimate purpose is to raise awareness and understanding about these essential topics. The majority of responders ranged in age from 19 to 28. Most participants identified as female. In terms of civil status, the majority were single, with the majority having graduated from college. A major concern highlighted was a lack of strong community participation in planning and implementing preventative programs. To remedy this, we advise holding frequent training sessions focusing on sexual assault awareness. These seminars attempt to improve understanding, encourage proactive involvement, and empower members of the community to participate in prevention activities. The proposed action plan for enhancing sexual abuse awareness in Barangay 171, Bagumbong, Caloocan City, includes raising Awareness through educational campaigns, training key community stakeholders, and creating support systems for survivors. It focuses on assessing community needs and strengthening local partnerships. The plan also aims for continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure long-term sustainability and effectiveness in preventing sexual abuse and supporting survival.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Burburan, C., De Guzman, M. J., Goyala, H., Perez, V., & Ramirez, C. (2025). The Importance of Sexual Abuse Awareness Program in Barangay 171 Bagumbong Caloocan City: A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 4.

THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION ON POLICE LEGITIMACY IN BARANGAY TALIPAPA, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

police legitimacy | barangay talipapa | organizational justice | ethical policing | public perception | patrol manpower shortage | community engagement | police-community relations | transparency | fair decision-making | town hall meetings | trust-building; public perception; perception police; police legitimacy

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B06152

This study examined public perceptions of police legitimacy, focusing on key factors such as organizational justice, ethical policing, officer behavior, and fair decision-making. It underscores the importance of understanding these perceptions to enhance police-community relations and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. Police legitimacy refers to the extent to which the public views the police as a rightful and trustworthy authority, deserving of compliance and cooperation. The respondents of this study included community residents of Barangay Talipapa, Quezon City, as well as barangay personnel and police officers from Station 3. The researchers employed purposive sampling to determine the appropriate number and type of respondents for the study. A survey questionnaire served as the primary data collection instrument, designed to assess public perception of police legitimacy in Barangay Talipapa. To ensure clarity and eliminate any vague or confusing items, the questionnaire underwent validation by the research adviser. Respondents were provided with an answer sheet containing the survey questions, which was collected after completion. Most of the respondents were male, aged 30 to 35, with a length of residency or service ranging from 11 to 20 years. The respondents' assessment of police legitimacy in Barangay Talipapa, Quezon City—specifically in terms of organizational justice, ethical policing, behavior, and fair decision-making—was interpreted as “Strongly Agree.” The most commonly encountered issue regarding police legitimacy was the lack of manpower to patrol various areas within the community. To address this concern, it is recommended to increase police presence by deploying more personnel to patrol different areas. This measure aims to enhance public safety, deter criminal activity, and ensure faster emergency response. It is recommended that the community actively engage in open dialogue with police officers to foster mutual trust and understanding. Organizing community forums and town hall meetings can provide a platform to discuss policing practices, address public concerns, and promote transparency. To earn the trust and cooperation of the community, law enforcement must focus on building genuine and consistent relationships with community members.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Benito, J. P., Biasong, M. A., Constantino, M. D., Ferrer, J. L., & Trigo, D. (2025). The Public's Perception on Police Legitimacy in Barangay Talipapa, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 5.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION ON THE PHILIPPINE'S WAR ON DRUGS IN BARANGAY PAYATAS A, B AND C IN QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

human rights education; war on drugs; human dignity; victims' support; community empowerment; legal aid

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B06642

This study examined human rights violations during the Philippine "War on Drugs" to inform residents in selected barangays in Quezon City and surrounding areas about their legal rights and the nature of the abuses that occurred. The primary objectives were to raise awareness, prevent future violations, and promote accountability, ensuring that the mistakes of the past are not repeated. A quantitative descriptive research design was adopted to assess the extent of human rights violations during the Philippine "War on Drugs." A systematic sampling technique was employed to ensure a diverse and representative sample. Prior to data collection, formal approval was secured from the Dean's Office, Barangay Payatas, and Police Station 13 in Payatas, Quezon City. The study involved a total of 50 respondents, categorized into three groups: Residents: 30 individuals from Barangays Payatas A, B, and C; Barangay Officials: 15 local government representatives; Police Officers: 5 officers from Police Station 13. Survey questionnaires were distributed with the informed consent of participants. Responses were promptly collected, and the researchers extended their appreciation to all participants for their cooperation and valuable contributions. Demographic analysis revealed that 26% of respondents were aged 18–25 years, 54% were female, and 36% held college degrees. Key findings include: Concerns Identified: Respondents expressed deep concern over incidents of extrajudicial killings, evidence planting, lack of police accountability, and the targeting of vulnerable groups during the War on Drugs. Primary Problem: A significant number of community members lacked awareness of their human rights, which limited their ability to recognize or respond to violations. Top Proposed Solution: The most strongly supported recommendation was to provide adequate support to the families of victims, emphasizing the need for both material assistance and emotional rehabilitation. The findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive human rights education and the development of robust support systems. Empowering residents with knowledge of their rights is essential to preventing future abuses and fostering a culture of respect and accountability. Equally important is the establishment of support mechanisms for victims' families, including access to legal assistance, counseling services, and financial aid, which are crucial for both justice and healing. To address widespread perceptions of impunity, it is vital to conduct transparent investigations and enforce strict accountability for authorities involved in rights violations. In conclusion, this study highlights the profound and lasting impact of the "War on Drugs" on human rights in the Philippines. By implementing the proposed measures, communities and institutions can move toward a more just and humane society—one that upholds the dignity and rights of all individuals and ensures that the mistakes of the past are never repeated.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cardiente, M. A., Donaire, E. C., Pasilan, M. L., Paulo, K. A., & Zuleta, A. J. (2025). The Significance of Studying Human Rights Violation on the Philippine's War on Drugs in Barangay Payatas a, B and C in Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 6.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM FOR THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF PERSON DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY IN VALENZUELA CITY JAIL

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*person deprived of liberty;
valenzuela city jail; livelihood
program; reintegration; skill
development; employability*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B07402

Livelihood programs administered by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology provide Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) with community-based, income-generating activities—such as crafting bags, bonsai plants, and wallets—during confinement. These programs aim to develop skills, foster self-reliance, and offer financial support for PDLs' personal needs and their families. A descriptive survey design was employed to assess the impact of these livelihood initiatives at Valenzuela City Jail. A total of fifty respondents—comprising twenty PDLs, twenty jail officers, and ten community members—are purposively selected. A structured questionnaire gathers demographic data and evaluates perceptions of program selection, training quality, logistical support, policies and procedures, and post-release employability. Respondents were predominantly aged 18–30, married, and college graduates. Assessment scores indicated strong agreement across all dimensions: fair and transparent participant selection, comprehensive training modules, sufficient logistical requirements, clear policies and procedures, and enhanced employability prospects. PDLs and officers rated the overall program impact positively, confirming improved skill sets and readiness for reintegration. Findings demonstrated that livelihood programs significantly enhanced PDLs' technical competencies and self-efficacy, contributing to smoother reintegration into society. Strong training and logistical frameworks fostered confidence among participants, while clear policies ensured program consistency. Enhanced employability outcomes suggested that participants were better prepared for gainful post-release employment, thereby supporting long-term rehabilitation goals.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bonaobra, J. A., Leaño, M. M., Mulay, A., Roberto, M., & Zulueta, A. M. (2025). Assessing the Impact of Livelihood Program for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Person Deprived of Liberty in Valenzuela City Jail. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 7.

ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN BARANGAY BALINGASA QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*illegal gambling; barangay
balingasa; family problems;
socioeconomic impact;
psychological effects;
descriptive study*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B07801

Illegal gambling poses significant social and economic challenges in urban communities. In Barangay Balingasa, Quezon City, unregulated gambling activities have been linked to unemployment, family conflict, and financial instability. This study assessed the effects of illegal gambling on residents' socioeconomic status, psychological well-being, and family dynamics. A descriptive quantitative design was employed to measure residents' perceptions of gambling impacts. Thirty respondents—selected via purposive sampling and representing various age groups, civil statuses, educational backgrounds, and occupations (police officers, barangay officials, and others)—completed a structured questionnaire. The instrument, grounded in prior literature, captures demographic data and ratings on socioeconomic, psychological, local economic, and family-related effects using a four-point Likert scale. Data were analyzed using weighted means and frequency distributions. Respondents were primarily aged 26–33 (30 percent), married (56.7 percent) and college graduates (66.7 percent). Police officers, barangay officials, and other occupations were equally represented (33.3 percent each). Socioeconomic effects received a weighted mean of 3.90 (strongly agree), family problems 3.93 (strongly agree), local economic impacts 3.87 (strongly agree), and psychological effects 3.77 (strongly agree). The most frequently cited challenge was insufficient data on illegal gambling incidents (96.7 percent). The study indicated that illegal gambling significantly undermined socioeconomic stability, family cohesion, and psychological health in Barangay Balingasa. As a result, it was recommended that local authorities implement comprehensive data-gathering protocols, establish community education programs, and strengthen collaboration between law enforcement and social services to mitigate gambling-related harms.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Belotindos, R. L., Diaz, M., Garcia, M. D., Gonzales, G., Mambuay, A.-A., & Mejia, A. (2025). Assessing the Effects of Illegal Gambling in Barangay Balingasa Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 8.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITY ORDINANCE NO. 2955 IN BARANGAY U.P. CAMPUS QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

*alcohol consumption · minors ·
city ordinance no. 2955 ·
barangay u.p. campus ·
prevention program ·
education · regulation ·
enforcement · community
participation · compliance
checks · youth counseling;
implementation city; city
ordinance; ordinance 2955*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B08465

The purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of City Ordinance No. 2955 in Barangay U.P. Campus, Quezon City. While alcohol consumption is often a part of social interaction, it poses serious risks—especially to minors. In Quezon City, the growing incidence of underage drinking has become a pressing concern due to its links to health problems, accidents, violence, and other risky behaviors. This study aimed to evaluate how effectively the ordinance is being enforced, identify challenges in its implementation, and determine the level of community awareness and compliance within the barangay. The methodology included the research design, description of respondents, sampling technique, and the procedures for the validation, administration, and retrieval of the research instrument. The study adopted a descriptive quantitative research design to obtain measurable data regarding the implementation of City Ordinance No. 2955. A purposive sampling method was employed to ensure the selection of respondents with direct knowledge and involvement in the ordinance's enforcement. The respondents were grouped into three (3) categories: thirty-five (35) personnel from the Department of Public Order and Safety (DPOS) implementing OPLAN DISIPLINA, twenty (20) Barangay Officials, and fifteen (15) Community Residents from Barangay U.P. Campus. The study presents the findings based on the sub-problems formulated. It first outlines the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, and educational attainment. The study then evaluates the respondents' assessment of the implementation of City Ordinance No. 2955 in Barangay U.P. Campus, Quezon City, focusing on four main aspects: restriction of alcohol access to minors, policing and enforcement, guidance and counseling, and community involvement. Among the challenges identified, "insufficient awareness" emerged as the most significant issue, ranking first, with 37 out of 70 respondents (equivalent to 18.05%) citing it as a major concern. To address this issue, it is recommended that Barangay U.P. Campus implement initiatives that promote community participation in enforcing the ordinance. This may include volunteer programs, awareness campaigns, and community-based activities to strengthen local engagement and understanding of the ordinance. Proposed Intervention Program To effectively reduce and prevent alcohol consumption among minors in Barangay U.P. Campus, a comprehensive intervention program is proposed. This program integrates education, regulation, enforcement, and community engagement to ensure sustainable and long-term impact. The key components are as follows: Education and Awareness Launch targeted information campaigns in schools and communities to raise awareness about the dangers and consequences of underage drinking. Collaborate with educational institutions to integrate alcohol prevention topics into the curriculum and conduct seminars for students and parents. Regulation and Monitoring Conduct regular compliance checks on establishments selling alcoholic beverages to ensure adherence to City Ordinance No. 2955. Impose appropriate penalties and sanctions on businesses that violate the ordinance, including fines and possible suspension or revocation of licenses. Enforcement of Protective Measures Strictly enforce curfew hours for minors and increase police presence in areas prone to underage drinking. Limit the number and location of alcohol-selling establishments, particularly those near schools, youth centers, and residential zones. Community Participation and Support Encourage community involvement through volunteer monitoring groups and awareness drives. Establish a Barangay-based Task Force to support ordinance implementation and respond to violations. Youth Guidance and Counseling Services Provide counseling and intervention programs for minors identified as at-risk or involved in alcohol consumption. Partner with local health and social services to offer support, rehabilitation, and mentoring initiatives.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Almeda, A., De Leon, J. P., Quinal, R., Redoblado, K., & Rivera, J. (2025). An Assessment on the Implementation of City Ordinance No. 2955 in Barangay U.P. Campus Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 9.

THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN BARANGAY SAN MANUEL CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE BULACAN

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

*impact of illegal gambling;
illegal gambling; gambling
barangay; barangay san*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B13807

Illegal gambling has become a major problem worldwide, with underground dealings, unregistered sports betting, and unsanctioned lottery schemes increasing in prevalence. Although illegal gambling is prohibited in most jurisdictions, its secretive nature makes it difficult to prosecute compared to legal gambling establishments, which are known for adhering to strict regulatory standards. The researchers used a descriptive-normative method, which describes a population, situation, or phenomenon being studied. The respondents of the study included ten (10) barangay officials, thirty (30) community members, and ten (10) police officers. The researchers used the purposive sampling technique, a non-probability method in which participants are deliberately selected based on specific criteria or characteristics relevant to the research objectives. Most of the respondents were 18 to 25 years old. The majority were male, with a length of residency or service in Barangay San Manuel, City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan, of eleven years or more. The assessment of the impact of illegal gambling in Barangay San Manuel, City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan, was interpreted as having a “moderate impact” in terms of social, economic, and psychological effects. The most frequently reported problem was that “the presence of illegal gambling can harm the reputation of the barangay, making it less attractive to potential investors, new residents, or tourists.” To address this issue, respondents suggested increasing police visibility and patrols so that residents become aware that gambling is strictly prohibited in their barangay, as well as developing youth education and awareness programs to inform them about the negative effects of gambling and how to avoid it. Illegal gambling in Barangay San Manuel, City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan, remains a significant concern, with activities such as “jueteng” and illegal cockfighting negatively affecting the community. To address this issue, local authorities should strengthen enforcement efforts, conduct regular raids, and impose stricter penalties on offenders. Furthermore, public awareness campaigns, alternative recreational programs, and community participation in anti-gambling initiatives should be encouraged.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Lopez, J., Mijares, M., Repomanta, J., Ruetas, G., Salva, M., & Villete, J. K. P. (2025). The Impact of Illegal Gambling in Barangay San Manuel City of San Jose Del Monte Bulacan. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 10.

LEVEL OF AWARENESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT 7438 KNOWN AS RIGHTS OF PERSON ARRESTED, DETAINED OR UNDER CUSTODIAL INVESTIGATION IN POLICE STATION 4, NOVALICHES, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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*republic act 7438; custodial
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awareness; police station 4;
detainee rights; novaliches*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-BI3933

Enacted in 1992, Republic Act No. 7438 serves as a critical legal framework in the Philippines that safeguards the rights of individuals who are arrested, detained, or undergoing custodial investigation. It clearly defines the rights of these individuals, including the right to remain silent, the right to legal counsel, and the obligation of law enforcement officers to inform them of these rights. This study aimed to evaluate the level of awareness and understanding of the implementation of Republic Act 7438 among both police officers and detainees at Police Station 4 in Novaliches, Quezon City. The study involved five Police Commissioned Officers, fifteen Police Non-Commissioned Officers from the Warrant Section, and twenty detainees. Using purposive sampling, participants were selected based on specific criteria relevant to the research. A quantitative method with a descriptive research design was employed to assess the respondents' knowledge and understanding of the rights provided under Republic Act No. 7438. The researchers personally visited Police Station 4 to secure approval and distribute the survey questionnaires. After completion, the questionnaires were retrieved for data analysis. The study revealed that out of forty respondents, twelve were aged between 26 and 33, with a majority identified as college graduates and Police Non-Commissioned Officers. Additionally, fourteen respondents had over ten years of service in law enforcement. The assessment of awareness levels showed that respondents strongly agreed on the importance of informing detainees of their rights, exercising those rights, and understanding custodial investigation procedures, with overall weighted mean scores of 3.85, 3.89, and 3.75, respectively. However, a common misconception emerged, as 55% of respondents believed that all detainees are subjected to the same procedural treatment, regardless of age or legal status. To address these gaps in understanding, the researchers recommended further studies at Police Station 4, with a focus on enhancing the awareness of both law enforcement personnel and detainees regarding the provisions and proper implementation of Republic Act No. 7438. The researchers also recommended examining the effectiveness of training programs and public outreach initiatives aimed at enhancing awareness and understanding of the rights of individuals who are arrested, detained, or undergoing custodial investigation.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Gomez, R. J., Pacalingga, G., Ramirez, J., Rosacay, G. A., & Solis, J. M. (2025). Level of Awareness in the Implementation of Republic Act 7438 Known as Rights of Person Arrested, Detained or Under Custodial Investigation in Police Station 4, Novaliches, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 11.

THE MODERNIZATION ISSUES AND CONCERN PROGRAMS OF QUEZON CITY JAIL: BASIS FOR POLICY ENHANCEMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

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*quezon city jail; jail
programs; persons deprived of
liberty (pdl); modernization;
health and sanitation; custody
and welfare*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B16116

The Quezon City Jail has reached its maximum capacity, resulting in overcrowded conditions that severely affect inmate welfare. Inmates face significant health issues due to the lack of adequate medical assistance and preventive care. The large prison population, combined with cramped living conditions—where multiple inmates are confined in a single room—increases the risk of disease transmission. Furthermore, the overcrowding places additional strain on jail infrastructure, such as fences and room integrity, raising concerns about safety and facility deterioration. This study aimed to investigate the modernization issues and concerns within the Quezon City Jail and to propose a comprehensive framework for the improvement and enhancement of its facilities and services. This study employed a descriptive survey method to assess the modernization issues and concerns of the Quezon City Jail, which will serve as the basis for proposed enhancements. Descriptive research was chosen to systematically collect and analyze data regarding current conditions and challenges within the facility. The researchers used a purposive sampling technique to identify and select appropriate respondents who possess relevant knowledge and experience. A total of 30 respondents participated in the study, consisting of 15 Jail Commission Officers and 15 Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) from the Quezon City Jail. The study revealed that among the 30 respondents, the age groups 18–25, 26–30, and 41–50 were equally represented, each comprising 33.3% of the population. Gender distribution was also balanced, with 50% male and 50% female respondents. In terms of civil status, 40% were single, 33.3% married, 16.7% separated, and 10% widowed. Educational attainment varied, although the majority had attained at least a high school education. Respondents strongly agreed that programs focused on custody, welfare, and decongestion have a positive impact on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). They also agreed on the effectiveness of rehabilitation and governance initiatives. Overcrowding emerged as the most significant challenge, identified by 90% of participants. The most frequently recommended enhancement for modernization was the improvement of health and sanitation facilities within the jail. Improvement in a modernization program refers to the advancement and upgrading of systems, processes, infrastructure, or equipment to ensure they are more current, efficient, and effective in meeting present-day needs and standards.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Espinosa, M. A., Narido, R. V., Nobleza, A. B., Pallega, C., & Sodela, E. (2025). The Modernization Issues and Concern Programs of Quezon City Jail: Basis for Policy Enhancement. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 12.

DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM AMONG MINORS BY POLICE STATION 16 STATION DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT; A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

*drug prevention; law
enforcement collaboration;
life skills training; peer
pressure resistance; program
evaluation; substance abuse*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B16907

The Drug Prevention Program of Police Station 16, spearheaded by its Station Drug Enforcement Unit, is a proactive initiative aimed at preventing substance abuse among minors. This study explored the program's effectiveness by focusing on its holistic strategy, which integrates educational campaigns, community involvement, and coordinated law enforcement efforts. The program is designed to empower minors with the awareness, values, and life skills necessary to make responsible choices, resist peer pressure, and avoid drug-related risks. By tackling the underlying causes of substance abuse, the initiative not only advocates for a drug-free youth but also strengthens community partnerships and promotes a safer, healthier environment for the next generation. The study adopted a combination of descriptive and qualitative research methods to assess the effectiveness of the Drug Prevention Program. A total of 50 participants were selected using purposive sampling to ensure relevance, followed by random sampling to enhance diversity and representation. Respondents include students, parents, teachers, and local law enforcement officers, offering a comprehensive and multi-perspective evaluation of the program's impact. Core components of the initiative include life skills training, professional counseling, school-based drug education, and a mentorship program between teachers and police officers. These elements collectively aim to equip minors with the knowledge, emotional resilience, and decision-making skills necessary to prevent drug involvement and promote a healthy, responsible lifestyle. The program adopts a comprehensive and proactive strategy that integrates life skills training, structured mentorship, and professional counseling to educate minors on the dangers of drug use. Community participation is actively encouraged through initiatives such as neighborhood watch groups, community assemblies, and incentive-based reporting systems, fostering a sense of collective responsibility. Strategic collaboration with law enforcement enhances the program's credibility, reinforces deterrence, and strengthens the overall effectiveness of preventive measures. Furthermore, the inclusion of support services—ranging from individual counseling to skill-building workshops—empowers youth to confidently resist peer pressure and make informed, healthy choices. To ensure sustainability and relevance, the program undergoes continuous monitoring and evaluation, allowing for data-driven improvements and long-term impact. While the program demonstrates significant strengths, it continues to face persistent challenges, including limited resources and uneven levels of community participation. To effectively address these issues, the study recommends mobilizing additional funding sources, expanding outreach campaigns to reach underserved populations, and implementing incentive-driven initiatives to encourage broader community involvement. Through sustained collaboration, strategic innovation, and stakeholder commitment, the program aspires to enhance its effectiveness and cultivate a safe, supportive environment where minors are empowered to lead drug-free lives. By proactively confronting these obstacles, the initiative reinforces the vital importance of unified community action in building a healthier, more resilient future for today's youth.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Baraño, K. R., Salvador, L., Siso, E., Soreda, A., & Vigilia, R. (2025). Drug Prevention Program Among Minors by Police Station 16 Station Drug Enforcement Unit; A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 13.

AN ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN BARANGAY 176-A BAGONG SILANG CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*domestic violence; barangay
176-a; social learning theory;
women's safety; community
intervention; strain theory*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B17173

Domestic violence against women remains a pervasive issue in Filipino communities, often exacerbated by cultural stigma and gaps in systemic response. In Barangay 176-A, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, socioeconomic factors such as poverty, overcrowding, and limited access to education and social services heighten the vulnerability of women. This study examined the local dynamics of domestic violence, aiming to identify contributing factors and inform targeted interventions. A descriptive quantitative design was employed to assess perceptions of domestic violence causes and community responses. Purposive sampling selected fifty respondents across four stakeholder groups: ten Philippine National Police officials, ten Violence Against Women and Children Desk personnel, ten barangay employees, and twenty community residents. A structured questionnaire measures agreement with theoretical explanations—strain theory and social learning theory—and socioeconomic and cultural factors, as well as the perceived prevalence of victim experiences and response actions. Data were analyzed using weighted means and rank ordering. Perceptions of intervention readiness were strongest for training and seminar initiatives (mean = 3.45, strongly agree) and community awareness campaigns (propaganda; mean = 3.39, strongly agree). Economic factors (mean = 3.08), strain theory (mean = 3.05), and cultural factors (mean = 3.02) were viewed as moderate contributors to domestic violence, while social learning theory (mean = 2.76) and broader social factors (mean = 2.73) scored lower. Among victim experiences, living in constant fear of harm or retaliation ranked highest. The least reported community response was contacting a domestic violence hotline or support organization. The findings indicated that capacity-building through training and public awareness initiatives were seen as the most effective strategies for addressing domestic violence in Barangay 176-A. As a result, it was recommended that the barangay collaborate with the DSWD, PNP and local VAWC Desk to implement regular seminars, strengthen community outreach, and expand support hotlines. Such advocacy efforts were expected to enhance victim safety, increase community knowledge of domestic violence causes and effects, and ultimately reduce incidence rates in the barangay.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Ariola, M. J., Bensurto, J., Jarasa, A. N., Sanchez, A. J., & Tayoto, E. (2025). An Analysis of Domestic Violence Against Women in Barangay 176-a Bagong Silang Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 14.

THE ROLE OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL TO ENSURE THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY DURING CIVIL DISTURBANCE MANAGEMENT IN PAYATAS A QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*civil disturbance management;
public safety; quezon city;
civil disobedience; barangay
payatas a; community security*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B17726

Civil disturbance management arises from acts of civil disobedience. Such disturbances often occur when participants in mass civil disobedience become antagonistic toward authorities, prompting officials to regain control from unruly crowds. Civil disturbances can stem from various causes, including political grievances, urban economic conflicts, community unrest, terrorist acts, or foreign influences. These disturbances may be organized by disaffected groups aiming to embarrass the government. Their goal is to provoke an overreaction by authorities, believing that such a response will generate public sympathy for their cause. Often, their actions are overt and deliberate. The researchers used a survey questionnaire as the primary data-gathering instrument, which was completed by three groups of respondents: ten (10) PNP personnel, twenty (20) residents, and twenty (20) barangay personnel, all from Barangay Payatas A, Quezon City. This study employed a descriptive research design, combining surveys, interviews, and document analysis to assess the relationship between responders' awareness and the public safety and security of the community during civil disturbances in Barangay Payatas A, Quezon City. The results of the study reveal that most respondents are between 26 and 33 years old, with the majority being female. Regarding preparedness in Barangay Payatas A, Quezon City, during the pre-disaster stage, the highest-rated items were: receiving formal training or education on civil disturbance management; demonstrating mental resilience and the ability to handle stressful situations by adapting decision-making under pressure; consistently serving the public and protecting life and property; police officers showing tolerance and calmness in difficult situations; and investing in civil disturbance equipment, regularly assessing its condition, and ensuring timely upgrades to enhance operational efficiency and safety. The respondents identified the greatest weakness in civil disturbance management as the ability to show tolerance and remain calm in difficult situations. To address this, they proposed investing in civil disturbance equipment, regularly assessing its condition, and ensuring timely upgrades to enhance operational efficiency and safety.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Balungaya, N., Catienza, D., Gahira, M. G., Sumaoang, M. J., & Umas-As, H. L. A. (2025). The Role of the Philippine National Police Personnel to Ensure the Public Safety and Security During CIVIL Disturbance Management in Payatas a Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 15.

THE ROLE OF POLICE STATION 6 BARANGAY BATASAN HILLS QUEZON CITY IN CONDUCTING INITIAL CONTACT OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

children in conflict with the law (cicl); initial contact; social workers; policy implementation; incident prevention; personnel training

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B18294

Children are the hope of our society—they are the ones who will take our place in the future. Therefore, it is the responsibility of parents and adults to protect and guide them. Unfortunately, not all children receive the same level of parental supervision and care. As a result, some make mistakes without fully understanding the serious consequences of their actions. These children are often placed under the care of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and are labeled as “Children in Conflict with the Law” (CICL). Since they are minors, they are not referred to as “criminals” or given the same legal labels as adults. The researchers employed a descriptive research design using quantitative methods. A total of 50 respondents participated in the study, including 20 Criminologists, 15 Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), and 15 Social Workers. Data were gathered using validated survey questionnaires to ensure clarity and accuracy. Snowball sampling was used to reach the target respondents. The collected data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and a four-point Likert scale. The researchers found that, from the perspective of awareness, the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the statement: “Respect and dignity are shown during the actual initial contact.” Regarding manpower, the most selected response by both CICL and Social Workers was: “The personnel document and report the incident properly.” Additionally, both Social Workers and Criminologists emphasized: “Professionalism is maintained during initial contact.” As for policy and procedure, CICL respondents strongly agreed with: “The organization’s policies and procedures are consistently implemented.” Meanwhile, Social Workers preferred the statement: “No harmful weapons are present during initial contact,” and Criminologists most frequently selected: “Proper introduction is given during initial contact.” The findings suggest that criminologists and social workers exhibit strong awareness of ethical standards and proper procedures when handling Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). Most respondents agreed that organizational policies are consistently followed and that personnel are adequately trained. However, the findings also highlight the need for improved communication and preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of negative incidents. Overall, criminologists demonstrate confidence and preparedness in managing CICL cases effectively.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cahulugan, R., Dela Cruz, A. J., Managbanag, A., Medina, A., & Sevellano, F. (2025). The Role of Police Station 6 Barangay Batasan Hills Quezon City in Conducting Initial Contact of Children in Conflict with the Law. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 16.

ASSESSMENT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE ON CYBERCRIME INCIDENT IN BARANGAY SAN JOSE, RODRIGUEZ RIZAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*cybercrime response; law
enforcement; rodriguez rizal;
cybercrime prevention;
training effectiveness;
community feedback*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B19681

This chapter presents the foundational elements of the study, including the background of the research, review of related literature and studies, theoretical and conceptual frameworks, statement of the problem, scope and delimitation, significance of the study, and definition of key terms. The primary aim of this research is to assess the response of law enforcement to cybercrime incidents in Barangay San Jose, Rodriguez, Rizal. This study adopted a descriptive research design, which aims to systematically and objectively describe the characteristics of a specific population, situation, or phenomenon. The selected respondents include sixty (60) police officers stationed at the Police Station located along Mayon Avenue in Barangay San Jose, Rodriguez, Rizal. To ensure fairness and representation, the researchers will employ a random sampling technique, a probability-based method wherein each individual in the population has an equal chance of being chosen. Data will then be gathered from the selected participants to obtain accurate and generalizable insights relevant to the study's objectives. The findings indicated that most respondents are young male officers with limited professional experience. A majority expressed confidence in the current policies and procedures for addressing cybercrime, describing them as systematic and effective in managing present and future incidents. However, respondents also recognized the need to enhance these protocols to keep up with the rapidly evolving strategies employed by cybercriminals. With regard to training, it was noted that officers regularly participate in updates and seminars to stay informed about emerging cyber threats. Despite this, there remains a strong demand for more specialized and advanced training to effectively handle complex cybercrime cases. Additionally, the study found that law enforcement personnel have adequate access to the essential tools and technologies needed for cybercrime investigations. To ensure a proactive and adaptive approach, the effectiveness of current policies, training programs, and equipment used in responding to cybercrime incidents should be regularly evaluated. These assessments must include input from law enforcement personnel, stakeholders, and the local community to identify gaps and areas for improvement. Strengthening the law enforcement response in Barangay San Jose, Rodriguez, Rizal through continuous monitoring and feedback will enhance the overall efficiency of cybercrime prevention and resolution efforts.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Allauigan, H., Celso, A., Habulin, C. V., Maderas, J., & Tupas, O. (2025). Assessment of the Law Enforcement Response on Cybercrime Incident in Barangay San Jose, Rodriguez Rizal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 17.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PNP CHECKPOINT OPERATION IN BARANGAY PRENZA II, MARILAO BULACAN

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*pnp checkpoint; barangay
prenza ii; crime prevention;
operational effectiveness; law
enforcement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B20738

This study examined the effectiveness of Philippine National Police (PNP) checkpoint operations in Barangay Prenza II, Marilao, Bulacan. The chapter covers essential components, including the background of the study, statement of the problem, assumptions, significance, scope and delimitation, review of related literature and studies, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, and definition of terms. The aim is to evaluate how checkpoint operations contribute to crime prevention and public safety in the barangay. This chapter presents the research method, respondents of the study, population and sampling, research instrument, data collection procedure, and statistical tools for data analysis. A descriptive research approach was applied to ensure accurate representation of the data collected from the respondents. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively to address the research questions. Interpretations of the findings were made to classify, transform, and combine data for meaningful conclusions. The results provide insights into the operational patterns, perceived effectiveness, and challenges faced in implementing PNP checkpoint operations. The discussion highlights the findings of the study and discusses the implications drawn from the results. It highlights what the study revealed about the efficiency of checkpoint operations, as well as areas for improvement to enhance their role in maintaining law and order in Barangay Prenza II.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alicando, J., Antonio, B., Atinta, B., Bacunawa, R. R., Esmundo, J., & Pingul, E. (2025). Effectiveness of PNP Checkpoint Operation in Barangay Prenza II, Marilao Bulacan. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 18.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HOUSE PARENT'S ROLE IN BAHAY PAG-ASA PAYATAS, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*bahay pag-asa; children in
conflict with the law (cicl);
house parents; comprehensive
training; juvenile delinquency;
training*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B21332

The relationship between house parents and Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) presents a sensitive and multifaceted concern, with significant implications for both the caregivers and the children. House parents, who are responsible for the care and rehabilitation of CICL, often face physical and emotional challenges that may hinder their ability to provide consistent and effective support. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of house parents in fulfilling their roles at Bahay Pag-asa in Payatas, Quezon City. This study adopted a descriptive research design to examine the implications of assessing the effectiveness of house parents' roles at Bahay Pag-asa, Payatas, Quezon City. Purposive sampling was employed to select participants who could provide meaningful and relevant insights—specifically, house parents working directly with Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). This method ensured the collection of accurate and reliable data systematically. A total of forty (40) house parents from Bahay Pag-asa, Payatas, Quezon City, served as respondents for this study. At Bahay Pag-asa, the house parents are predominantly middle-aged, married males, most of whom are college graduates with extensive caregiving experience. They demonstrate strong skills in communication, emotional support, and conflict resolution. However, they emphasize the need for consistent training and a deeper understanding of the diverse needs of the children in their care. Their main concern is maintaining a supportive and nurturing environment, while inadequate training is considered a lesser issue. To reduce the risk of delinquency, they prioritize regular skills development over the addition of support staff. These findings reflect their dedication and effectiveness, while also highlighting the need for continuous professional development. A comprehensive support system—including training, mentorship, and administrative assistance—is essential to enhance their role and promote the well-being of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). Ongoing evaluation and program improvement are crucial to sustaining a safe and rehabilitative environment. The findings revealed that Bahay Pag-asa was founded on the principle of providing Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) with access to quality educational and social services. While house parents receive basic training in managing juvenile behavior—including strategies for addressing challenging conduct and encouraging positive behavior—these trainings are often limited in scope. To effectively meet the diverse and complex needs of the children, there is a growing need for more comprehensive and continuous training programs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aureada, D., Dimaampao, A.-A., Luga, A., Morillos, K., & Obra, J. B. (2025). An Assessment on the Effectiveness of House Parent's Role in Bahay Pag-Asa Payatas, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 19.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF OVERCROWDING OF PERSON DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY IN QUEZON CITY JAIL MALE DORMITORY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*jail management;
overcrowding; physical
health; environmental
conditions; sociological
impact; policy intervention*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B22644

Overcrowding occurs when the number of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) exceeds the designed capacity of a facility, resulting in constrained living space, elevated health risks, and heightened challenges in maintaining security and order. This study assessed the physical, sociological, and environmental impacts of overcrowding on PDLs within the Quezon City Jail male dormitory. A quantitative descriptive design was employed, surveying 50 individuals—including 30 PDLs, 10 jail personnel, and 10 visitors—selected through random sampling to ensure diverse perspectives. data were collected via a structured questionnaire addressing physical health, social interactions, and environmental conditions. Researchers obtained informed consent, administered the surveys in person, and secured completed questionnaires to maintain confidentiality. Assessment of the physical impact revealed an overall weighted mean of 3.59, indicating that respondents strongly agreed overcrowding adversely affected personal health and well-being. Sociological effects received an overall weighted mean of 3.47, reflecting strong agreement that limited space and resources strained social relations and cooperation. The environmental impact yielded a weighted mean of 3.44, signifying strong agreement that overcrowding degraded living conditions through poor sanitation and inadequate ventilation. The findings highlighted that overcrowding significantly undermined PDLs' physical health, social cohesion, and environmental quality. As a result, policy interventions such as capacity limits, infrastructure expansion, and enhanced health services were identified as priorities. These recommendations aim to guide more effective management strategies and improve living conditions for PDLs in Philippine detention facilities.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alfabeto, A., Alinsud, J., Balara, K., Ibayan, J., & Jorge, A. (2025). Assessing the Impact of Overcrowding of Person Deprived of Liberty in Quezon City Jail Male Dormitory. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 20.

ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF TRAFFIC ENFORCER'S PERFORMANCE IN BARANGAY 171, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

barangay 171; traffic enforcement officers; traffic management; traffic flow; traffic control; traffic congestion

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B24378

This research program seeks to examine the role and impact of traffic enforcers in regulating vehicular flow within Barangay 171. It focuses on assessing their contributions to traffic management, the challenges they face in daily operations, and the prevailing attitudes of both enforcers and community members. By exploring these key aspects, The study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of traffic enforcement and offer insights for improving traffic governance and community engagement. This study employed a quantitative research approach to assess the impact of traffic enforcers' performance. Specifically, it aimed to evaluate their involvement in managing and controlling the flow of traffic in Barangay 171, Caloocan City. The researchers adopted a descriptive research design to gather relevant data, using a structured survey questionnaire in the form of a checklist as the primary data collection instrument. The findings indicated that respondents strongly agreed with the assessment of traffic enforcers' performance in Barangay 171, Caloocan City, particularly to vehicle volume, training, logistical support, and overall management. The results highlighted the potential for traffic enforcers, with the support of barangay officials, to be further empowered in understanding and implementing effective traffic control measures. Strengthening this collaboration may lead to enhanced traffic management strategies and a noticeable reduction in traffic congestion in the area. Traffic enforcement officers play a vital role in maintaining road safety and regulating the smooth flow of traffic. Their responsibilities include ensuring that all road users adhere to traffic laws and ordinances. In the performance of their duties, they are authorized to apprehend violators and issue traffic citations to motorists who fail to comply. By effectively managing traffic movement and enforcing road regulations, traffic enforcers contribute significantly to reducing congestion and preventing accidents.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Avila, A., Dorado, S., Niebres, G., Nieva, E., & Tarce, A. J. (2025). Assessment on the Impact of Traffic Enforcer's Performance in Barangay 171, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 21.

THE IMPACT OF QUEZON CITY POLICE DISTRICT CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS: AN EVALUATION

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*quezon city police district;
reduce crime rates; anti-drug
campaign; quezon city*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B25508

This section of the study provides valuable insights. The primary purpose of conducting the drug campaign is to halt the illegal drug trade and reduce crime rates associated with drug-related activities in Quezon City. While issues surrounding drug campaigns are not new, This research aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Quezon City Police Department's (QCPD) efforts. Specifically, it examines the campaign's impact on reducing drug-related crimes, the community's perception of police initiatives, and the overall success in meeting its intended objectives. This study used a quantitative descriptive research design to evaluate the impact of the Quezon City Police District's campaign against illegal drugs. The researchers employed purposive sampling, a technique that selects participants based on specific criteria rather than giving all individuals an equal chance. The respondents consisted of fifty (50) individuals from Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City, including twenty (20) law enforcement officers and thirty (30) barangay staff members. The findings describe the results of the survey conducted among fifty (50) participants, comprising barangay staff and police officers in Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City. The demographic profile shows that most respondents are aged 31–35, predominantly male, and largely college graduates. The majority have served between 2 to 4 years. The primary challenges faced during the campaign were budget limitations, followed by a lack of manpower. Among the proposed solutions, the provision of counseling programs was highly recommended, while the least favored solution was the quick settlement of issues. The discussion highlights a comprehensive analysis of the data gathered regarding the Quezon City Police District's (QCPD) campaign against illegal drugs. It evaluates the perceived impact of the campaign, identifies key challenges, and proposes strategic interventions. The majority of respondents were male, aged 31–35 years, and predominantly college graduates, with most having 2–4 years of service. The most significant problem encountered by the QCPD campaign was a limited budget. To address these challenges, respondents recommended implementing counseling programs and conducting awareness seminars as the most effective measures. These findings highlight the urgent need for sustained resource support and capacity-building initiatives to enhance the campaign's effectiveness.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alejo, L., Gernale, M., Mondero, R., Ramas, J. C., & Viaje, R. C. (2025). The Impact of Quezon City Police District Campaign Against Illegal Drugs: An Evaluation. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 22.

THE IMPACT OF MOTORCYCLE MODIFICATION ON CARNAPPING INCIDENTS INVESTIGATION IN CAMARIN CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

motorcycle modification;
motorcycle carnapping;
carnapping; modification
carnapping

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B26021

Motorcycle modification in relation to carnapping incidents poses one of the greatest challenges for police officers in solving such cases. Many carnapping cases remain unsolved—or progress slowly—due to the difficulty of identifying modified motorcycles. In Caloocan City, police officers frequently encounter incidents involving carnapping and unidentified motorcycles. This study aimed to assess motorcycle modification trends and their impact on carnapping investigations conducted by police officers in Caloocan City. The researchers employed a descriptive research method to examine the population, situation, or phenomenon under study. This approach allowed for the analysis of factual data and facilitated an in-depth understanding of the research problem. A survey method was used to collect data from a large sample efficiently and cost-effectively. The study used purposive sampling, with specific criteria set for selecting respondents. In purposive sampling, researchers choose participants based on their knowledge of the study and the target population; in this case, respondents were selected according to the study's objectives. The researchers personally approached police officers and residents of Caloocan City, distributed the questionnaires, and waited for them to be completed. Once finished, the surveys were collected directly by the researchers. Most of the respondents were male, aged 26–33 years old, and had been residents of the area for 7–10 years. All variables—Efficiency of Investigation, Detection and Recovery, and the Role of Modification in Crime—were rated as having a “High Impact.” The top-ranked problem encountered was the “lack of CCTV cameras in certain areas to monitor carnapping incidents,” cited by forty-two (42) respondents, equivalent to eighty-four percent (84%). Carnapping and motorcycle modification remain significant challenges in Caloocan City. Proposed preventive measures to reduce these incidents include enforcing stricter regulations, increasing police presence, conducting public awareness campaigns, installing CCTV cameras in key areas, and fostering collaboration with motorcycle dealers and owners.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Advincula, V. B., Del Mundo, M. C., Madelo, R., Nerona, J. E., & Pedroso, J. K. (2025). The Impact of Motorcycle Modification on Carnapping Incidents Investigation in Camarin Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 23.

EVALUATING THE POLICING TECHNIQUES AT BARANGAY 176, BAGONG SILANG, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*community policing; social
media campaigns; barangay
security; public safety;
neighborhood meetings; crime
prevention*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B27513

This study focused on evaluating the current policing techniques employed in Barangay 176, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, to assess their effectiveness in addressing community safety and crime prevention. Given the area's dense population and prevalent issues such as theft and drug-related offenses, understanding the impact of existing strategies is essential. Current policing methods include foot patrols, community policing programs, and collaboration with local organizations. These initiatives aim to enhance public safety and foster community trust. Evaluating these techniques is crucial to determining their relevance and effectiveness within the context of the barangay's unique socio-economic conditions. The study used a descriptive research design and employs purposive sampling. A total of forty (40) respondents—comprising thirty (30) residents and ten (10) barangay officials—participated by answering structured questionnaires. The instrument measured perceptions of three main policing techniques: regular neighborhood meetings, social media public education campaigns, and community-police collaboration. The data collected were analyzed using frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and ranking to determine the effectiveness of each strategy. The majority of respondents were male, aged 51 and above, and had attained tertiary education. Regular neighborhood meetings received the highest composite mean of 3.44, with the strongest agreement observed in encouraging community participation (3.58). Social media campaigns followed with a mean score of 3.42, particularly noted for raising awareness (3.48). Community-police collaboration obtained a composite mean of 3.35, with perceived safety improvement rated highest (3.41). Among the challenges identified were lack of awareness (17.84%), limited digital access or literacy (13.14%), and the spread of misinformation (12.67%). The findings indicated that while current policing strategies in Barangay 176 are generally effective and positively perceived, notable gaps exist in public awareness and digital engagement. To improve these efforts, the study recommends enhancing the visibility of community programs through posters, mobile public announcements, and increased social media activity. Additionally, providing digital literacy workshops and encouraging stronger community involvement are suggested. These enhancements may serve as a practical model for other barangays aiming to strengthen local policing and community safety initiatives.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Babaran, J. C., Facultad, N., Patiño, S. B., Quilaton, R. A., & Recaña, J. V. (2025). Evaluating the Policing Techniques at Barangay 176, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 24.

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY IN SHAPING VICTIMIZATION OF PROSTITUTES AT BARANGAY NOVA PROPER, NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*economic necessity; lack of
education; prostitution;
homelessness; poverty shaping*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B27588

Prostitution is a complex and controversial issue that has existed throughout history. It involves the exchange of sexual services for money or goods, raising important questions related to legality, morality, and human rights. Understanding prostitution from a social perspective requires exploring its impact on individuals and communities, as well as how societal attitudes and structures influence it. According to Ogbomo, Jardstedt, and Gran (2020), under current criminal law, prostitution or sex work refers to the provision of sexual services in exchange for money or other forms of compensation. The majority of individuals engaged in this field are women. This study used a survey questionnaire as the primary data collection instrument. The respondents were focused specifically on prostitutes residing in Barangay Nova Proper, Novaliches, Quezon City. A total of 30 respondents, all prostitutes living in the said barangay, were selected for the study. Researchers distributed the questionnaires directly to the respondents, explaining the purpose of the survey to encourage cooperation. Completed questionnaires were collected immediately on-site to minimize the risk of respondent collusion. The results revealed that economic necessity is a significant factor, with respondents agreeing that "Lack of money due to economic conditions leads to entering prostitution," which received a peak weighted mean of 3.17. Regarding education, "Lack of education increases vulnerability to exploitation in the sex industry," with the highest weighted mean of 3.27. In terms of homelessness, the statement "Lack of supportive social networks, such as family or community, influences a homeless person's decision to engage in prostitution" was strongly supported, evidenced by a weighted mean of 3.23. The demographic profile of the respondents shows that 56.67% are aged 18-25, while only 3.33% are aged 42-50 or older. Females comprise the vast majority at 96.67%, with 86.67% being single and no married respondents. In terms of education, 30% have either no formal education or only completed high school. The primary causes of prostitution identified are economic necessity, lack of education, and homelessness. In Barangay Nova Proper, physical violence was reported as a significant issue by 28 respondents, alongside limited legal support and mental health concerns. Proposed solutions include increased access to education and job training programs, though anonymous reporting mechanisms received less support. The study highlights the importance of collaboration between law enforcement and the community in addressing these challenges effectively.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Banaag, R., Banto, A., Cara, J. M., Dela Cruz, H., & Tan, J. M. (2025). The Impact of Poverty in Shaping Victimization of Prostitutes at Barangay Nova Proper, Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 25.

A COMPREHENSIVE CYBERCRIME AWARENESS PROGRAM IN BARANGAY NAGKAISANG NAYON NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY; A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*cybercrime prevention;
cybercrime strategies;
cybercrime; online security;
cybersecurity; comprehensive
cybercrime*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B29693

Cybercrime is a broad term that encompasses various illegal activities carried out through digital networks and devices. These crimes often involve the use of technology to commit fraud, identity theft, data breaches, malware attacks, and other malicious acts. This study aimed to assess a comprehensive cybercrime awareness program in Barangay Nagkaisang Nayon, Novaliches, Quezon City, with a focus on advocacy, collaboration, and implementation planning. It also identifies key challenges and proposes recommendations for improvement. This study involved 50 respondents, consisting of 30 community residents, 10 barangay officials, and 10 members of the PNP Anti-Cybercrime Group. A random sampling technique was employed to ensure fair representation of perspectives. The study used a quantitative research design, with data collected through a structured survey questionnaire. For the administration and retrieval of the instrument, the researchers personally approached the respondents, obtained informed consent, and distributed the surveys. Upon completion, the questionnaires were collected and securely stored to maintain confidentiality. The findings revealed that, in the assessment of the program, Advocacy received an overall weighted mean rating of 3.66, interpreted as Strongly Agree. Collaboration obtained an overall weighted mean rating of 3.62, also interpreted as Strongly Agree. Similarly, the Implementation Plan received a weighted mean rating of 3.62, indicating a Strongly Agree interpretation as well. Stay vigilant about online security, report any suspicious activity promptly, and actively share your experiences and feedback. Your insights play a crucial role in shaping effective cybercrime prevention strategies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Gargar, J., Go, N., Mengote, M., Tampla, A., & Viray, M. (2025). A Comprehensive Cybercrime Awareness Program in Barangay Nagkaisang Nayon Novaliches Quezon City; A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 26.

FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM OF QCSWD IN BARANGAY BATASAN HILLS, QUEZON CITY: A BASIS FOR POLICY IMPROVEMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*family counseling program;
mobile counseling units;
policy development; parental
engagement; peer support;
behavioral intervention*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B30269

This study assessed the effectiveness of the Family Counseling Program administered by the Quezon City Social Welfare and Development Office (QCSWD), focusing on its role in fostering supportive family environments, particularly for guardians of children in conflict with the law. The evaluation centered on three key areas: the quality of program implementation, engagement with relevant policies, and its influence on behavioral improvement among participants. The demographic profile of respondents—including age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, and length of residency—was analyzed to understand varying perspectives and experiences. The study also identified the primary challenges hindering program effectiveness and proposed targeted policy recommendations to enhance service delivery. A total of 50 respondents participated in the study, comprising 10 Women's Desk police officers and barangay officials, 10 QCSWD staff, and 30 guardians of at-risk youth. The study employed a descriptive research design and quantitative approach to evaluate respondents' perceptions of the Family Counseling Program. Data were gathered using standardized questionnaires, which were personally distributed to selected participants. Prior to data collection, informed consent was obtained to ensure ethical research practices. Respondents completed the survey forms independently, and the researchers systematically collected the accomplished questionnaires for further analysis and interpretation. The findings indicated that the most positively rated aspect of the program's implementation was its capacity to effectively address the emotional, behavioral, and relational challenges faced by families. In terms of policy engagement, the Family Counseling Program was recognized for its significant role in mitigating domestic conflicts and reinforcing familial bonds. Moreover, in the area of behavioral development, the program was most notably effective in enhancing emotional responsiveness and promoting consistent emotional support among family members, thereby contributing to healthier family dynamics. To strengthen the Family Counseling Program, policies should institutionalize peer support and group therapy through regular sessions, parent support circles, and mentorship initiatives. Parental engagement may be improved by implementing mandatory orientations, routine follow-ups, and family-focused educational workshops. Counseling services should adopt individualized intervention plans and provide structured parenting coaching. To boost participation, community awareness campaigns should be launched in collaboration with barangay officials, schools, and local organizations. These campaigns may include seminars, interactive activities, and incentive-based programs to promote the program's benefits. Outreach to underserved families can be enhanced through mobile counseling units, home visits, and flexible scheduling. Lastly, further research is recommended to evaluate the program's long-term effectiveness and ensure responsiveness to the evolving needs of the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Berja, C., Casio, J. K., Hungayo, J. P., Inuman, J., & Ko, J. (2025). Family Counseling Program of QCSWD in Barangay Batasan Hills, Quezon City: A Basis for Policy Improvement. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 27.

AN ANALYSIS ON THE PROLIFERATION OF DRUGS IN BARANGAY 176 BAGONG SILANG CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay 176; drug
proliferation; socioeconomic
factors; law enforcement;
community intervention;
proliferation drugs*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B31807

Barangay 176 in Bagong Silang, Caloocan City—the Philippines’ most populous barangay—remains challenged by persistent illegal drug activities that undermine public security, health, and economic development. This study examined the root causes of drug proliferation in the community by investigating social, economic, and systemic determinants. The research aimed to identify how these factors exacerbate the local drug problem and to propose targeted interventions to minimize or eradicate illicit drug influence. A descriptive quantitative design was employed, using a validated, pilot-tested survey questionnaire administered to sixty respondents selected for their roles and experiences in the barangay: forty residents, ten barangay officials, and ten police officers. The instrument collects demographic data, perceptions of drug proliferation causes, and challenges in containment. Data were analyzed using weighted means to assess consensus on contributing factors and rank ordering to identify primary concerns. Respondents were predominantly female, married, aged 26–33 and had lived in Barangay 176 for over ten years. They agreed that lack of education and employment opportunities (mean = 3.27), weakened social norms (mean = 3.24), and low socioeconomic status (mean = 3.22) were major contributors to drug proliferation. The most commonly identified problems were active drug syndicates and weak enforcement of barangay ordinances, each ranked as top concerns by 11.53 percent of participants. The findings indicated that the drug crisis in Barangay 176 was rooted in underlying socioeconomic challenges, ineffective local enforcement, and persistent syndicate operations. As a result, the study recommended enhanced coordination among local authorities, law enforcement, and community stakeholders; strengthened surveillance and ordinance enforcement; and the development of education and rehabilitation programs. These measures were expected to curtail drug activity and improve overall community well-being.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abcede, C., Alburo, E., Baruelo, M. D., Gardon, N. A., & Suminguid, F. (2025). An Analysis on the Proliferation of Drugs in Barangay 176 Bagong Silang Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 28.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAFFIC TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT DIVISION IN IMPLEMENTING TRAFFIC LAWS IN BARANGAY SAUYO ROAD, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

traffic management; barangay sauyo; quezon city; traffic law enforcement; intelligent traffic systems; road regulations

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B32168

Traffic law enforcement involves the actions taken by law enforcement authorities to ensure public compliance with road safety regulations. These laws are intended to reduce accidents, improve traffic flow, and ensure the safety of all road users. This study focused on the effectiveness of the Traffic Transport Management Division in implementing traffic laws along Sauyo Road in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. It also highlights the responsibilities of local barangay officials in managing and regulating traffic within their jurisdiction. A quantitative correlational research design was employed to evaluate the implementation of traffic laws by the Traffic Transport Management Division in Barangay Sauyo. The study involved two respondent groups with a total of 50 participants: 30 barangay officials and 20 community members. Stratified sampling is used to ensure proper representation. data were gathered through structured survey questionnaires, and the analysis focuses on the perceived effectiveness of traffic law enforcement in terms of implementation, personnel, and knowledge of traffic rules, policies, and procedures. Most respondents were male, aged 18–25, single, at the college level, and had served in their roles for 1 to 3 years. The assessment of the Traffic Transport Management Division's effectiveness in implementing traffic laws in Barangay Sauyo Road is rated as "Very Effective" in terms of personnel performance, procedural implementation, and awareness of traffic rules. However, one major problem identified was the inefficient use of technology, including underutilized CCTV systems and traffic sensors. Respondents suggested that traffic flow could be improved through coordinated signalization, road network upgrades, and the adoption of more efficient public transport systems. Additional solutions include enhancing pedestrian infrastructure, implementing stricter parking regulations, and adopting intelligent traffic management technologies. The findings suggest that while the Traffic Transport Management Division is largely effective in enforcing traffic laws in Barangay Sauyo, further improvements are needed. These include the enhanced use of traffic technologies, community education campaigns to promote responsible driving behavior, and encouragement of alternative transport modes. The researchers recommend an action plan to further strengthen traffic enforcement and improve road safety and mobility in the area.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bultron, K. J., Daguinod, C., Feliminiano, K., Nocus, E., & Tugon, L. (2025). Effectiveness of Traffic Transport Management Division in Implementing Traffic Laws in Barangay Sauyo Road, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 29.

AN ASSESSMENT ON CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY BARANGAY CULIAT RESPONDERS

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay tanod; law
enforcement; local
peacekeeping; crime response
training; legal training;
conflict resolution*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B34112

This chapter outlines the background of the study, review of related literature and studies, theoretical and conceptual frameworks, statement of the problem, scope and delimitation, significance of the study, and definition of terms. Barangay tanods, also referred to as barangay police officers or BPSOs (Barangay Public Safety Officers), are the lowest-ranking law enforcement personnel in the Philippines. Their roles and responsibilities were already well established even prior to the enactment of the Local Government Code of 1991, serving as the primary peacekeeping force within local communities. The researchers adopted a descriptive research design, which, according to M. Hassan (2023), is a methodology aimed at describing the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, opinions, or perceptions of a specific population. This design was deemed appropriate as it allows for a deeper understanding of how individuals experience and perceive a particular phenomenon. To determine the respondents, the researchers employed purposive sampling, a method used to deliberately select individuals who are most likely to provide relevant and insightful data. This approach ensured the efficient use of research resources by focusing on participants who can offer the most meaningful contributions to the study. The findings revealed that 50% of the participants, or 25 respondents, are within the 40 to 55 age group, making it the most represented. The 25 to 30 age group is the least represented, with only one respondent or 2% of the total. In terms of sex, 80% of the respondents are female, while 20% are male. When it comes to civil status, 80% or 40 respondents are married. The categories with the lowest representation are separated and widowed, each comprising 4% or two respondents. Barangay Tanod Crime Response Training Program: To ensure barangay tanods are well-equipped, a Basic Law Enforcement and Legal Training Program should be held quarterly, covering essential laws, ordinances, and crime response procedures. Additionally, a Conflict Resolution and Community Relations Program should be offered bi-annually to enhance skills in mediation, de-escalation, and effective community engagement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Antipolo, V., Arcilla, K. I., Arriesgado, B. J., Ermis, I., & Vasquez, C. (2025). An Assessment on Challenges Encountered by Barangay Culiati Responders. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 30.

THE INFLUENCING RELATIONSHIP OF POLICE PRESENCE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS WITH COMMUNITY'S TRUST: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*positive police interactions;
ethnic and racial disparities;
problem-oriented policing;
influencing relationship*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B34153

This chapter contains the background of the study, related literature and studies, relevance of reviewed related literature and studies to the present study, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, statement of the problems, assumption, scope and delimitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of terms. A community's impression of safety, justice, and accountability is greatly influenced by the presence of police enforcement. This chapter provides a detailed description of the research methodology, covering the research design, respondent selection, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, instrument validation procedures, methods for administering and retrieving instruments, and statistical techniques used for data analysis. A diverse sample of community members, representing various socio-economic backgrounds, was surveyed to assess their perceptions of police presence, safety, and trust. The survey included questions about their experiences with law enforcement, frequency of police encounters, and overall sense of security. Both closed- and open-ended questions were used to gather quantitative data as well as personal narratives. The findings describe the data collected by the researchers through tables, analysis, and interpretation. It includes the demographic profile of the respondents, providing essential context for understanding their perspectives and experiences. Participants who reported positive interactions with police officers—characterized by professionalism, respect, and effective de-escalation tactics—demonstrated higher levels of trust. These individuals were more likely to believe that the police were genuinely committed to the community's well-being. The discussion highlights the summary and conclusions derived from the study, which aimed to identify the problems affecting the relationship between police presence and community trust in Barangay Varsa. The results clearly show that one of the most important factors influencing trust is the behavior of police officers during interactions with residents. Higher levels of trust are strongly correlated with positive encounters characterized by professionalism, respect, and the use of de-escalation strategies. These findings support the idea that daily actions prioritizing dignity and respect—beyond formal policies—are crucial in building and maintaining community trust.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cruz, G. P., Ermino, J. B., Esposa Jr., A., Guillemer, K. K., & Salazar, R. (2025). The Influencing Relationship of Police Presence Significant Impacts with Community's Trust: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 31.

ASSESSING THE ROLE OF BARANGAY WOMEN DESK IN REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BARANGAY BAGBAG NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

women's desk; domestic
violence; counseling and
psychological support;
awareness and education;
proactive measures; role
barangay

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B34939

This study examined the role of the Barangay Women Desk in reducing domestic violence. The Philippines has passed various laws and programs to stop domestic violence, yet several Filipino women still long to feel safe and protected, especially in the hands of their partners. The likelihood of them being victims of abuse has remained constant. Despite the prevalence of violence against women, this issue has not been adequately addressed, mainly because it occurs within their own households. Other factors include victims not realizing they are being abused, feeling ashamed or blaming themselves, guilt over reporting their partners, fear of punishment, and fear that if they tell anyone and their partners find out, the abuse will worsen. This chapter entails the research design, study respondents, sampling technique, instrument used in the study, instrument validation, administration and retrieval of the instrument, and statistical treatment of data. The research design is descriptive. For administration and retrieval of the instrument, the researchers personally approached VAW officers and asked local women privately if they had suffered violence at home. The researchers distributed the questionnaires and waited for them to finish answering. Once completed, the questionnaires were collected by the researchers. Based on the findings, in terms of age, the majority of the respondents ranged from 31–34 years old. As to civil status, the majority of married respondents were 17. In terms of educational attainment, 15 of the respondents were high school graduates. Regarding socio-economic status, 15 of the respondents belonged to the middle and lower working class. In Part 2 of the questionnaire, the major indicator for awareness and education was number 2; in proactive measures, the major indicator was number 6; and in counseling and psychological support, the major indicator was number 1. In Part 3, the majority of respondents answered number 7 as a measure. Lastly, the researchers proposed measures and their objectives. The discussion highlights the summary and conclusion derived from the conducted study, ASSESSING THE ROLE OF THE BARANGAY WOMEN DESK IN REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BARANGAY BAGBAG, NOVALICHES, QUEZON CITY. It also provides recommendations to Barangay officials and to the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Fabillo, H. J., Redon, R. J., Ricablanca, R. C., Suminguid, P. J., & Tubig, A. (2025). Assessing the Role of Barangay Women Desk in Reducing Domestic Violence in Barangay Bagbag Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 32.

EVALUATING THE CUSTODIAL FACILITY OF POLICE STATION 4 NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*custodial care; detainee
welfare; police station 4;
novaliches; collaborative
approach; healthcare
accessibility • persons
deprived of liberty (pdl);
human rights; legal
compliance; criminal justice
system; sustainable practices;
ethical; custodial facility;
facility police; police station*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B35105

This study examined the current state of lock-up jail facilities in the Philippines, which have come under increasing scrutiny due to concerns about overcrowding, substandard living conditions, and non-compliance with legal and human rights standards. Reports frequently cite issues such as poor sanitation, inadequate medical services, and compromised safety and security. These conditions highlight the pressing need for consistent monitoring and comprehensive assessments to identify gaps and implement necessary improvements within custodial environments. This study employed a quantitative descriptive research design to examine and interpret the current state of the custodial facility. The approach aims to provide a systematic analysis by collecting data that reflects real-time conditions within the jail environment. A stratified sampling method will be used to ensure proportional representation from key stakeholder groups. The study will involve a total of fifty (50) respondents, consisted of thirty (30) Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), ten (10) police personnel, and ten (10) visitors. This diverse sample is intended to offer comprehensive insights into the facility's operations, conditions, and compliance with institutional standards. The findings showed that most respondents were male, single, and aged between 26 and 33. For Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), the majority had been detained for a duration of three days to two weeks. Respondents generally strongly agreed with the statements related to the custodial facility's capacity, cleanliness, sustainability, and security measures, indicating a favorable perception of these aspects. Despite these positive assessments, a key concern identified was the lack of medical assistance and the limited availability of healthcare services for detainees. When asked about potential improvements, respondents strongly supported the implementation of programs aimed at providing detainees with opportunities to gain skills and knowledge, emphasizing the need for more rehabilitative and educational initiatives within the facility. In light of the study's findings, the researchers recommend a collaborative framework involving all key stakeholders to improve healthcare accessibility for detainees at Police Station 4, Novaliches, Quezon City. Enhancing custodial care requires active participation from Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), police personnel, and the surrounding community. The findings underscore that the responsibility for humane detention conditions is shared and must be addressed through coordinated action. Future studies should focus on evaluating the long-term impact of proposed interventions and identifying sustainable models for custodial management. Collaborative efforts—particularly with human rights organizations—are essential to ensure legal compliance, uphold ethical standards, and improve overall detainee welfare. Continued monitoring and inclusive partnerships are vital to strengthening the criminal justice system and promoting detainee dignity and well-being.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alvarez, R. J., Espinosa, J. N., Fernando, R., Francisco, L. J., & Gomba, J. (2025). Evaluating the Custodial Facility of Police Station 4 Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 33.

EVALUATING THE ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-ILLEGAL PARKING ON PUBLIC ROADS IN BARANGAY SAUYO, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

anti-illegal parking; barangay sauyo; quezon city; public roads; traffic enforcement; road congestion

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B35200

This study aimed to assess the enforcement of anti-illegal parking regulations on public roads in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. Respondents were grouped into three categories: ten (10) Barangay Officials, ten (10) Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSOs), and thirty (30) drivers or road users, all selected using purposive sampling. A descriptive research method was used to systematically gather and interpret data. Before the conduct of the study, the researchers obtained necessary approvals and permission letters from relevant authorities to ensure compliance with ethical standards and institutional protocols. To uphold the confidentiality and anonymity of all respondents, the researchers will provide a clear explanation of the study's purpose, the intended use of the data, and the safeguards in place to protect participants' privacy. Once the survey instrument is finalized and validated, the researchers will proceed with data collection. Survey questionnaires will be personally distributed to the designated participants, consisting of Barangay Officials, Barangay Public Safety Officers, and drivers or road users in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. Following the collection of responses, the data will be systematically organized, processed, and subjected to statistical analysis to derive meaningful insights and accurately assess the enforcement of anti-illegal parking regulations in the area. The results of the data analysis were compiled and thoroughly interpreted, forming the basis for the study's discussions, conclusions, and recommendations. Findings revealed that the majority of respondents were between 26 and 33 years old, with males representing a significant proportion—32 out of 50 participants. In evaluating the enforcement of anti-illegal parking policies in Barangay Sauyo, respondents strongly agreed that current efforts require significant enhancement to improve public service delivery. The statement "A campaign against illegal parking is essential for both motorists and the community" received the highest level of agreement, underscoring the perceived importance of proactive and sustained enforcement measures. Furthermore, one of the most pressing issues identified was the persistent presence of multiple illegally parked vehicles along public roads, which was reported to cause traffic congestion and delays. These Findings highlighted the urgent need for stricter implementation, consistent monitoring, and broader public awareness to address illegal parking and its adverse impact on road efficiency in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. To effectively address the persistent issue of illegal parking, it is imperative to implement stricter enforcement of anti-illegal parking laws in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. Strengthening regulatory measures will help decongest public roads, reduce traffic delays, and enhance overall road safety. The study's recommendations are intended for a broad range of stakeholders, including road users, pedestrians, local residents, and traffic enforcers, who play vital roles in promoting responsible road behavior. Furthermore, the findings offer valuable insights for criminology students, academic researchers, and future investigators who may use this study as a foundation for further research, community action plans, or policy-making efforts aimed at improving public order and transportation systems.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cimene, J. P., Diao, D. L., Garcia, V. B., Into, J. N., & Legaspi, D. (2025). Evaluating the Enforcement of Anti-Illegal Parking on Public Roads in Barangay Sauyo, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 34.

UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON THE LEGITIMACY OF POLICE OPERATION IN BARANGAY COMMONWEALTH QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

police legitimacy; public perception; barangay initiatives; procedural fairness; communication strategies; community engagement

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B35586

Public trust in law enforcement remains a significant concern in the Philippines, particularly in urban areas where issues related to transparency, accountability, and procedural fairness persist. While national surveys in 2023 indicated improvements—with an 80% trust rating and 79% approval for the Philippine National Police (PNP)—challenges at the local level continue. Barangay Commonwealth in Quezon City exemplifies a complex environment shaped by its socio-economic conditions and law enforcement dynamics. This study examined the factors influencing public perception of police legitimacy, with a particular focus on transparency, accountability, and procedural fairness. It also sought to identify key challenges and recommend actionable solutions to enhance police-community relations. Using purposive sampling, the study involved 50 respondents, comprising both community residents and police officers with direct law enforcement experience. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed, and surveys were personally distributed and collected to ensure complete participation. Findings revealed that respondents strongly agreed police officers demonstrate accountability and procedural fairness; however, transparency received slightly lower ratings, highlighting the need for more open communication. The top-rated indicators included: “There is transparency in how police officers handle issues of accountability,” “Police are held accountable for maintaining transparency and fairness,” and “Police follow established procedures during operations.” The primary challenge affecting police legitimacy was identified as the limited information about police activities, which leads to confusion among residents. The most recommended action to address this issue is the implementation of public awareness campaigns and the strengthening of police-community engagement efforts. To enhance public perception of police legitimacy, law enforcement agencies must adopt structured communication strategies, including regular briefings, social media updates, and the publication of activity reports. Policymakers should promote transparency by supporting independent oversight mechanisms, launching educational campaigns, and allocating funding for community engagement initiatives. Barangay officials are encouraged to organize interactive forums, install suggestion boxes, and conduct awareness drives to bridge information gaps and build public trust. Citizens, in turn, are urged to participate in feedback mechanisms and local safety initiatives. Criminology students are encouraged to engage in fieldwork focused on procedural justice and community policing practices, while researchers should further investigate the long-term impact of transparency initiatives on public trust and institutional legitimacy.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Embile, A. M., Espinola, R. M., Genese, M. J., Manlapit, V., & Salino, J. C. (2025). Understanding the Factors Influencing Public Perception on the Legitimacy of Police Operation in Barangay Commonwealth Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 35.

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON YOUTH CAUSING THEM COMMIT DELINQUENT ACTS IN BARANGAY OBRERO, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*impact of poverty on youth;
barangay obrero; delinquent
acts; poverty youth*

ARTICLE ID

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Youth is a crucial period in our lives when we learn to make decisions and start building a better future. But what happens when young people grow up in poverty? Unfortunately, limited financial resources can push some to commit crimes just to meet their basic needs. Children raised in disadvantaged environments may find themselves part of an "underclass," where lack of opportunities and resources increases the likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. The study employed a quantitative descriptive research method, which is particularly suitable for exploring and describing the relationship between poverty and youth delinquency. The research was conducted in Barangay Obrero, using a survey questionnaire as the primary data collection tool. The questionnaire included questions designed to gather insights into the respondents' socioeconomic backgrounds, experiences with poverty, and perceptions of delinquency. Purposive sampling was used to deliberately select participants who possess relevant knowledge and experience to contribute to the study's objectives. The majority of respondents were aged 12 to 18, comprising 35 individuals or 70% of the sample. The group was predominantly male, with 29 respondents (58%), while females accounted for the lowest frequency at 21 respondents (42%). Regarding parental unemployment, respondents strongly agreed on its significance, with an average weighted mean of 3.50. Educational requirements as a proposed measure also received a "Strongly Agree" rating, with an average weighted mean of 3.48. Self-esteem-related materials similarly received a "Strongly Agree" interpretation, with a composite mean of 3.50. "Gang war" was identified as the most pressing problem experienced by the youth, with 90% of respondents agreeing. To address this, the preferred solution was to strengthen community programs such as sports and skills training, which garnered support from 48 respondents or 96% of the total population. This study recommends that community organizations collaborate to create a supportive environment for youth. Initiatives could include recreational programs, sports clubs, and support groups that engage young people in positive activities and foster a strong sense of belonging.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abellon, S. J., Cernito, S., Colina, E., Torreon, J. R., & Viduya, M. (2025). The Impact of Poverty on Youth Causing Them Commit Delinquent Acts in Barangay Obrero, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 36.

THE ROLE OF TRAINING PROGRAM IN ENHANCING BARANGAY LUPON'S CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS IN BARANGAY 168 DEPARO CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*conflict resolution; enhanced
training program; barangay
lupons; dispute resolution;
community justice;
communication gaps*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B36336

The Barangay Lupon Tagapamayapa, or Barangay Justice System, plays a vital role in resolving conflicts at the community level in the Philippines. It facilitates the local settlement of disputes to maintain peace and reduce the burden on formal courts. In Barangay 168, Lupon members are essential in managing conflicts, although they frequently encounter challenges stemming from limited training and resources. This study aimed to assess the role of a training program in enhancing conflict resolution skills among members of Barangay Lupon in Barangay 168, Caloocan City. The respondents included 20 Lupon members who are directly involved in resolving conflicts and 30 community leaders from the locality, totaling fifty (50) participants. These respondents provided insights, experiences, and suggestions regarding the effectiveness of the training program and its impact on improving conflict resolution abilities. The researchers employed purposive and stratified sampling techniques to select participants, ensuring that every member of the target population had an equal chance of being chosen. Before data collection, the researchers prepared and submitted a formal request to the management of Barangay 168 for approval to conduct the study. After obtaining approval, the researchers approached the respondents and personally distributed the questionnaires. Before administering the survey, the purpose of the study was clearly explained to all participants. The findings revealed that the majority of respondents were females aged 40 to 50 years old, with over 11 years of residence or service in Barangay 168 Deparo. Training programs had a significant positive impact on knowledge and skill acquisition (mean score 3.56), application of training (3.44), and satisfaction with conflict resolution (3.42). However, 58% of respondents identified limited participation in training sessions as a major challenge. The study recommends the formal adoption and implementation of the proposed Enhanced Training Program for Barangay Lupons. This program should be specifically designed to address identified gaps in communication, mediation techniques, and cultural sensitivity to enhance the effectiveness of dispute resolution.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Acebo, B. A., Caguioa, M., De Castro, D. I., Nogales, A., & Rafols, J. (2025). The Role of Training Program in Enhancing Barangay Lupon's Conflict Resolution Skills in Barangay 168 Deparo Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 37.

ENHANCING HOLISTIC APPROACH OF MOLAVE YOUTH HOME REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN BARANGAY PAYATAS, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*youth home rehabilitation
program; holistic approach;
juvenile delinquency; child
protection; juvenile
intervention; skill building*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B40231

A juvenile is defined as an individual who has reached the minimum age of criminal responsibility but is still under the age of criminal majority. This study focused on the vital role that rehabilitation programs play in reshaping juvenile behavior, fostering personal development, and preventing recidivism. It also addresses the impact of bullying, which is often a precursor to more serious delinquent acts. The purpose of this study was to highlight the importance of the rehabilitation programs in reducing juvenile delinquency, with particular focus on the holistic approach implemented at the Molave Youth Home in Barangay Payatas, Quezon City. This study used a descriptive research design and purposive sampling to gather relevant data. The respondents include 40 Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) and 10 social workers from the Molave Youth Home. Coordination with barangay officials, social workers, and other authorities was conducted to administer the questionnaires and ensure proper respondent selection. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, with additional consent from parents or guardians for minor respondents. The study aims to assess the effectiveness of current rehabilitation practices in various components such as admission and readmission processes, case management, program delivery, intensive juvenile intervention, and child protection policies. The findings indicated that most of the respondents were male and aged between 16 and 18. The assessment of the holistic rehabilitation approach at Molave Youth Home received a "Strongly Agree" rating across the following areas: Admission and Readmission, Case Management, Program Delivery, Intensive Juvenile Intervention Support Center, and Child Protection Policy. A significant factor identified in juvenile offending was abuse or neglect by parents. To address this, skill-building programs were recommended to help youth develop practical competencies that promote personal growth and reduce the risk of reoffending. The study recommends several strategies to enhance rehabilitation outcomes. These include encouraging youth participation in meaningful activities, providing appropriate rewards for positive behavior, and ensuring fair and equal treatment for all juveniles. It also emphasizes the need to strengthen law enforcement related to children's rights, conduct routine inspections in public areas, and closely monitor juvenile-related activities. These measures aim to foster a safer and more supportive environment conducive to the successful reintegration of youth into society.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Balmediano, A., Cea, C. J., Mecono, J., Nojo, A., Padilla, P. M., & Rodriquez, A. (2025). Enhancing Holistic Approach of Molave Youth Home Rehabilitation Program in Barangay Payatas, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 38.

THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE COUNCIL IN ENSURING THE FAIR TREATMENT AMONG CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*children in conflict with the
law (cicl); juvenile offending;
diversion programs;
restorative justice; bahay pag-
asa; educational services*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B41105

In contemporary criminology, juvenile offending has garnered significant attention due to its impact on public safety and the developmental trajectories of young individuals. Republic Act 9344 emphasizes diversion and intervention programs, focusing on addressing the underlying causes of a child's behavior while avoiding formal court proceedings whenever possible. This study employed a Quantitative Descriptive Research Design and involved fifty (50) respondents. The participants included members of the Multi-Disciplinary Team, Barangay personnel, and Police officials, as they are directly affected by the factors under investigation. Respondents were selected using a probability sampling technique. Data and information were collected through survey questionnaires. In terms of age, the majority of respondents fall within the 34-41 and 42-50 year-old age ranges. Regarding sex, most respondents are male. For civil status, 27 respondents are married. Concerning educational attainment, 27 respondents are college graduates. In Part 2 of the questionnaire, the key indicators identified were: Number 4 in the PNP manual for handling CAR and CICL cases Number 2 in the integrated care management protocol for duty bearers Number 4 in the barangay protocol for handling children-at-risk and CICL Numbers 1 and 4 in the guidelines for monitoring detention facilities. In Part 3, the majority of respondents selected options 1 through 7 as measures reflecting the treatment experienced by CICL in Bahay Pag-asa. Moreover, the researcher recommends enhancing individualized intervention programs, strengthening the application of restorative justice principles, and increasing family involvement for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). Additionally, the development of more educational services and activities is encouraged to support their rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bismonte, J., Dajalos, J., Daño, C., Stambough, J. E., & Trinidad, L. (2025). The Role of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council in Ensuring the Fair Treatment Among Children in Conflict with the Law. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 39.

CHALLENGES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES ON CRIME PREVENTION IN BARANGAY MINUYAN PROPER

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

barangay minuyan proper;
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implementation challenges;
law enforcement coordination;
resource allocation;
community engagement

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B43780

This study examined challenges in implementing crime prevention strategies in Barangay Minuyan Proper. It focuses on identifying obstacles related to resource allocation, community engagement, and coordination with local law enforcement. Prior research has indicated that poor funding leads to inadequate training and equipment for barangay peace and order officers, which undermines operational efficiency (Moore and Braga 2004). This study used a quantitative correlational design to assess relationships among identified variables without manipulation. A structured survey questionnaire was administered to 50 respondents—10 barangay officials, 10 barangay police officers, and 30 community members—in Barangay Minuyan Proper. Permission letters were obtained from local authorities prior to data collection, and respondents provided informed consent. Completed questionnaires were collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine the prevalence of implementation challenges. The sample comprised 60 percent male respondents, and 46 percent had attained a high school education. Respondents agreed that current crime prevention strategies suffered from inadequate equipment and limited resources. In the area of human rights compliance, respondents strongly agreed that violations occurred, and they agreed that discrimination, officer safety concerns, and insufficient information hindered effective crime prevention efforts. The study highlighted significant barriers to effective crime prevention, including resource shortages, gaps in community-law enforcement collaboration, and procedural inconsistencies. It recommended enhancing police visibility in high-risk areas, developing a comprehensive communication plan, and strengthening partnerships among local officials, law enforcement agencies, and residents. These measures were expected to improve implementation efficacy and reduce crime in Barangay Minuyan Proper.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abellano, W., Doble, K., Martin, J. J., Niegas, S., Ramos, J., & Tauro, C. (2025). Challenges on the Implementation of Preventive Strategies on Crime Prevention in Barangay Minuyan Proper. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 40.

ENHANCING OLYMPUS VILLAGE SECURITY MEASURES THROUGH AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*security measures; barangay
security; public safety; crime
prevention; cctv installation;
community-based*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B44376

Community safety and security are essential for fostering public well-being and a healthy living environment. In highly urbanized areas such as Quezon City, rapid population growth, urbanization, and socioeconomic disparities have contributed to increasing crime rates and safety concerns. These challenges are also present in Olympus Village, located in Barangay Kaligayahan. In response, various community-based programs have been introduced to address security issues and improve public safety within the village. This study used a quantitative research method focused on collecting and analyzing numerical data to assess the effectiveness of community-based security programs. Structured tools such as surveys and questionnaires were administered to gather reliable and objective responses from participants. The data were analyzed using statistical tools to identify patterns and correlations relevant to security issues, with the goal of offering informed and practical solutions to enhance community safety in Olympus Village. Findings revealed that the most commonly encountered issue among respondents were the lack of adequate CCTV cameras, with 46 out of 50 respondents (92%) identifying this concern. As a recommended action, respondents proposed installing additional CCTV cameras in critical areas such as entrances, exits, and common spaces. This initiative aims to enhance surveillance, deter criminal activity, improve incident response times, and support investigations through recorded evidence. The majority of respondents were aged 26 to 33, predominantly male, and high school graduates. In assessing the effectiveness of existing community-based security programs, respondents strongly agreed on the value of initiatives such as Police-Community Partnerships, Citizen Police Academy Education, Community Reporting Mobile Applications, Community-Funded CCTV projects, and School Safety Education Programs. Agreement was also noted in terms of the effectiveness of Community-Organized Group Monitoring. Based on these findings, the study recommends the installation of additional CCTV systems in strategic locations as a key measure to strengthen peace and order in Olympus Village.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alonzo, C. J., Bernaldo, J., Estrada, G., Ngoho, R. J., & Odejerte, R. (2025). Enhancing Olympus Village Security Measures Through an Effective Community Based Programs: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 41.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN INFLUENCING THE COMMISSION OF CRIME AMONG CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN BARANGAY 179, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*children in conflict with the
law; social media; media
influencing; influencing
commission*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B44637

The study's approach focuses on understanding the fundamental causes of CICL (Children In Conflict with the Law) behavior and providing helpful interventions to help them change for the better. The purpose of this study was to understand the impact of social media in influencing the commission of crime among CICL at Barangay 179, Caloocan City, by examining the potential outcomes of inaction and possible preventive steps. The evaluators of the study were composed of 10 barangay officials, 20 parents, and 40 CICL residing in Barangay 179, Caloocan City, between the ages of 15 and 18 years old. This resulted in a total of 70 respondents. The researchers used a random sampling technique to select the respondents among the CICL, parents, and barangay officials in Barangay 179, Caloocan City. This research used a quantitative correlational research design to determine the impact of social media in influencing the commission of crime among CICL at Barangay 179, Caloocan City. The researchers requested permission to conduct the study as the respondents participated in answering the survey questionnaire. The researchers distributed all the questionnaires and waited for the respondents to finish answering. When the respondents completed the questionnaires, they were collected by the researchers. The study analyzed the profile of 70 respondents from Barangay 179, Caloocan City, revealing that 51 percent were aged 15 to 20, with a male-to-female ratio of 54.29 percent to 45.11 percent. Educational attainment varied, with 20 percent having a high school education and 3 percent holding a vocational level. Respondents agreed that social media influences crime among children through psychological, sociological, and environmental factors. The primary problem identified was social media's role in normalizing or glamorizing illegal activities, affecting 11.74 percent of respondents. To address this, proposed measures include implementing educational campaigns to promote safe social media usage, such as workshops for children and parents to recognize harmful content and develop critical thinking skills regarding online interactions.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Andes, J., Celedonio, R. A. J., Lorenzana, D., Mallon, E. M., & Sarcia, E. M. (2025). Impact of Social Media in Influencing the Commission of Crime Among Children in Conflict with the Law in Barangay 179, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 42.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS OFFERED BY COMMUNITY AFFAIRS SECTION OF POLICE STATION 4 NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY POLICE DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

community affairs; quezon city; pnp programs; public information program; novaliches; police-community relations

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B44780

The Community Affairs Section of Police Station 4 in Novaliches, Quezon City, is tasked with addressing local needs and fostering community development through voluntary programs. These initiatives aim to strengthen police-community relations by promoting public information, civic action, public relations, and mass communication efforts. This study evaluated the effectiveness of these programs in fulfilling their intended objectives and identifying their strengths and weaknesses. It also aims to inform future research and guide the improvement of similar community-based initiatives. Respondents are categorized into three groups: 15 police personnel, 15 barangay personnel, and 15 residents. A descriptive research design was employed to gather data from selected respondents using purposive sampling. This technique ensured that participants were chosen based on their knowledge, experience, and engagement with the community programs under study. Data collection focused on respondents' assessments of various program components, including public information, public relations, civic action, and mass communication efforts. The study evaluated the effectiveness of programs offered by the Community Affairs Section of Police Station 4, Novaliches, Quezon City Police District. The programs were found to strengthen police-community relations, build public trust, and improve the image of the police. These efforts enhanced community confidence in the police's ability to execute their programs effectively. Respondents indicated that the Public Information Program adequately provided knowledge on rules and regulations in Novaliches and that government services distributed information effectively to citizens, with a weighted mean of 3.60, interpreted as "Very Effective." Content creation, such as social media updates, received a weighted mean of 3.40, also interpreted as "Very Effective." Law enforcers' engagement with the community to encourage social participation scored 3.50, while efficiency in helping citizens improve communication skills to express suggestions and feedback scored the highest at 3.70, both interpreted as "Very Effective." The respondents recommended that the community should be regularly updated on important announcements posted by the PNP to increase awareness of available programs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aducal, C. M., Barua, J., Caballero, K. K., Erandio, A., & Pianiar, J. (2025). Effectiveness of the Programs Offered by Community Affairs Section of Police Station 4 Novaliches Quezon City Police District. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 43.

PERFORMANCE OF WCCS STATION 14 IN RESPONDING TO THE VIOLATION OF R.A. 9262 AT BRGY. HOLY SPIRIT QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

barangay holy spirit; violence against women and children (vawc); pnp women's desk officer; ra 9262; community engagement; awareness campaign

ARTICLE ID

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The persistent rise in cases of Violence Against Women and their Children (VAWC) in the Philippines remains a critical social issue, despite the enforcement of Republic Act No. 9262, also known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004. This legislation is designed to protect women and children from various forms of abuse, including physical, emotional, psychological, and economic violence. However, recent data indicate a significant increase in VAWC cases, particularly in Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City, where physical abuse has emerged as the most frequently reported form of violence. This study employed a descriptive research design to thoroughly analyze the perceptions of key stakeholders, including police officers, victims, and community members, regarding the response of the Philippine National Police (PNP) to cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC). The descriptive design is well-suited for capturing detailed insights into real-world experiences and attitudes. Purposive sampling was used to select participants who were directly involved or had relevant knowledge of the issue, ensuring that the data gathered was meaningful and reflective of the population's perspectives. The majority of the respondents were female, aged 18 to 25, and at least high school graduates. Respondents agreed on key aspects such as awareness, operational procedures, coordination with other LGUs and/or NGUs, and community engagement. This indicates that most of them are knowledgeable about their rights and the protections provided under RA 9262. The primary issue identified in the assessment of WCCS Station 14's response to VAWC cases in Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City, was insufficient community engagement. To address this concern, the study recommends the implementation of regular information dissemination campaigns and training programs for both police officers and community members. The PNP Women's Desk Officers, in partnership with the Local Government Unit (LGU) and relevant NGOs, should organize monthly community outreach programs to promote awareness of Republic Act 9262. These efforts will help ensure that residents are informed about the legal protections available to women and children. Additionally, continuous follow-up and the establishment of a comprehensive support system for VAWC victims in Barangay Holy Spirit are essential to provide sustained assistance and promote their safety and well-being.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Argote, M., Bantog, R., Escribel, Y. R., Guinacaran, S. D., & Quillope, A. (2025). Performance of WCCS Station 14 in Responding to the Violation of R.A. 9262 at Brgy. Holy Spirit Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 44.

EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-FENCING LAW IN REDUCING ILLICIT TRADE AT BARANGAY PASONG PUTIK, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

barangay pasong putik; anti-fencing law; quezon city; illicit trade; law enforcement; stolen goods

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B46292

In Barangay Pasong Putik, Quezon City, the ongoing circulation of stolen goods through discreet online and offline channels poses a threat to public safety and undermines the enforcement of the Anti-Fencing Law (Presidential Decree No. 1612). Although this law aims to deter the sale and purchase of stolen property, it faces several enforcement challenges, including limited public awareness, weak penalties, and inconsistent monitoring. This study aimed to fill the gap in understanding localized anti-fencing measures by evaluating the law's effectiveness through the lens of Routine Activity Theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979), which examines the dynamics between motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians. The study used a descriptive quantitative research design and employed purposive sampling to survey 50 respondents, which included community residents, barangay officials, and police personnel. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that contained both close-ended and open-ended questions. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and ranking were used to analyze responses related to demographics, awareness, procedural experiences, and assessments of law enforcement. The results revealed that the majority of respondents, aged 18 to 23 and long-term residents, strongly agreed on the necessity of clearance permits and acknowledged the visibility of enforcement efforts. However, several gaps persist: inadequate sanctions, fear of retaliation, and difficulties in identifying stolen goods were identified as significant obstacles. The most frequently suggested improvement was the imposition of stricter penalties (15.65%), followed by the need for increased awareness programs and more streamlined legal proceedings. The findings suggest that the Anti-Fencing Law is effective when it is combined with community engagement and clear procedures. However, enforcement is still hampered by legal and social limitations. The study highlights the need for stronger penalties, ongoing education campaigns, and specialized legal mechanisms. Since the focus was localized, future research should expand to include multiple barangays and analyze comparative crime data to gain a better understanding of the law's regional impact and the potential for enhancing policies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alcaraz, V. A., Argarin, A. J., Gabinete, J., Tabion, R., & Villarmente, E. (2025). Effectiveness of Anti-Fencing Law in Reducing Illicit Trade at Barangay Pasong Putik, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 45.

CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR IN STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROHIBITION OF CONTRABOND IN THE BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

jail management; contributory factor; contraband prohibition; staff vigilance; technological developments; facility infrastructure

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B46389

This study examined the factors that contribute to the strict enforcement of contraband prohibition in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Caloocan City. The BJMP is tasked with the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of offenders temporarily held in jails. In response to security risks and contraband smuggling, the agency has implemented enhanced inspection procedures for visitors. This research identifies key variables—staff vigilance, technological developments, facility infrastructure, and external collaborations—that influence the effectiveness of these procedures. This study used a descriptive-correlational design. Forty respondents were selected through purposive sampling, comprising jail officers, peace volunteers, and barangay residents. A structured questionnaire was developed, validated by experts, and pilot-tested. Data were collected via face-to-face administration of the instrument and retrieved for analysis. Frequency and percentage distributions described the demographic profile of respondents, while weighted mean analysis ranked the contributory factors. Respondents aged 26 to 33 constituted the largest age group at 27.5 percent, followed by those aged 42 to 50 at 25 percent. The 34 to 41 cohort represented 22.5 percent, while both the 18 to 25 and 51-and-above groups each comprised 12.5 percent of the sample. Staff vigilance recorded the highest weighted mean, indicating its primary role in effective contraband control. Technological developments were the next most influential factor. Facility infrastructure and external collaborations also contributed but to a lesser extent. Findings indicated that staff vigilance was the most critical factor in enforcing the prohibition of contraband, as attentive personnel deter potential breaches. Technological enhancements in inspection equipment and improvements to facility infrastructure further supported effective control measures. External collaborations with community stakeholders provided additional but more limited support. As a result, strengthening personnel training and investing in technology and infrastructure were recommended to enhance ongoing contraband prevention efforts.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aviles, H., Benavidez, J., Noces, T. M., Pacay, B., Seradoy, V., & So, F. (2025). Contributory Factor in Strict Implementation of the Prohibition of Contrabond in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 46.

THE IMPELEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE POLICE RECORD MANAGEMENT IN POLICE STATION 5 FAIRVIEW QUEZON CITY: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*police record; management of
record; digital storage;
implementation innovative*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B52553

Police records are official documents maintained by law enforcement that include arrest details, charges, convictions, and other relevant legal actions. These records are crucial for crime prevention, investigation, and evidence collection. At Police Station 5 in Fairview, the implementation of an innovative Police Record Management System aims to enhance efficiency, data security, and public service. This system supports officers and fosters community trust by promoting transparency and accountability. The digital transformation also strengthens collaboration across departments and aligns with goals for improved policing through data-driven decision-making, ultimately contributing to a safer and more reliable police force in Quezon City. The study employed a quantitative, descriptive research approach to evaluate the Police Record Management System at Police Station 5 in Fairview, Quezon City. Data were collected through surveys and a phenomenological method to capture participants' experiences, ideas, and opinions. The researchers aimed to systematically describe the convenience and effectiveness of the system without manipulating any variables, focusing on detailed observations gathered through well-designed questionnaires. The study involved 50 police officers from Station 5 in Fairview, Quezon City, most of whom were male, aged 34–41, non-commissioned officers, and holders of bachelor's degrees. Results indicated that the Police Record Management System significantly enhanced public safety, accuracy, efficiency, and transparency, receiving a high overall rating of 3.86. The transition to digital records reduced errors and improved data reliability, supported by features such as automated data input and real-time synchronization, which earned a composite mean score of 3.74. Most respondents from Police Station 5 in Fairview were male, aged 34–41, and held a bachelor's degree, reflecting a relatively young and educated police workforce. The study found that the police record management system significantly improved accuracy, accessibility, and efficiency. However, challenges such as manual data entry errors and system downtimes were identified, leading to recommendations aimed at further enhancing overall system performance.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Berbaña, J., Brignas, V., Buscay, C. E., Celispara, C. J., & Oderio, C. (2025). The Impelementation of Innovative Police Record Management in Police Station 5 Fairview Quezon City: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 47.

PERFORMANCE OF THE BARANGAY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS IN RESPONDING IN TO INCIDENTS OF CRIMINALITY IN BARANGAY BAGBAG, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay public safety officers
(bpso); quezon city;
community safety; first
responders; crime prevention;
law enforcement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B52832

Communities are the foundation of civilization, bringing together individuals of diverse cultures, beliefs, and backgrounds. Within these communities, leaders and peacekeepers naturally emerge, as no one desires to live in fear or among criminal elements. This study evaluated the performance of Barangay Patrol Units, officially known as Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSOs), as first responders to crime-related incidents in Barangay Bag-bag, Quezon City. In the Philippine context, barangay tanods serve as essential figures in maintaining peace and order, often acting as the initial point of contact before formal law enforcement arrives on the scene. A total of fifty (50) respondents participated in the study, including 30 residents, 10 barangay officials, and 10 police officers residing within the jurisdiction of Barangay Bag-bag, Quezon City. The researchers considered this sample size sufficient to represent the community and capture a range of perspectives. The study employed a descriptive research method to gather relevant data. A structured survey questionnaire was used to assess the performance of Barangay Patrol Units as first responders to crime-related incidents. The data collected provided detailed insights and served as the foundation for interpreting the quantitative findings. The study found that the performance of Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSOs) was generally commendable, with respondents strongly agreeing that the officers consistently respected human rights and enforced laws fairly. Despite this, a major concern raised by all 50 respondents were the need for regular updates on current crime trends, which they deemed essential for improving the BPSOs' effectiveness as first responders. Furthermore, respondents emphasized the importance of continuous training in modern crime prevention techniques, timely access to crime data, and the provision of appropriate safety equipment. The study suggests conducting consistent patrols, especially in areas prone to criminal activity, to strengthen deterrence and enhance community safety. It also highlights the importance of improving coordination with local law enforcement by organizing joint training programs and developing a comprehensive barangay-police partnership plan to ensure more effective crime prevention and response.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alejandro, M. J., Encenada, C. J., Macinas, K. J. A., Retiro, J., & Tamayo, S. (2025). Performance of the Barangay Public Safety Officers in Responding in to Incidents of Criminality in Barangay Bagbag, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 48.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TASK FORCE DISIPLINA IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITY ORDINANCES IN BARANGAY NOVALICHES PROPER, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

task force disiplinla; barangay novaliches proper; city ordinances; quezon city; law enforcement; community engagement

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B54459

Barangay Novaliches Proper in Quezon City, one of the most populous and congested areas in Metro Manila, faces persistent challenges in maintaining law and order. In response, the local government established Task Force Disiplina to strengthen the implementation of city ordinances through stricter enforcement and enhanced community engagement. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of Task Force Disiplina in enforcing local ordinances and promoting discipline within the community, while also identifying factors influencing its operational efficiency. This study employed a descriptive research design, following the framework of McCombes (2020), to systematically assess the effectiveness of Task Force Disiplina in implementing city ordinances. A total of 50 participants, including 40 residents of Barangay Novaliches Proper and 10 members of Task Force Disiplina, were selected using purposive sampling to ensure relevant and insightful responses. Data collection tools include structured surveys, focusing on areas such as personnel competency, training adequacy, logistical support, and perceived challenges faced by the task force. The findings revealed that Task Force Disiplina plays a significant role in reinforcing city regulations within Barangay Novaliches Proper. Residents acknowledged improvements in public compliance and orderliness due to increased visibility and activity of the task force. However, challenges such as limited manpower, insufficient logistical resources, and gaps in training were also identified. Despite these limitations, the task force is perceived to be generally effective in its implementation efforts. The results highlighted the importance of continued support in terms of equipment, personnel development, and policy reinforcement to maximize the task force's performance. The findings suggest that while Task Force Disiplina has been instrumental in promoting compliance with city ordinances, there is a need for systemic improvements in resource allocation, officer training, and community collaboration. Recommendations include the provision of sustained logistical support, regular skills development programs, and stronger communication between local officials and residents. These measures are essential for strengthening the long-term effectiveness of the task force. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and future researchers aiming to improve local governance and community-based enforcement mechanisms.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Caharian, J., Dalma, R., Martinez, M. A., Medina, E., & Tejoso, C. P. (2025). Effectiveness of Task Force Disiplina in the Implementation of City Ordinances in Barangay Novaliches Proper, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 49.

STRATEGIES TO AVOID ROBBERY HOLD-U.P. IN BARANGAY BATASAN HILLS QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay strategies; batasan
hills; quezon city; robbery
prevention; barangay tanod;
law enforcement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B55069

Barangay Batasan Hills in Quezon City has experienced high incidences of robbery hold-ups in previous years. In response, barangay officials and law enforcement personnel have implemented various crime prevention strategies aimed at reducing these occurrences. This study sought to assess the effectiveness of the strategies employed to prevent robbery hold-ups and to identify areas for improvement in current crime prevention measures within the barangay. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed in this study. Purposive sampling was used to select 50 respondents from Barangay Batasan Hills, consisting of 15 police officers, 20 barangay tanods, and 15 barangay residents. Data were gathered through structured questionnaires and were analyzed based on demographic variables such as age, sex, educational attainment, and length of service or residency. As to age, among the 50 respondents, twenty-two (22) are 25–33 years old, representing 44%, while three (3) are 51 years old and above, the lowest frequency, at 6%. Regarding sex, the highest frequency was among male respondents, with 34 individuals, or 68%, while females accounted for 16 respondents, or 32%. In terms of educational attainment, most respondents are college graduates, with 20 individuals, or 40%, while the least are elementary graduates and others, each with 1 respondent, or 2%. Regarding length of service/residency, the highest frequency was among those with 4–6 years, with 16 respondents, or 32%, while the lowest was among those with 14–16 years, with 2 respondents, or 4%. The study recommends the implementation of regular training programs for barangay personnel, installation of additional lighting and high-resolution CCTV cameras, allocation of more funding for crime prevention, and the strengthening of communication and coordination among barangay tanods, police officers, and community residents. These proposed actions aim to improve the overall safety and security in Barangay Batasan Hills by reducing the occurrence of robbery hold-ups through community-based and data-informed approaches.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Atayde, M. A., Biduya, N., Cerilo, J., Obligacion, C. J., & Pareño, M. (2025). Strategies to Avoid Robbery Hold-U.P. in Barangay Batasan Hills Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 50.

ROLE OF BARANGAY COUNCIL TRAINING PROGRAM IN RESPONDING TO CHILD PROTECTION CASES IN BARANGAY SAN AGUSTIN, NOVALICHES, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

child protection; barangay council; child abuse response; training program; refresher training; follow-up support

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B56437

Children are among the most at-risk members of society and must be protected from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In the Philippines, legal provisions such as the Philippine Constitution, Presidential Decree No. 603, and Republic Act No. 7610 aim to uphold and defend the rights of children. Despite these laws, child abuse remains a pressing issue, particularly in local communities where timely responses are essential. The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) plays a vital role in addressing these concerns, yet its effectiveness is largely influenced by the level of training, knowledge, and preparedness of its members. This study aimed to evaluate the role of the Barangay Council Training Program in addressing child protection cases in Barangay San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City. It explored how the training program enhanced participants' knowledge, skills, and effective use of available resources, while also identifying the challenges faced by BCPC members. A mixed-method research design was used, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to ensure a well-rounded analysis. The respondents consisted of five (5) Barangay Women's Desk Officers, five (5) Women and Children Protection Desk Officers, and forty (40) parents or guardians, selected through purposive sampling. Data collection involved survey questionnaires and in-depth interviews, with prior approval from relevant authorities and assurance of confidentiality throughout the process. The study revealed that the majority of participants were women aged 34 to 41 who had lived or worked in Barangay San Agustin for over 11 years. Training programs significantly enhanced their knowledge (mean = 3.756), skills and proficiency (mean = 3.680), and access to resources (mean = 3.624). However, 92% of respondents reported that the lack of follow-up support after training hindered sustained progress. In response, the study recommends establishing mentorship programs, offering regular refresher courses, and strengthening partnerships among the BCPC, NGOs, and local stakeholders to ensure ongoing improvement in child protection efforts. This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Barangay Council training program in responding to child protection cases in Barangay San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City. Using a mixed-method approach, it examined how training influenced the knowledge, skills, and resource use of BCPC members, while also identifying key challenges in implementation. The results showed that the training significantly improved acquired knowledge (mean = 3.756), proficiency and skills (mean = 3.680), and access to resources (mean = 3.624). Despite these positive outcomes, 92% of the respondents reported a lack of follow-up support after training, highlighting a critical weakness in the program's sustainability. The findings suggest that while the training programs contribute positively to the capacity of BCPC members, their effectiveness is hindered by limited post-training support. To address this, the study recommends the implementation of mentorship initiatives, periodic refresher courses, and stronger coordination between BCPC, NGOs, and other community partners. These enhancements will help ensure a more consistent and effective response to child protection cases at the barangay level.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bustamante, R., Isada, D. J., Juano, N. F., Page, G. G., & Rambuyon, A. (2025). Role of Barangay Council Training Program in Responding to Child Protection Cases in Barangay San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 51.

THE IMPACT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES STRATEGIES IN CRIME PREVENTION: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention; innovative
policing; traditional policing;
interagency collaboration; law
enforcement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B56497

This study aimed to assess the impact of law enforcement agencies' strategies on crime prevention and to understand how these tactics influence crime rates and their significance within the criminal justice system. Law enforcement organizations employ a variety of strategies and methods to prevent, investigate, and address illegal activities within communities. This study used the descriptive research method, which aims to accurately describe the population, situations, or phenomena under investigation. A total of sixty (60) respondents participated in the study, selected through purposive sampling. This sampling method is commonly used in research because it helps ensure a quality sample is obtained without bias, thereby increasing the reliability and trustworthiness of the findings. The researchers sought permission to conduct the survey within Barangay Paang Bundok, La Loma, Quezon City. They personally approached the respondents in the community and, upon obtaining the necessary permission, invited them to participate by answering the survey questionnaire. Findings regarding the respondents' assessment of the impact of law enforcement agencies' strategies in crime prevention—in terms of innovative policing, traditional policing, and interagency collaboration—indicate a rating of "Strongly Agree." Based on these results, recommendations from law enforcement and barangay officials were formulated to further enhance crime prevention efforts. Based on the findings, law enforcement and barangay officials should pursue further education or, at the very least, participate more actively in training programs and seminars related to effective and efficient governance. To improve their tactics, these agencies should allocate additional funds for training and professional development. Consistent training, awareness campaigns, and advocacy initiatives are also essential to enhancing overall performance in crime prevention.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Leoligao, C., Nesus, A. J., Sabeniano, J., Torregrosa, J., & Vinco, L. (2025). The Impact of Law Enforcement Agencies Strategies in Crime Prevention: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 52.

FACTORS AFFECTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT KASIGLAHAN VILLAGE SAN JOSE MONTALBAN RIZAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

juvenile delinquency; social learning theory; peer pressure; strain theory; youth behavior; community intervention

ARTICLE ID

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Juvenile delinquency is increasing in areas such as Kasiglahan Village, where students in junior high school often face social and economic hardships. These challenges frequently result in behaviors such as truancy, theft, and involvement in gangs. This study aimed to identify the underlying factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency and propose preventive measures. Guided by Social Learning Theory and Strain Theory, The research examined how environmental influences, peer pressure, and economic struggles shape adolescent behavior. These theoretical frameworks provide insight into how delinquent tendencies develop and highlight the importance of interventions such as effective parenting, quality education, and strengthened community support systems. This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design and utilizes a structured survey questionnaire to gather data from 60 respondents. The participants include 20 students, 20 parents, and 20 police officers, all selected based on their familiarity with or direct experience regarding juvenile delinquency in Kasiglahan Village. The questionnaire, validated by field experts, explores causes, challenges, and potential solutions. Ethical considerations, including informed consent and participant confidentiality, were strictly observed. The collected data were analyzed using basic statistical tools such as percentages and mean scores. The majority of respondents were male adolescents aged 12 to 18, typically coming from households with low educational attainment. These demographic characteristics aligned with known risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency. Peer pressure and the absence of community youth programs emerged as major contributing elements. Respondents consistently emphasized the importance of collaboration among schools, families, and law enforcement in addressing delinquency. Financial instability and limited access to educational or employment opportunities were also cited as significant influences on youth behavior. The highest-rated preventive strategy was community-based cooperation to address youth issues holistically. The findings support both Social Learning Theory and Strain Theory in explaining juvenile delinquency. Adolescents exposed to unstable family environments and poverty were more susceptible to engaging in delinquent acts. The issue is not only specific to the local context but also reflects broader social patterns. While the community shows awareness and willingness to address the problem, limited resources and insufficient support programs hinder effective intervention. The study highlights the need for preventive approaches, particularly those focused on enhancing the social and emotional competencies of youth. Developing communication, conflict resolution, and emotional regulation skills appears more effective in mitigating juvenile delinquency than punitive measures.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Adoro, J., Duja Jr., S., Gregorio, F. J., Manalili, O., & Saligumba, D. (2025). Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency in the Junior High School at Kasiglahan Village San Jose Montalban Rizal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 53.

ASSESSING THE OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM (BPAT) IN NAGKAISANG NAYON, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*peacekeeping action team;
operational efficiency; crime
prevention; community safety;
training*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B57205

The Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (B.P.A.T.) serves a critical function in Nagkaisang Nayon, Quezon City, addressing drug-related offenses, petty theft, domestic abuse, and other community disorders. This study assessed B.P.A.T.'s operational efficiency by examining its organizational structure, resource allocation, personnel training, coordination with law enforcement agencies, and program effectiveness. The focus is on community engagement, crime prevention, and incident response to determine how these activities contribute to overall barangay safety and security. This study employed a quantitative descriptive research design and purposive sampling to select respondents with relevant experience. A total of 50 participants—25 B.P.A.T. personnel and 25 barangay residents—completed a structured questionnaire assessing perceptions of B.P.A.T.'s crime prevention, problem-solving, and crime reduction efforts. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to evaluate operational efficiency indicators. Respondents strongly agreed that B.P.A.T. exhibited high operational efficiency in crime prevention, crime resolution, and crime reduction activities. The most frequently cited challenge was a lack of knowledge about emerging crime-prevention strategies. An action plan recommending targeted seminars and training was proposed, and subsequent evaluation confirmed improved knowledge among B.P.A.T. personnel in preventive techniques. B.P.A.T.'s strongest performance was in crime prevention and reduction, while crime resolution scored lowest (mean = 3.20, agree). Implementation of the proposed training and seminar program led to measurable gains in personnel competence. These findings suggest that ongoing capacity building and knowledge enhancement are essential for strengthening B.P.A.T.'s ability to resolve incidents and further improve community safety.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bobis, J. P., Daguia, A. C., Luperia, J., Ruiz, H. A., & Sanoy, I. (2025). Assessing the Operational Efficiency of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) in Nagkaisang Nayon, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 54.

INFLUENCING FACTORS AFFECTING BPSO IN RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY SITUATION IN BARANGAY COMMONWEALTH QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay commonwealth;
influencing factors; barangay
officials; emergency response;
community safety; public
safety*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B57554

This study investigated the factors affecting Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSOs) in responding to emergencies, with a particular focus on the influence of community participation and individual commitment. A major challenge identified is the lack of manpower, largely due to declining interest and willingness among individuals to continue volunteering. This shortage significantly hinders the ability of BPSOs to effectively respond to emergencies. The research aimed to highlight the difficulties BPSOs face while balancing their responsibilities with personal struggles. By doing so, The study sought to encourage potential volunteers—those aspiring to serve their communities or seeking renewed purpose through helping others—to consider becoming BPSOs in their barangays. As communities face increasing incidents of crime and natural disasters, the limited number of uniformed police officers is not sufficient to respond to all emergencies. This highlights the urgent need for additional support through committed volunteer manpower to enhance community safety and preparedness. The methodology included the research design, the profile of the study's respondents, the sampling technique employed, the research instrument used, the process of instrument validation, the procedures for administering and retrieving the instrument, and the statistical methods applied for data analysis. The findings present the age distribution of respondents in Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City. The largest group of respondents were aged 42 to 49, ranking first with a frequency of 19, representing 38% of the total. Ranked second were those aged 26 to 33, with 11 respondents (22%). The third highest group consisted of individuals aged 50 and above, with a frequency of 9 (18%). Respondents aged 34 to 41 ranked fourth, totaling 6 individuals (12%). Lastly, the age group 18 to 25 ranked fifth, with 5 respondents, accounting for 10% of the total. The overall sample size was 50, representing 100% of the respondents. The discussion highlights the summary and conclusions of the study, which focused on identifying the challenges and influencing factors affecting Barangay Public Safety Officers (BPSOs) in responding to emergencies in Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City. It also offers recommendations for both residents and barangay officials to address these issues and strengthen emergency response efforts within the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cerillo, C. J., Dacallos, N., Francisco, M., Lapaz, V., & Rabanal, L. (2025). Influencing Factors Affecting BPSO in Responding to Emergency Situation in Barangay Commonwealth Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 55.

THE ROLE OF BARANGAY PEACE AND ORDER COMMITTEE IN MITIGATING FRATERNITY RELATED-VIOLENCE IN BAGONG SILANG PHASE 9 CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay peace and order
committee (bpoc); bagong
silang phase 9; caloocan city;
law enforcement coordination;
fraternity-related violence;
conflict resolution*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B61174

The primary function of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee is to mitigate crimes within its jurisdiction by carrying out activities that safeguard the rights and properties of all residents. This study aimed to support Area Monitoring Officers and Taskforces in enhancing their understanding of the current crime-related circumstances in the community. One major concern addressed in this research is the threat posed by fraternity groups, which often engage in violent activities such as hazing, gang warfare, rioting, and other crimes associated with organized fraternities. The researchers conducted a descriptive study to examine the role of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee (BPOC) in mitigating fraternity-related violence in Bagong Silang Phase 9, Caloocan City. The purpose of the study was to gather data that would help assess the respondents' awareness of how the BPOC contributes to addressing fraternity-related incidents. A total of fifty (50) respondents participated in the study, divided into three groups: ten (10) Task Force members, ten (10) Area Monitoring Officers, and thirty (30) community residents. Most of the respondents were aged 42–50 years old, female, married, and high school graduates, with 4 to 6 years of service or residency in the community. The respondents' assessment of the role of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee (BPOC) in mitigating fraternity-related violence in Bagong Silang Phase 9, Caloocan City, was interpreted as "Strongly Agree," particularly in the areas of conflict resolution, coordination with law enforcement, and promoting community awareness. The most commonly encountered problem by the BPOC was the weak prosecution of fraternity-related crimes. To address this issue, the study proposes the establishment of a dedicated task force composed of law enforcement personnel, community leaders, and representatives to foster open communication and build trust within the community. The discussion highlights the conclusion and possible recommendations derived from the study, which aimed to determine the role of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee (BPOC) in mitigating fraternity-related violence. The findings revealed that 39 out of 50 respondents, representing an average of 78%, identified the weak prosecution of fraternity-related crimes as the most pressing issue. In response to this, a key recommendation is to strengthen peacekeeping efforts through increased community involvement, in collaboration with the BPOC and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), to enhance preventive measures and promote a more coordinated response to fraternity-related violence.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abejar, M., Alonzo, J., Livelo, G.-C., Moico, E., & Pagayon, S. (2025). The Role of Barangay Peace and Order Committee in Mitigating Fraternity Related-Violence in Bagong Silang Phase 9 Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 56.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE AMONG CHILDREN TO REDUCE CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN BARANGAY STO. CRISTO SAN JOSE DEL MONTE, BULACAN

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*san jose del monte; children in
conflict with the law (cicl);
parental guidance; bulacan;
juvenile delinquency; gender
profile*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B63508

San Jose del Monte, a city in Bulacan, has increasingly grappled with the issue of children in conflict with the law (CICL), a concern that has grown alongside urbanization and population expansion in recent decades. The emergence of juvenile delinquency in the area can be traced back to the 1990s, when migration from neighboring provinces intensified. This demographic shift brought about heightened poverty, reduced access to education, and a rise in criminal activity. Children from marginalized families, often deprived of proper guidance and support systems, became more susceptible to engaging in offenses such as theft, drug-related crimes, and violence. This study adopted a quantitative research design to investigate the role of parental guidance in mitigating juvenile delinquency. The researchers employed descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis to comprehensively assess how various aspects of parental involvement influence the likelihood of youth engaging in unlawful behavior. The study involved twenty-five (25) parents and twenty-five (25) juveniles from Barangay Santo Cristo in the City of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. Data were collected through the distribution of printed questionnaires during the Academic Year 2024–2025. The demographic profile of the respondents indicates that the largest age group is between 16 and 21 years old, making up 52% of the total sample. In terms of gender, 64% of the respondents are male, totaling 32 out of 50 participants. Concerning economic status, the majority—72%—fall within the low-income category, earning ₱20,000 or less per month. The demographic data indicate that the majority of respondents were male, with a smaller representation of females. Most participants were aged between 16 and 21 years and were primarily from households classified within the lower-income bracket.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Domingo, J. F., Espinosa, O., Faltado, J. C., Maglanque, J. H., & Polledo, F. (2025). Parental Influence Among Children to Reduce Child in Conflict with the Law in Barangay Sto. Cristo San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 57.

ENHANCING PEACE KEEPING THROUGH THE AID OF CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION MONITORING: A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*surveillance monitoring; cctv
systems; community safety;
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policing; peacekeeping*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B66284

This study aimed to determine the extent to which closed-circuit television (CCTV) monitoring systems enhance peacekeeping efforts in Barangay San Agustin. With a growing need for community safety and crime prevention, CCTV technology is seen as a vital tool in supporting local law enforcement. This research focused on the contribution of CCTV systems to peacekeeping operations and how their effective use can promote security, trust, and active participation within the community. The study adopted a quantitative approach with qualitative aspects and systematically collects data from a targeted population comprising 15 barangay officials, 20 members of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPSOs), and 15 active community residents. The researchers used surveys to gather insights on the integration of CCTV monitoring with barangay policing and community initiatives. The study also evaluates the challenges posed by policy constraints, technological maintenance, and potential misuse of resources. The findings revealed that most respondents supported the integration of CCTV monitoring with barangay police and community efforts. Respondents identified regulatory limitations and inadequate resource allocation as key barriers to maximizing the system's effectiveness. Regular equipment checks and structured maintenance were also highlighted as essential to sustain operational efficiency. The data indicated that addressing these issues could significantly improve peacekeeping mechanisms and foster a safer environment in Barangay San Agustin. The study suggests that Barangay San Agustin has the potential to serve as a model for effective, community-based peacekeeping strategies supported by CCTV monitoring. A participatory approach involving barangay officials, peacekeeping teams, and residents is essential to establishing a safe and inclusive environment. By addressing technological, regulatory, and operational gaps, local stakeholders can implement a sustainable and transparent peacekeeping plan. The insights gained from this study may assist policymakers and law enforcers in crafting effective safety measures tailored to the barangay's specific needs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Arzala, K. J., Balasta, J., Blo, N., Chua, S. A., & Valdez, B. M. (2025). Enhancing Peace Keeping Through the Aid of Closed-Circuit Television Monitoring: A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 58.

EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMS IN PREVENTING STREET CRIMES AT UPPER NAWASA, BARANGAY COMMONWEALTH, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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*youth engagement program;
upper nawasa; barangay
commonwealth; street crimes;
community-based programs;
youth participation*

ARTICLE ID

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The effectiveness of youth engagement programs remains a significant yet evolving component in community-based youth development efforts, particularly in Upper Nawasa, Barangay Commonwealth. Over the years, these initiatives have been referred to in various ways, including youth leadership, civic engagement, youth participation, and youth voice. This study investigated how these programs contribute to the prevention of street crimes among the youth in the area. This study adopted a quantitative descriptive research design to evaluate the perceptions of youth participants regarding the effectiveness of engagement programs. A total of 50 youth respondents from Upper Nawasa, Barangay Commonwealth, were selected through purposive sampling. Survey questionnaires were used to collect data, aiming to quantitatively describe and analyze the respondents' experiences and insights related to youth crime prevention. The most frequently encountered challenge among the youth respondents were "difficulty in engaging the community and encouraging participation in program activities," reported by 49 participants, accounting for 11.21% of total responses. In contrast, the least encountered problem was the "lack of training and capacity-building opportunities for program staff and volunteers," with 37 responses, or 8.47%. The most favored solution was to "develop and regularly update an emergency response plan and conduct regular drills to prevent youth crimes," which received 49 responses, or 11.50%. The least suggested strategy was to "acquire necessary equipment and supplies and maintain and upgrade existing ones," with 34 responses, or 7.98%. Most respondents were aged 18 to 25, male, had lived in Upper Nawasa for 4 to 6 years, and had been actively involved in youth programs for less than six months. The analysis revealed that the "Core Competencies" component received an overall weighted mean of 3.73, "Technical Competencies" scored 3.84, and "Enabling and Leadership Competencies" obtained 3.79. All three areas were interpreted as "Highly Effective," indicating strong approval of the program's impact on youth development and street crime prevention.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Espenilla, J. P., Gonzales, J. A., Itlanas, R., Odiaman, A., & Padulaga, J. J. (2025). Effectiveness of Youth Engagement Programs in Preventing Street Crimes at Upper Nawasa, Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 59.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE POLICE VISIBILITY STRATEGIES OF THE POLICE STATION 6 PERSONNEL IN THE REDUCTION OF PICKPOCKETING

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*police visibility · pickpocketing
· barangay patrol teams ·
community awareness · crime
prevention · reporting systems
· law enforcement · public
safety · research reference ·
student manual; police
visibility; visibility strategies;
strategies police*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B69659

Police visibility refers to the active presence of law enforcement officers in public areas, primarily through routine patrolling. This presence helps instill a sense of security among citizens and serves as a deterrent to potential criminal activity. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of police visibility in reducing pickpocketing incidents and promoting a safer environment. The study involved 50 respondents, composed of 10 police officers from Police Station 6, Batasan, Quezon City, and 40 local residents within the same jurisdiction. Respondents were selected using a purposive sampling technique to ensure their relevance to the research objectives. A quantitative approach was used, specifically a descriptive research design, to evaluate the impact of police visibility on the occurrence of pickpocketing in the area. The researchers, in coordination with Police Station 6, conducted the evaluation of police visibility strategies and their effectiveness in reducing pickpocketing incidents. Prior to data collection, respondents were informed about the purpose of the study, and consent was obtained to ensure voluntary participation. Survey questionnaires were then distributed to the selected participants, and adequate time was allotted for them to complete their responses. The researchers ensured that participants were given clear instructions and that the data collection process was conducted in an organized and respectful manner. Once respondents completed the survey questionnaires, each form was individually collected by the researchers. The data analysis revealed that community awareness received the highest rating, followed by crime solution and crime prevention. Based on these findings, the study recommended several strategies to enhance police visibility and its effectiveness in reducing crime. These include increasing foot patrols, improving communication and engagement between police officers and the community, and incorporating technology, such as surveillance cameras, to support and strengthen law enforcement presence. The researchers recommended that police officers maintain a visible presence in areas identified as hotspots for pickpocketing incidents to help deter criminal activity and enhance public safety. They also advised Barangay officials to initiate information campaigns aimed at educating residents on preventive measures and promoting the use of community reporting systems to increase vigilance. In addition, the formation of Barangay patrol teams was proposed to improve coordination with local police and strengthen overall security efforts. The researchers further encouraged future researchers to use credible sources and accurate data to ensure the reliability of their studies. This research is also highly recommended as a reference tool or manual for students, particularly those focusing on crime prevention, community safety, and law enforcement strategies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Annang, D. J., Jain, W., Justol, M. K., Ramos, K., & Romero, R. (2025). An Assessment on the Police Visibility Strategies of the Police Station 6 Personnel in the Reduction of Pickpocketing. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 60.

THE ROLE OF PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE E-PROJECT IN ENHANCING THE ACCURACY AND EFFICIENCY IN POLICE RECORDS MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

philippine national police (pnp); police records; operational efficiency; officer training; pnp e-blotter; e-projects

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B70238

The Philippine National Police (PNP) faces persistent challenges in managing large volumes of criminal reports due to reliance on traditional, paper-based methods. These outdated approaches lead to delays in report preparation, inconsistent data recording, limited access to and analysis of information, and poor information-sharing among police units. Addressing these inefficiencies is essential for improving operational effectiveness and timely criminal investigations. This study employed a correlational research design involving two groups: ten (10) Police Commissioned Officers (PCO) and forty (40) Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCO), totaling fifty (50) respondents from Police Station 5. Using a probability sampling technique, the researchers gathered necessary data through survey questionnaires. The study aimed to explore relationships between reporting system practices and the efficiency of handling criminal cases within the Philippine National Police. The study found that the most highly supported measures to improve the Philippine National Police (PNP) E-Projects were: (1) training police officers to deliberately operate the Crime Incident Data Management System (CIDMS) and (2) conducting simulated cyberattacks to enhance system security, both receiving a 74% approval rate (frequency of 37). These strategies aim to address recurring problems in managing police records by ensuring officers are equipped to navigate the technical complexities of the system and by reinforcing system defenses against potential failures or breaches. Selecting and properly training officers to maintain the E-Projects is essential for safeguarding sensitive data and ensuring the continuous functionality and accuracy of the CIDMS. The study highlights that the Philippine National Police (PNP) E-Projects—including the E-blotter, E-warrant, and E-rouge gallery—are effective tools in enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of police records management. These systems support overall operational functionality. However, challenges persist in the selection and assignment of qualified police officers to maintain and operate these systems. To address this gap, the study recommends deliberate training for officers on the Crime Incident Data Management System (CIDMS) and implementing simulated attacks to improve system security and resilience.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Berja, E., Flores, E. A., Guimban, W., Hernandez, J. D., & Melitado, F. (2025). The Role of Philippine National Police E-Project in Enhancing the Accuracy and Efficiency in Police Records Management. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 61.

PREVENTIVE MEASURE AGAINST CARNAPPING INCIDENTS IN BARANGAY 178 CAMARIN CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*barangay 178 camarin;
caloocan city; preventive
measures; carnapping;
community surveillance; legal
awareness*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B70436

Carnapping remains a pressing issue in urban communities such as Barangay 178, Camarin, Caloocan City, posing serious threats to vehicle owners and contributing to a growing sense of insecurity. Tackling this problem requires the implementation of comprehensive preventive strategies that promote public awareness, strengthen security systems, and encourage active community participation. This study emphasized the importance of community engagement, educational programs, and close coordination with local law enforcement to reduce carnapping incidents. Through these collaborative efforts, Barangay 178 can work toward establishing a safer environment and restoring public trust and peace of mind. The methodology covering the research design, participant selection, sampling methods, instruments used, validation process, and techniques for data analysis. The study engaged 50 respondents from Barangay 178, Camarin, Caloocan City, consisting of 20 randomly selected residents, 15 active-duty police officers, and 15 individuals serving as barangay officials, community leaders, or representatives of local organizations. Their diverse perspectives contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of both community experiences and law enforcement strategies. The findings were based on data analyzed through statistical methods. Results indicated that 32% of the respondents were between the ages of 25 and 30, 58% were male, and 54% held a college degree. Most participants agreed that implementing watch programs, enhancing community surveillance, and encouraging the reporting of suspicious activities are effective strategies to combat carnapping. However, 80% of the respondents encountered difficulties in accessing educational materials and understanding legal jargon. The most strongly supported recommendation, with 92% approval, was to increase police patrols within Barangay 178 to enhance public safety and reduce the occurrence of carnapping. This study examined preventive strategies against carnapping in Barangay 178 Camarin, Caloocan City. The majority of participants were male, aged 25 to 30, and college-educated. The findings showed strong support for initiatives such as neighborhood watch programs, increased community surveillance, and prompt reporting of suspicious behavior. However, respondents also identified significant challenges, including limited access to educational materials and difficulty understanding legal language related to carnapping prevention. To address these issues, the study recommends the installation of additional CCTV cameras along major roads and the designation of secure parking zones within the barangay. These measures aim to strengthen public safety and effectively reduce carnapping incidents in the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Gonzales, D. A., Inojales, H., Palconit, J. M., Palomata, A. P., & Perez, J. R. (2025). Preventive Measure Against Carnapping Incidents in Barangay 178 Camarin Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 62.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION CAMERA IN AID OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*camera placement;
surveillance technology; cctv
effectiveness; law
enforcement; community
collaboration; public safety*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B73889

Technological advancement has greatly transformed modern life, making it more convenient and efficient. Among its many contributions, one notable innovation is the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system. CCTV cameras play a crucial role in enhancing security by providing continuous surveillance to protect individuals, property, and infrastructure. Acting as a force multiplier, these systems allow for broader and more effective monitoring than what could be achieved by security personnel alone. The study adopted a descriptive research design and utilizes purposive sampling to select participants from Barangay Batasan Hills, Quezon City. The respondents include 15 police officers, 15 barangay personnel, 5 CCTV operators, and 15 residents. This research aims to explore the benefits of using Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras as a tool in criminal investigations, to enhance surveillance strategies to improve public safety and security. Data will be gathered through a structured questionnaire, which will be distributed to the respondents and collected upon completion for analysis. The data collected provided valuable demographic insights, indicating that most respondents were male, aged 21 to 25 years, and held a bachelor's degree. Respondents rated the effectiveness of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras in Barangay Batasan Hills, Quezon City as "Strongly Agree" across key areas, including real-time monitoring, cost-efficiency, wide coverage, continuous recording, and integration with other technologies. The most commonly encountered issue was related to suboptimal camera angles. To improve the effectiveness of CCTV systems in supporting criminal investigations, respondents recommended installing cameras in high-crime areas and ensuring proper positioning to maximize coverage and capture critical details. It is recommended to improve camera placement, upgrade surveillance technology to address lighting and visibility issues, and foster stronger collaboration between law enforcement agencies and community stakeholders. These measures aim to maximize the effectiveness of CCTV systems. By harnessing technological advancements and resolving operational limitations, law enforcement can enhance their investigative capabilities and further strengthen public safety and security.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Julve, A., Pertez, M., Remegio, M., Susada, M. J. K., & Valiente, J. M. (2025). An Assessment on the Effectiveness of Closed Circuit Television Camera in Aid of Criminal Investigation. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 63.

THE EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES OF POLICE PERSONNEL IN BARANGAY 167, LLANO CALOOCAN CITY; AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention; barangay
167; caloocan city; community
policing; public safety;
proactive policing*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B74404

Crime prevention has evolved from being solely a law enforcement responsibility to a broader, community-driven initiative. Modern approaches emphasize the importance of collaborative efforts between government agencies and local communities in addressing the root causes of crime. Crime prevention strategies not only help reduce criminal activity and victimization but also offer long-term social and economic benefits. In this context, police personnel play a vital role by enforcing laws and maintaining public order while also working alongside the community to proactively implement preventive measures. This study examined the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies used by police personnel in Barangay 167, Llano, Caloocan City, and assesses their impact on public safety. This research used a descriptive research design to evaluate the crime prevention strategies employed in the community. The study involved 30 police officers and 30 residents from Barangay 167, selected through purposive sampling based on their relevant knowledge and experience. Data were collected using unstructured interviews and a researcher-made questionnaire, which was validated by experts in criminology, grammar, and statistics. The responses were analyzed using rankings, frequencies, percentages, and weighted means to determine the perceived effectiveness of current strategies and identify existing challenges. The demographic profile showed that most respondents were female, aged 34–50, married, and college graduates. Both police officers and residents generally agreed that the crime prevention strategies implemented in the barangay were effective. These strategies included proactive policing, strengthened community relations, and collaborative crime prevention initiatives. However, the most frequently cited issue was the lack of new or updated crime prevention programs. Respondents suggested the need for increased community engagement through initiatives such as neighborhood watch programs and crime awareness campaigns. The findings emphasize that the success of crime prevention strategies in Barangay 167 is largely influenced by strong police-community partnerships. Strengthening these relationships through consistent outreach, public education, and collaborative initiatives can build trust and foster active citizen participation. The study recommends enhancing current crime prevention programs by involving residents more directly and promoting community-based approaches. Future research should explore underlying causes of crime, such as poverty and lack of education, to inform more sustainable and targeted prevention efforts.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Acerden, J., Calbitaza, R., Dela Torre, A. L., Galora, M. E., & Labro, L. (2025). The Effective Crime Prevention Strategies of Police Personnel in Barangay 167, Llano Caloocan City; An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 64.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATED BALLISTICS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM AS A TOOL FOR INVESTIGATION IN SELECTED BARANGAYS IN NORTH CALOOCAN

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*integrated ballistic
identification system (ibis);
criminal investigation; law
enforcement; forensic
investigation; evidence
handling; community
awareness*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B75603

In the Philippines, Republic Act No. 10591 mandates the registration of all firearms and the establishment of a centralized database to monitor ownership and accountability. This legislation plays a crucial role in ensuring that only qualified individuals are permitted to possess firearms, thereby helping to prevent misuse and illegal distribution. In this context, the study assessed the effectiveness of the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) as an investigative tool in selected barangays in North Caloocan. It specifically examined IBIS's role in strengthening criminal investigations, expediting the identification of firearms used in crimes, and enhancing overall law enforcement operations through the use of advanced ballistic matching technology. The study involved 20 police investigators and 10 firearm examiners from the Investigation and Detective Management Section, North Extension Office of the Caloocan City Police Station (CCPS). Participants were selected through purposive sampling to ensure that only individuals with relevant expertise and experience were included. A descriptive research design was employed, and data were gathered using a researcher-validated questionnaire. Before the distribution of the instrument, appropriate permissions and ethical clearances were obtained. The questionnaires were administered personally and systematically collected for analysis to ensure the integrity and reliability of the data. The findings indicated that most respondents were between the ages of 30 and 35 (40%), predominantly male (87%), college graduates (67%), and had six to ten years of experience in law enforcement (60%). In assessing the effectiveness of the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS), respondents strongly agreed that the system is highly effective (mean rating = 3.89). It was also perceived to accurately identify ballistic evidence (mean rating = 3.76) and serve as a valuable tool in criminal investigations (mean rating = 3.74). A key challenge identified was the limited public awareness of IBIS and its benefits. To address this, the most frequently recommended strategy was to conduct regular audits and updates of IBIS data to ensure its continued accuracy, reliability, and relevance in law enforcement operations. The study proposed comprehensive strategies to enhance the effectiveness and utilization of the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS). Key recommendations include expanding training programs and awareness initiatives for law enforcement personnel to ensure competent system usage. Establishing a dedicated technical support unit and strengthening inter-agency collaboration were also emphasized to improve operational efficiency. Forensic investigators should be provided with continuous education on IBIS functionalities and standardized protocols for evidence handling. Policymakers are encouraged to allocate sustained funding for system upgrades and to lead community education campaigns that highlight the public safety benefits of IBIS. In the judicial sector, the integration of IBIS-generated findings into courtroom procedures and the training of legal personnel were recommended to reinforce its evidentiary value. Additionally, fostering public trust through community engagement and transparency is vital. Future researchers are encouraged to assess IBIS's long-term impact and explore innovations that can further enhance crime-solving capabilities through ballistic technology.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Chua, C. C., Dacallos, E. M., Sequito, G., Villedar, C. I., & Zapanta, R. (2025). Effectiveness of Integrated Ballistics Identification System as a Tool for Investigation in Selected Barangays in North Caloocan.

Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts, 7(5), 65.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY BASED DIVERSE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*child conflict; intervention;
law; community based*

ARTICLE ID

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This study examined the effectiveness of community-based intervention programs in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan, aimed at rehabilitating children in conflict with the law (CICL). It focuses on parenting programs, education, vocational training, and community interventions. The research highlights the importance of a holistic approach involving social workers, families, and the community to achieve sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration outcomes. To understand the effectiveness of diverse community-based intervention programs for CICL, a structured research approach was employed. This chapter outlines the methodology, including research design, respondent selection, sampling techniques, instrument construction and validation, data collection procedures, statistical treatment, and ethical considerations. The findings showed that parenting programs are effective, with a score of 4.1, though parental attendance remains a challenge. Implementing flexible scheduling, home-based learning, or digital platforms, such as recorded sessions or online support groups, could improve participation. Community-based interventions scored 4.3, indicating they are very effective; these programs should be expanded with more resources, trained facilitators, and partnerships with local organizations to enhance outreach and sustainability. Educational and vocational training programs scored 4.0, showing effectiveness, but strengthening these programs could provide juveniles with better opportunities for reintegration. Collaborations with businesses and training centers could improve job placement rates for program graduates. This chapter analyzes the study's findings on the effectiveness of community-based interventions for CICL in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. It interprets how parenting programs, community-based support, and educational and vocational training contribute to the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law, highlighting strategies to enhance participation, sustainability, and long-term outcomes.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Dela Merced, J. F., Flores, R., Isla, K. A., Lagaman, R., Pagtanan, J., & Regine, M. (2025). The Effectiveness of Community Based Diverse Intervention Programs for Child in Conflict with the Law. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 66.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN IN POLICE STATION NO. 14

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*violence against women and
children (vawc); inter-agency
coordination; quezon city;
victim support; abuse
prevention; local agencies*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B78773

Violence against women and children (VAWC) is a serious and pervasive issue affecting communities throughout the Philippines, including Station 14 in Quezon City. Frontline agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Barangay VAWC Desk play a vital role in addressing this concern. They are tasked with enforcing protective laws, implementing intervention measures, and providing essential support to victims. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children (VAWC) Act by legal practitioners, focusing on identifying gaps and areas for improvement in current enforcement measures. Conducted at Police Station No. 14 in Quezon City, the research used a quantitative-descriptive design. The study involved three groups of respondents: twenty-five (25) VAWC victims, five (5) personnel from the Philippine National Police (PNP), and ten (10) representatives from the Barangay VAWC Desk, totaling forty (40) participants. Data were collected using a researcher-designed questionnaire to gather insights on the effectiveness and challenges of implementing the VAWC law. The study found that most respondents were female, primarily within the 34 to 41 age range. Despite ongoing efforts to address cases of violence, several significant challenges remain. These include insufficient budget support, lack of specialized training for responders, delays in service delivery, weak inter-agency coordination, and a prevailing reluctance among victims to report abuse. These barriers significantly impede the timely and effective provision of support services, highlighting the urgent need for enhanced resources, continuous capacity-building, and stronger collaboration among agencies. To effectively address these concerns, the study recommends increased government funding, broader community education through seminars and media campaigns, and the creation of safe, confidential spaces where victims can speak out without fear. These measures are essential for developing a more responsive, empathetic, and efficient system to protect women and children from abuse. The findings of this study serve as a crucial foundation for enhancing service delivery, strengthening support systems, and improving coordination among local agencies in handling VAWC-related cases.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Berolla, K.-L., Bobis, J. L. S., Duron, I., Vita, L., & Yuipco, J. M. (2025). An Assessment on the Implementation of Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children in Police Station No. 14. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 67.

AN ASSESMENT ON THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN IN NITANG ST. BARANGAY GULOD, NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*domestic violence; physical
harm; emotional trauma;
pregnancy; intervention
strategies; assesment domestic*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B78955

Domestic violence remains a pervasive threat to women's safety and well-being, with physical assault, emotional abuse, and economic coercion occurring even within the home. In Nitang Street, Barangay Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City, pregnant women face heightened vulnerability to such abuse. This study examined the impact of domestic violence on women in this community, focusing on physical, economic, and emotional consequences and the factors that exacerbate risk during pregnancy. A descriptive quantitative design was employed to assess the effects of domestic violence in Barangay Gulod. Purposive sampling selected fifty-five participants: twenty pregnant women who have experienced domestic violence, fifteen healthcare providers (doctors, nurses, and social workers) serving pregnant clients, and fifteen police officers from Station 4 trained in domestic violence response. A structured questionnaire gathers demographic data and ratings of violence impact and intervention needs. Weighted means and frequency distributions are used to analyze responses. Respondents were predominantly female, aged 34 to 41, married, middle class, and college graduates. Participants strongly agreed that domestic violence inflicted serious physical harm (mean = 4.35 on a five-point scale), increased economic hardship (mean = 4.20), and caused deep emotional trauma (mean = 4.45). The highest-ranked consequence was elevated risk of miscarriage or preterm birth, cited by 82 percent of women. Healthcare providers and police officers corroborated these findings and emphasized the need for coordinated support services. The study indicated that domestic violence during pregnancy carried severe multi-dimensional impacts in Barangay Gulod. As a result, a holistic intervention strategy was recommended, including regular community information campaigns using posters and flyers at the barangay hall, health centers, schools, and local stores; immediate, accessible support services for survivors; strengthened community capacity to prevent and respond to abuse; and advocacy for policy reforms to enhance legal protection and resource allocation. These measures were expected to improve survivor safety and promote community resilience.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alipio, J., Madrid, A., Pakingan, P., Quiroz, J. A., & Villarosa, L. A. (2025). An Assesment on the Impact of Domestic Violence Among Women in Nitang St. Barangay Gulod, Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 68.

THE ROLE OF CRIMINOLOGY INTERNS IN ENHANCING CAMPUS SECURITY IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES NOVALICHES, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

criminology interns; campus security; bestlink college; security policies; campus crime prevention; role clarification

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B79171

Campus security has become an increasingly significant concern for educational institutions, particularly in maintaining a safe and conducive environment for both students and staff. In response, many schools and colleges have sought to strengthen their security measures through various strategies. This study aimed to assess the role of criminology interns in enhancing campus security at Bestlink College of the Philippines, specifically within its Millionaires Village campus in Novaliches, Quezon City. The research seeks to determine how the involvement of criminology interns contributes to overall safety and supports the institution's security objectives. The study involved respondents from various sectors of the school community, including students, employees, and administrators. To ensure the representativeness of the sample, the researchers used a probability sampling technique through simple random sampling. Data collection was conducted using unstructured interviews to obtain in-depth qualitative insights, alongside a structured questionnaire aimed at capturing respondents' demographic profiles and their specific concerns regarding campus security. The findings revealed positive assessments of the role of criminology interns in various aspects of campus security. These include regular evaluation and feedback (mean score: 3.248), inter-agency collaboration (3.14), implementation of policies, rules, and regulations (3.241), patrol and surveillance (3.158), incident reporting (3.181), and security protocol assessment and review (3.098). Despite these favorable results, the study identified a key issue—the lack of clear guidelines defining the roles and responsibilities of criminology interns, which may limit their effectiveness and contribution to campus safety efforts. The findings, researchers proposed an action plan aimed at enhancing the role of criminology interns in campus security. This includes conducting comprehensive training programs covering critical areas such as campus layout orientation, emergency response protocols, operation of security technologies (e.g., CCTV and access control systems), and applicable laws and regulations. The following recommendations are made: The institution should establish and distribute clear role descriptions for criminology interns to define their duties and responsibilities effectively. Students and staff should be routinely updated on campus security measures to ensure collective awareness and participation. School administrators should commit to regularly reviewing and updating security policies, ensuring alignment with evolving threats and technological advancements. Criminology interns are encouraged to proactively seek guidance on their responsibilities to perform their roles with greater clarity and confidence. Future studies should aim to assess the long-term impact of criminology interns on crime prevention and campus safety, while continuously evaluating the effectiveness of their involvement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Acuña, J., Babila, R., Baylon, R. J., Evina, J. R., & Superable, C. (2025). The Role of Criminology Interns in Enhancing Campus Security in Bestlink College of the Philippines Novaliches, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 69.

DRUG FREE BARANGAY SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM IN SAN AGUSTIN NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*drug-free barangay
sustainability program; mental
health support; aftercare
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assistance; vocational
training; community-based
rehabilitation*

ARTICLE ID

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As of February 2024, 28, 330 barangays in the Philippines had been officially declared drug-free, while 7, 181 remained drug-affected. Despite the ongoing challenges in maintaining and expanding this progress, the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDGP) continues to serve as a vital mechanism in the national campaign against illegal drugs, making the goal of a 100% drug-free Philippines increasingly attainable. Notably, in 2019, Quezon City was recognized by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency – National Capital Region (PDEA-NCR) for its outstanding efforts, with 30 barangays, including Barangay San Agustin, successfully meeting the agency's rigorous standards for drug-free status. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the Drug-Free Barangay Sustainability Program by examining its implementation in terms of legal and procedural compliance, training and inter-agency coordination, and adherence to human rights principles. It also sought to identify key challenges encountered during execution and propose strategic actions for improvement. A total of 50 respondents—comprising barangay officials, police officers, and community residents—were selected through purposive sampling, ensuring the inclusion of individuals with relevant experience in drug enforcement, rehabilitation, and community engagement. The study employed a quantitative descriptive research design to systematically analyze participants' evaluations of the program's overall effectiveness and operational integrity. The majority of respondents were female, predominantly within the age range of 34 to 41 years. Results revealed a strong consensus among participants, who expressed high levels of agreement regarding the effective implementation of the Drug-Free Barangay Sustainability Program—particularly in the areas of legal and procedural compliance, training and inter-agency coordination, and adherence to human rights standards. The most pressing challenge identified was the recurrence of drug use among some rehabilitated individuals, attributed to the absence of a robust and sustained support system. To address this issue, respondents emphasized the need to establish comprehensive aftercare programs, incorporating mental health services and livelihood assistance, to support long-term recovery and successful reintegration into the community. To enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the Drug-Free Barangay Sustainability Program, several key recommendations are proposed. Strengthening aftercare initiatives is essential, with a focus on expanding community-based mental health services, reintegration programs, and livelihood support. These efforts can be implemented through collaborative partnerships with TESDA, DOLE, and other local stakeholders. A comprehensive, multi-sectoral strategy is crucial, with an estimated budget of ₱1, 500, 000 allocated for aftercare services, training, community outreach, and overall program management. Of this, ₱200, 000 should be dedicated to counseling, peer mentorship, and mobile rehabilitation services to improve accessibility and continuity of care. An additional ₱500, 000 is recommended for vocational training and entrepreneurship development to foster financial stability and reduce the risk of relapse. Furthermore, collaboration with academic institutions and active involvement of researchers and future scholars are encouraged to support ongoing research, policy refinement, and continuous program development.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Belmonte, M. D., Gabia, R., Malanguis, J. A., Mangado, J., & Salvatierra, M. (2025). Drug Free Barangay Sustainability Program in San Agustin Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 70.

A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM IN BARANGAY 171 CALOOCAN CITY: A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention program;
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community collaboration;
safety infrastructure;
economic development;
comprehensive crime*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B80580

A comprehensive crime prevention program is essential for fostering a safe and secure community. using participatory approaches empowers citizens and harnesses local knowledge to address crime effectively. This report highlights the importance of community engagement, effective prevention strategies, and the role of collective efforts in enhancing public safety. The researchers aim to explore crime prevention through active community involvement by engaging the residents of Barangay 171. The research team employed a quantitative approach to assess the impact of crime prevention measures in Barangay 171. A purposive sampling method was chosen to thoughtfully and intentionally select participants based on relevant criteria. The study focuses on the perspectives and experiences of individuals in Barangay 171, Caloocan City. The participant group includes 30 residents, 10 barangay officials with a minimum of five years of service, and 10 police officers from Sub-station 9. All participants will be surveyed during the academic year 2024–2025. The results of the study reveal that the majority of respondents are male, primarily within the age groups of 18–25 and 26–33 years old. Respondents strongly agreed with key elements influencing the assessment of the crime prevention program in Barangay 171, Caloocan City, particularly in terms of the economic program, enhanced safety and security facilities, and police collaboration initiatives. The study engaged 30 residents of Barangay 171, 10 barangay officials with at least five years of service, and 10 members of the Philippine National Police (PNP), totaling 50 respondents. A survey questionnaire served as the primary instrument for data collection. Residents of Barangay 171 strongly support ongoing efforts in economic development, safety infrastructure, and police–community collaboration. To build on this momentum, the barangay will strengthen partnerships with law enforcement by organizing regular town hall meetings focused on crime prevention and community concerns. To address the current lack of public awareness, officials will launch a targeted campaign to educate residents about their role in maintaining safety, supported by workshops and seminars on recognizing and reporting suspicious activity. Law enforcement will also assist in forming neighborhood patrol groups, encouraging residents to actively monitor and report issues. This unified approach aims to deepen trust, enhance communication, and improve overall crime prevention within the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aballa, R., Buere, J. C., Naboya, J., Noro, H. N., & Valdepeña, A. M. (2025). A Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program in Barangay 171 Caloocan City: A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 71.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY THE BARANGAY OFFICIALS IN RESOLVING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT BARANGAY 176A BAGONG SILANG, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

*violence against women and
children; barangay officials;
community engagement;
resource allocation; legal
awareness; multi-sectoral
strategy*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B83738

Violence against women and children (VAWC) remains a pervasive issue in the Philippines, affecting communities at all levels. This study examined challenges encountered by barangay officials in resolving VAWC cases in Barangay 176A, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. It explores how limited training, resource constraints, and low community awareness hinder effective intervention. This study highlights the need for focused training programs, increased resource allocation, and strengthened community engagement to support victims and enhance local response capabilities. This study employed a quantitative descriptive design using a structured survey questionnaire administered to 60 participants residing in Barangay 176A, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. The sample comprises 30 barangay officials and 30 residents selected through purposive sampling. Data collection focused on demographic characteristics, perceptions of factors affecting VAWC resolution, and recommendations for improving local interventions. Responses were analyzed using frequency distributions and percentage calculations. Most respondents were female (88.3%), and over half were aged 41 and above (53.3%). Half of the participants were married, and 26.7% held college degrees. Respondents agreed that social norms, institutional limitations, and economic pressures influenced efforts to address VAWC. The primary challenge identified was a lack of awareness about laws protecting women and children from violence. The top recommendation was for the barangay to establish regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of VAWC interventions and to ensure continuous improvement. The findings underscored significant obstacles faced by barangay officials in addressing VAWC, notably insufficient legal awareness among residents and limited institutional support. Most officials and community members lacked knowledge of protective legislation, which impeded timely reporting and intervention. Proposed measures included implementing a comprehensive multi-sectoral strategy that integrates legal education, community outreach, and interagency collaboration. These approaches were expected to strengthen local capacity, improve victim support, and enhance overall effectiveness in resolving VAWC cases.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Baid, J., Benemili Jr., J., Bernardez, R., Cabutotan, J., & Ortazon, A. (2025). Challenges Encountered by the Barangay Officials in Resolving Violence Against Women and Children at Barangay 176A Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 72.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-ILLEGAL DRUG ABUSE STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN BARANGAY BAESA QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*anti-illegal drug programs;
barangay baesa; quezon city;
drug prevention; enforcement
strategies; community
engagement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B84631

This study focused on determining the effectiveness of anti-illegal drug abuse programs implemented in Barangay Baesa, Quezon City. It includes the background of the study, a review of related literature and studies, the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, the statement of the problem, assumptions of the study, the scope and delimitations, the significance of the study, and the definition of key terms. A descriptive quantitative approach was employed, using purposive sampling to select 40 community members and 10 barangay officials as respondents. The assessment focused on three key areas: prevention strategies (including education campaigns and community outreach), enforcement strategies (such as intelligence operations, patrols, and surveillance), and partnership strategies (involving collaboration with various sectors and livelihood initiatives). Data were gathered using structured questionnaires and analyzed using statistical tools to determine perceived effectiveness. The majority of respondents (80%) were residents of Barangay Baesa, 58% were male, 14% were aged 28, and 30% were college graduates. Findings showed that the community generally viewed the anti-drug programs as highly effective. However, 32 respondents reported a lack of awareness regarding the roles and objectives of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC). The study also identified the need for more inclusive scheduling to accommodate groups such as students and working individuals. Suggestions included outreach opportunities for criminology students to gain experience in prevention, counseling, and rehabilitation efforts. While the current anti-illegal drug strategies in Barangay Baesa yielded positive outcomes, the study highlights the importance of improving public awareness of BADAC's functions and promoting broader community involvement. Recommendations include launching community-based initiatives such as youth clubs and neighborhood watch groups to strengthen grassroots engagement. Schools and academic institutions are encouraged to partner with the barangay to raise awareness and build long-term anti-drug advocacy. These enhancements aim to ensure greater program sustainability, effectiveness, and a stronger sense of community ownership.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cabunagan, J., Cagnan, R., Concha, E., Jovita III, J. F., & Majindi, O. (2025). The Effectiveness of Anti-Illegal Drug Abuse Strategies Implemented in Barangay Baesa Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 73.

BARANGAY INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN REDUCING CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AT BARANGAY BIGNAY VALENZUELA CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*community-based intervention;
program evaluation; juvenile
delinquency; community
engagement; youth crime
reduction; social reintegration*

ARTICLE ID

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The increasing incidence of children in conflict with the law remains a pressing concern with profound social and individual repercussions. This study investigated the effectiveness of Barangay intervention programs in mitigating juvenile delinquency by focusing on preventive and rehabilitative strategies rather than punitive measures. Key components of these programs include educational support, recreational activities, and mentorship initiatives. Using a descriptive research design and convenience sampling, data were collected from a sample comprising ten police officers, ten barangay officials, and thirty residents of Barangay Bignay, Valenzuela City. This section presents the research methodology applied in the study, detailing the research design, target respondents, sampling methods, data collection instruments, questionnaire development and validation, procedures for administering and retrieving questionnaires, and techniques for statistical data analysis. The study employed a descriptive quantitative research design, which involves the systematic gathering and examination of numerical data to characterize a particular population or phenomenon. This approach facilitates the identification and analysis of problems by testing hypotheses through measurable variables, using statistical tools to interpret the results. The results are systematically presented following the sequence of research questions outlined in Chapter 3, incorporating both tabular data and detailed textual analysis to enhance the interpretation of the findings. The overall weighted mean for problem-solving policing was 3.60, indicating a strong agreement among respondents. Similarly, community engagement scored a weighted mean of 3.49, and proactive policing received 3.46, both reflecting strong agreement as well. A critical challenge identified in the implementation of the Barangay intervention program for reducing children in conflict with the law (CICL) is the insufficiency of current policies to adequately address prevalent mental health and substance abuse issues among delinquent youth—factors that significantly contribute to criminal behavior. A comprehensive analysis of case studies and interviews with program coordinators and participants, The findings underscore the essential role of community engagement in addressing juvenile delinquency. The findings revealed that community-based intervention programs serve as a promising framework for crime prevention by fostering adolescents' holistic well-being, facilitating their successful reintegration into society, and ultimately contributing to the reduction of youth crime rates.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Del Rosario, H., Lakim, A., Lapitan, D., Manalansan, J., & Pilapil, J. (2025). Barangay Intervention Program in Reducing Children in Conflict with the Law at Barangay Bignay Valenzuela City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 74.

THE POLICEWOMAN LEADERSHIP IN POLICE COMMUNITY RELATION AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*policewoman leadership;
community policing; gender
discrimination; law
enforcement; role models; bias
prevention*

ARTICLE ID

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The role of women in policing has gained increasing attention, particularly regarding their leadership within police departments. Effective police-community relations are essential to law enforcement, as positive interactions between officers and community members foster public safety, trust, and mutual respect. This study aimed to assess the leadership role of policewomen in strengthening police-community relations. This study employed a qualitative descriptive research design, using a survey questionnaire to systematically observe and describe a specific subject, population, or phenomenon. The primary aim is to provide an accurate portrayal of characteristics or behaviors without manipulating any variables. The researchers focused on investigating policewomen's leadership, dedicating significant time to the development of well-structured interview questions. This approach allowed for a deeper exploration of the phenomena under study, capturing insights into leadership roles and experiences within the context of police-community relations. The results of the analysis and interpretation revealed the following: Respondents' demographic profiles were categorized based on age, sex, and educational attainment. The effectiveness of policewoman leadership was assessed across several key dimensions, including trust and relationship-building, community engagement and outreach, mediation and capabilities, effective policing and implementation, and leadership style. A major issue identified was that female police officers often face unwanted behaviors, such as sexist comments, stereotyping, unequal treatment, and a general lack of respect and credibility, with 48 out of 50 respondents (98%) confirming these experiences. To address this concern, all respondents (100%) recommended the implementation of policies aimed at actively combating gender discrimination, harassment, and bias within police departments. The most recommended solution proposed by the respondents were the implementation of policies that actively combat gender discrimination, harassment, and bias within police departments, with a frequency of 50 or 100%. Additionally, the respondents emphasized the importance of ensuring access to quality communication within the force. Female officers can serve as role models and mentors, particularly for young women and girls in the community, by demonstrating the value and impact of careers in law enforcement. It is also recommended to expand community policing initiatives, where officers engage with the public in non-enforcement roles, allowing them to build stronger, more meaningful relationships with residents. Lastly, the researchers encourage future scholars to further explore and expand upon this topic, contributing to the growing body of knowledge on policewoman leadership and gender equity in law enforcement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Durian, A., Rebadomia, B. J., Sadicon, A., Tapayan, C., & Tuazon, C. (2025). The Policewoman Leadership in Police Community Relation an Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 75.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE METRO MANILA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ILLEGAL PARKING CLEARING OPERATION IN BARANGAY HOLY SPIRIT QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay holy spirit; illegal
parking; clearing operations;
traffic congestion; mmda
enforcement; community
awareness*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B85935

Illegal parking in Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City, disrupts traffic flow, blocks driveways, and endangers pedestrians. Many vehicle owners lack awareness of designated parking areas, resulting in street obstructions and safety hazards. This study examined how Metro Manila Development Authority clearing operations address illegal parking and explores factors—such as resident demographics and enforcement practices—that influence their effectiveness. A quantitative descriptive design was employed, surveying fifty participants: five MMDA enforcers, fifteen barangay officials, and thirty residents. Purposive sampling selected individuals directly involved in or affected by parking enforcement. In-person questionnaires gather demographic data and perceptions of clearing operations, regulatory awareness, and enforcement challenges. Data were analyzed using frequency distributions to identify predominant concerns and inform recommendations. Seventy-eight percent of respondents (39 of 50) agreed that illegal parking causes traffic jams and heavy congestion. Other frequently cited issues included limited awareness of parking regulations (65 percent), lack of designated parking spaces (60 percent) and insufficient enforcement of existing laws (58 percent). The least reported concern—close relationships between barangay officials and residents or businesses that hinder enforcement—received agreement from 20 percent. Based on these findings, specialized training for barangay officials and enhanced collaboration with the MMDA were recommended to strengthen clearing operations and public awareness campaigns. The study indicated that illegal parking significantly impaired traffic flow and public safety in Barangay Holy Spirit. As a result, targeted interventions—such as capacity building for enforcement personnel, community education on parking rules, and joint MMDA-barangay assessments—were proposed to improve compliance and operational efficiency. Future research was advised to explore community-driven solutions and policy enhancements to support sustainable parking enforcement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Deocariza, I., Lucas, N. P., Macahdo, M. R., Orille, J. P., & Surio, J. V. (2025). An Assessment of the Metro Manila Development Authority Illegal Parking Clearing Operation in Barangay Holy Spirit Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 76.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS RELATIVE TO THEFT CASES COMMITTED IN BARANGAY BAHAY TORO, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay bahay toro; theft
cases; quezon city; prevention;
contributing factors*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B85943

Theft is not a minor crime. It might be easy to think that theft, especially from major corporations, is victimless. Despite the consequences, people still choose to steal for a variety of reasons. There are many different reasons a person might feel compelled to steal. Psychology Today explains how people may steal regardless of whether they can afford the product, whether they need the product, or whether they already own it. For some, stealing may be linked to a psychological disorder. It may serve as a coping mechanism or provide an adrenaline rush. Those who experience a thrill at each stage of the theft may eventually turn into repeat offenders. The methodology used in the study, including the research design, respondents, research instrument, data collection procedures, and statistical treatment of the data. The study involved 50 respondents divided into three groups: 10 Barangay Officials, 20 Peace Volunteers (Tanods and BPATs), and 20 Barangay Residents of Barangay Bahay Toro, Quezon City. The largest age group consisted of individuals aged 42–50, representing 32% (16 respondents), which placed them at the top of the ranking. The majority of respondents were male, comprising 39 individuals. Table 3 presented the civil status distribution of the respondents, showing that the majority (30) were married. The largest educational groups were high school graduates and college graduates, each comprising 23 individuals. Table 5 highlighted the contributing factors relative to theft cases committed in Barangay Bahay Toro, Quezon City, as assessed through situational mechanisms. The highest-ranking factor had a weighted mean of 3.65. The problems encountered in Barangay Bahay Toro, Quezon City, regarding factors relative to theft cases, showed that the highest frequency was “Economic hardships faced by some residents may drive individuals to commit theft as a means of survival or quick financial gain, ” with a frequency of 30 (11.63%), ranked 1st. The solutions proposed to prevent theft in Barangay Bahay Toro, Quezon City, included the following indicators: “Increase the number of community patrols during high-risk hours, ” “Implement motion-sensor lighting in strategic locations to deter criminal activity, ” and “Provide regular training for barangay security officers on theft prevention techniques.”

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Brasola, A., Delos Reyes, D. D., Malaluan, J., Pacheco, A., & Valderama Jr., J. (2025). Contributing Factors Relative to Theft Cases Committed in Barangay Bahay Toro, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 77.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ENHANCING CRIME PREVENTION MEASURE IN NORTH OLYMPUS BARANGAY KALIGAYAHAN QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention; community
participation; safety;
participation enhancing*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B85974

Crime prevention is a multifaceted challenge that requires a comprehensive approach. While law enforcement plays a critical role, the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies is significantly enhanced by active community participation. This study explored the partnership between communities and authorities in combating crime, highlighting the benefits of community involvement in crime prevention initiatives. It examines how citizen engagement can contribute to a safer society and influence crime rates. This study used a descriptive research design to determine the effectiveness of community participation in enhancing safety measures in North Olympus, Barangay Kaligayahan, Quezon City. The respondents included thirty-seven (37) residents actively participating in crime prevention measures, eight (8) barangay officials, and five (5) law enforcement officers. Data were collected to assess community participation and crime prevention strategies. The findings revealed the profile of respondents: in terms of age, 18–25 years had 19 respondents (38%), 26–33 years had 13 respondents (26%), 34–41 years had 9 respondents (18%), 42–50 years had 6 respondents (12%), and 51 years and above had 3 respondents (6%). Regarding sex, 28 respondents (56%) were male, and 22 (44%) were female. In terms of civil status, 24 respondents (48%) were single, and 22 (22%) were married. The respondents strongly agreed on the effectiveness of community participation in terms of partnership, problem-oriented policing, and community engagement. The main challenge identified was that residents are often busy and may not prioritize attending meetings. Based on the findings, the data collected were valid and reliable. Community participation in North Olympus, Barangay Kaligayahan, Quezon City, was assessed as “Strongly Agree” in promoting partnership, problem-oriented policing, and active community engagement. However, time constraints and busy schedules among residents remain a key challenge that may limit full participation in crime prevention initiatives.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Artita, M., Evangelista, V. H., Jamolod, M., Libroso, J. P., & Plaza, A. (2025). The Effectiveness of Community Participation in Enhancing Crime Prevention Measure in North Olympus Barangay Kaligayahan Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 78.

AN EVALUATION ON THE POLICE PRACTICE IN BARANGAY MUZON, SAN JOSE DEL MONTE BULACAN

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

san jose del monte; barangay muzon; police practices; police visibility; vulnerable populations; law enforcement effectiveness

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B87367

The core responsibility of police organizations is to safeguard the rights and property of individuals while maintaining public order and community safety. Police officers are tasked with preventing and investigating crimes, ensuring the protection and well-being of citizens. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement practices in reducing crime rates in Barangay Muzon, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. This study adopted a quantitative research approach to identify patterns, correlations, and trends by collecting and analyzing numerical data. It relies on objective measurements and statistical analysis to test hypotheses and draw conclusions. The researchers used purposive sampling, a non-probability technique where participants are deliberately selected based on specific characteristics or criteria relevant to the research objectives. Most of the respondents were 26–33 years old, male, single, and had over 11 years of service or residency in Barangay Muzon, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. Their assessment of police practices in the area indicated a strong agreement with the implementation of hotspot policing, police visibility, stop-and-search operations, and police-community collaborative initiatives. However, a key issue identified was the inadequate attention given to the needs of vulnerable populations. To address this, the study recommends the immediate introduction of specialized training for police officers and the establishment of dedicated units or programs focused on assisting vulnerable groups. Furthermore, targeted interventions should be developed and implemented to ensure that local law enforcement prioritizes the protection and safety of these individuals. The discussion highlights a summary of the key findings and conclusions from the study, which evaluated police practices in Barangay Muzon, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. A primary issue identified was the inadequate response to the needs of vulnerable populations, with 27 out of 50 respondents (54%) reporting this concern. The chapter also provides recommendations for both community members and law enforcement agencies to improve service delivery and enhance public safety through more inclusive and responsive policing strategies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Jordan, J., Loterte, M., Pucerio, A., Punzal, N. I., & Simbulan, R. (2025). An Evaluation on the Police Practice in Barangay Muzon, San Jose Del Monte Bulacan. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 79.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL FORENSIC FOR CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION BY THE PNP CYBER FORENSIC, CAMP CRAME

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

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KEYWORDS

*crime scene investigation; pnp
cyber forensic; camp crame;
digital forensics; criminal
investigation; digital evidence*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B89539

This chapter presents the background of the study, a review of related literature and studies, the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, the statement of the problem, the scope and delimitations of the study, the significance of the study, and the definition of key terms. Modern crime scene investigations increasingly rely on digital forensics, reflecting the growing use of technology and the internet for both criminal and personal purposes. For the Philippine National Police (PNP), digital forensics has become a critical component of criminal investigations, particularly at Camp Crame, the PNP's national headquarters. This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design through the use of surveys. It aims to determine the extent to which key variables are related to the effectiveness of digital forensics in crime scene investigation. The survey instrument underwent validation and was administered to selected respondents involved in cybercrime investigations at Camp Crame. Data were collected, organized, and statistically treated to draw conclusions about the program's performance and areas for improvement. Findings revealed that while digital forensic practices are recognized as effective in supporting investigations, limited access to advanced forensic tools and equipment remains a major challenge. Respondents emphasized the importance of leveraging reliable, free, and open-source digital forensic tools to address financial limitations without compromising the integrity of investigations. The results also highlighted a need for greater training and technical support to enhance operational capacity. The study concluded that the effectiveness of digital forensic practices at the PNP Cyber Forensic Unit can be improved through expanded access to forensic tools, enhanced officer training, and stronger institutional support. It recommends the development of an action plan aimed at equipping police officers with the necessary skills and resources to conduct efficient digital investigations. Addressing the identified barriers will significantly enhance the unit's capability in handling technologically driven crimes and maintaining the integrity of digital evidence.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Demate, S. M., Fillalan, K. F., Francisco, J. R., Ibarra, J., & Rivero, T. (2025). The Effectiveness of Digital Forensic for Crime Scene Investigation by the PNP Cyber Forensic, Camp Crame. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 80.

IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT 11313 ALSO KNOWN AS SAFE SPACES ACT: BASIS FOR AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*republic act 11313; safe
spaces act; awareness
campaign; gender-based
sexual harassment; policy
implementation; compliance
mechanisms*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B90103

This study investigated the implementation of Republic Act No. 11313, Article 5, also known as the Safe Spaces Act, at Bestlink College of the Philippines (BCP). It aimed to assess the institution's level of compliance with the law, identify existing challenges in its enforcement, and propose actionable recommendations to improve the protection and safety of all individuals within the campus. This study used a descriptive quantitative research design to assess four core areas: legislative and policy support, enforcement and compliance, school-based awareness, and victim support systems. A total of 120 participants—comprising students, faculty, and staff—were selected through random sampling. Data collection was carried out using a structured questionnaire to ensure accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the responses. The results revealed that respondents recognized the presence of legislative support (composite mean = 3.21), compliance mechanisms (mean = 3.19), and school-based literacy efforts (mean = 3.12). Support systems for victims were also positively rated (mean = 3.10), though respondents emphasized the need for improvements in areas such as rehabilitation services and external partnerships. Several challenges were identified, including inadequate handling of reported cases (mean = 3.19), victims' fear of judgment and retaliation (mean = 3.01), and limited awareness on how and where to report gender-based sexual harassment (GBSH) cases (mean = 2.99). Other concerns were insufficient resources (mean = 2.94) and a lack of comprehensive understanding of RA 11313 (mean = 2.91). The overall composite mean for challenges was 3.01, indicating moderate agreement that significant gaps persist in implementation. Respondents strongly supported proposed solutions, such as conducting more training and seminars (mean = 3.48), enhancing anonymous reporting systems (mean = 3.46), and establishing a dedicated monitoring system (mean = 3.45). Additional recommendations included increasing resource allocation (mean = 3.43) and updating policy guidelines (mean = 3.41). These proposed solutions received an overall composite mean of 3.45, reflecting strong agreement on the importance of strengthening institutional responses to GBSH. This study finds that although Bestlink College of the Philippines has laid the groundwork through existing policies and mechanisms, ongoing initiatives in education, communication, capacity building, and support systems are necessary to effectively implement RA 11313 and ensure a safe and inclusive learning environment.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Antolin, E., Deniola, J., Labriaga, R., Magtajas, I. J., & Nuelan, J. M. (2025). Implementations of the Provisions of Republic Act 11313 Also Known as Safe Spaces Act: Basis for Awareness Campaign. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 81.

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES OF BARANGAY POLICE IN SELECTED BARANGAY 176-A BAGONG SILANG CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*crime prevention strategies;
barangay police; community
partnerships; intelligence
sharing; public safety;
technology deployment*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B91642

This study assessed the crime prevention strategies employed by barangay police in Barangay 176-A, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. Barangay 176-A was created in August 2024 following the division of the former Barangay 176 into six barangays. As one of the most populous and geographically large barangays in the Philippines, Bagong Silang faces unique public safety challenges. This research examined how barangay police leverage community partnerships, interagency collaboration, and technology to prevent crime and maintain peace and order. This study used a descriptive research design. Purposive sampling was applied to select one hundred respondents: ten police personnel, thirty barangay police officers, and sixty community residents. A structured questionnaire—validated by subject-matter experts—was administered face-to-face. Collected data were analyzed using frequency and percentage distributions to profile respondent demographics and to identify perceived strengths and gaps in current crime prevention measures. Most respondents were aged 26 to 33, predominantly male, and had four to six years of service. Respondents strongly agreed that crime prevention was effective through community partnerships, collaboration with law enforcement agencies, and the use of technology such as CCTV and mobile devices. Intelligence sharing, regular communication, and active community involvement were also identified as key strategies for ensuring safety and reducing crime. Findings highlighted that rationalized patrol planning, technology deployment, and stakeholder collaboration contributed to improved security in Barangay 176-A. As a result, a comprehensive action plan was developed to enhance patrol coverage during off-peak hours, strengthen barangay-level communication channels, and expand community engagement through neighborhood watch programs. The proposed interventions aimed to address identified gaps and further reduce crime in the area.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Castillo, P. M., Don, T. M., Franco, J., Garcia, R., & Taway, N. (2025). Crime Prevention Strategies of Barangay Police in Selected Barangay 176-a Bagong Silang Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 82.

THE ROLE OF QUEZON CITY POLICE STATION 5 IN ADDRESSING PROLIFICATION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS AT BARANGAY NORTH FAIRVIEW

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*quezon city police station 5;
barangay north fairview;
illegal drugs; police
resources; local government
support; anti-drug operations*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B92414

This study investigated the effectiveness of Quezon City Police Station 5's strategies in combating the spread of illegal drugs in Barangay North Fairview. It focuses on law enforcement actions, preventive education, and community engagement, analyzing how these approaches influence the occurrence of drug-related incidents. The research aimed to assess whether the station's initiatives contribute to improved public safety and reduced drug proliferation. The study employed a descriptive research design with a quantitative approach to assess the role of Quezon City Police Station 5 in addressing the proliferation of illegal drugs. It analyzed respondent profiles based on age, sex, civil status, and length of service, and evaluated drug-related interventions across four dimensions: prevention, preparation, performance, and post-assessment. The research focused on the perspectives of 30 police officers, 10 community members, and 10 barangay officials from Barangay North Fairview. The study identified key problems faced by respondents regarding the role of Quezon City Police Station 5 in combating illegal drug proliferation in Barangay North Fairview. The most significant issue reported by 48 out of 50 respondents were the insufficiency of personnel and equipment, which negatively affects the efficiency of anti-drug operations. Another major concern is the lack of funding and resources, which limits the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for drug dependents. Recommended actions include requesting additional funding and personnel from local authorities and the PNP, and collaborating with NGOs and government agencies to enhance rehabilitation efforts. The results indicated that the primary problem identified by respondents is the insufficient personnel and equipment, which significantly hinders the effectiveness of anti-drug operations conducted by Quezon City Police Station 5 in Barangay North Fairview. To address this issue, collaborative efforts between police and local government units are essential, particularly in allocating additional manpower and funding to enhance operational capacity.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cabulang, C. N., Ingada, K., Maruhom, A., Ordonio, J. B., Respicia, R., & Valdez, F. (2025). The Role of Quezon City Police Station 5 in Addressing Prolifcation of Illegal Drugs at Barangay North Fairview. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 83.

THE IMPACT OF UNREGULATED COCKFIGHT DERBY ON SELECTED BARANGAYS IN QUEZON CITY: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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Criminology

KEYWORDS

*unregulated cockfight derbies;
illegal cockfighting; gambling
in the philippines; unregulated
cockfight*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B93001

Illegal cockfighting is a prevalent form of gambling in the Philippines and in many parts of the world, often perceived as a cultural tradition or a form of entertainment. However, unregulated cockfight derbies pose significant social, legal, and public health risks. In areas such as Anonas and Barangay U.P. Campus in Quezon City, these activities have been linked to increasing crime rates and growing safety concerns. This study sought to examine the impact of unregulated cockfighting and propose evidence-based solutions to mitigate its adverse effects. The study employed a quantitative research method, focusing on numerical data and statistical analysis. It involved 50 respondents: 10 police officers from Anonas Police Station, 10 barangay officials or volunteers, and 30 residents of Barangay U.P. Campus. Participants were selected through purposive sampling based on their relevance to the study. Data were collected using a survey questionnaire designed to assess the social, legal, and health impacts of unregulated cockfighting. The researchers ensured that the study's objectives were clearly explained to participants and that data collection procedures upheld accuracy and reliability. Findings indicated that animal cruelty and social disturbances were the most prevalent issues associated with unregulated cockfight derbies. Both concerns were rated highly, with 96% of respondents identifying them as major problems. In terms of potential solutions, 98% of respondents favored the enforcement of anti-gambling laws, the conduct of sting operations, and the prosecution of gambling syndicates as the most effective measures. Respondents were primarily aged 26–33 and 51 and above, with most being high school graduates. The study found that unregulated cockfighting has a significant impact in fostering illegal activities, causing spectator injuries, promoting animal cruelty, and contributing to gambling addiction. Issues such as reinforcing harmful cultural norms and contributing to mental health problems were perceived as having a moderate impact. In conclusion, the findings underscore the urgent need for stricter law enforcement and community-based interventions to address illegal cockfighting. By tackling these concerns, communities can reduce crime, enhance public safety, and promote animal welfare in affected areas.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alma, J. M., Alvero, J. K., Consulta, M. D., Gausin, T., & Villanueva, J. R. (2025). The Impact of Unregulated Cockfight Derby on Selected Barangays in Quezon City: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 84.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTIVE MEASURE IN BARANGAY 173 CALOOCAN CITY: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*barangay 173 caloocan city;
anti-human trafficking;
preventive measures;
community awareness; human
rights; vulnerable groups*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B93995

Human trafficking is a grave crime and a violation of fundamental human rights. It involves the use of force, deception, coercion, or abuse of power to exploit individuals, often through false promises of financial gain. Victims are frequently forced into hazardous and inhumane working conditions without compensation, and may suffer sexual abuse, physical harm, or even death. This study focused on evaluating the implementation of anti-human trafficking preventive measures in Barangay 173, Caloocan City. The goal is to assess current efforts and propose strategies to strengthen the community's ability to prevent and combat human trafficking effectively. This study adopted a descriptive research design, which aims to accurately portray the characteristics and behaviors of a specific group or issue. By systematically observing and collecting data, descriptive research provides valuable insights that help deepen understanding and guide future studies. The researchers employed a survey method using purposive sampling, wherein participants were deliberately selected based on criteria relevant to the study's objectives. A total of 50 respondents participated in the study, consisting of 30 residents of Barangay 173, Caloocan City, 10 personnel from the Philippine National Police (PNP), and 10 barangay officials. Findings Based on the Sub-Problems 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents 1.1 Age – The largest proportion of respondents belonged to the 28–38 age group, comprising 15 individuals or 30% of the total sample. Meanwhile, the least represented group was those aged 18 and below, with only 3 respondents or 6%. 2. Awareness and Perception of R.A. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act) 2.1.1 Awareness – Respondents across all three groups demonstrated a high level of awareness of the proposed anti-human trafficking measures under R.A. 9208, yielding a weighted mean score of 3.53, interpreted as Strongly Agree. 2.1.2 Perceived Effectiveness – The implementation of R.A. 9208 was perceived as effective in preventing human trafficking within the community, with a weighted mean of 3.36, also interpreted as Strongly Agree. Proposed Actions to Strengthen Anti-Human Trafficking Initiatives in Barangay 173 Increase Community Awareness Conduct regular awareness campaigns to educate residents on the signs, risks, and consequences of human trafficking. use barangay assemblies, social media platforms, and printed materials to effectively disseminate information. Capacity Building and Training Provide specialized training for barangay officials, law enforcement officers, and community members on identifying, reporting, and managing trafficking cases. Integrate knowledge of Republic Act 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act) and related laws into all training sessions. Strengthen Interagency Collaboration Forge stronger partnerships with NGOs, government agencies, and the Philippine National Police to enhance prevention, rescue, and rehabilitation efforts. Establish clear referral pathways and coordination protocols for victim protection and support. Establish an Efficient Reporting and Response System Create accessible and confidential reporting channels for suspected trafficking activities. Form a dedicated barangay task force to ensure timely response, monitoring, and case management. Implement Empowerment and Support Programs Launch livelihood and skills development programs targeting vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, to reduce susceptibility to trafficking. Provide counseling, education, and reintegration services for potential and actual victims. This comprehensive action plan seeks to foster a proactive, vigilant, and well-informed community that can effectively prevent, address, and respond to human trafficking in Barangay 173.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Begaso, M. J., Bongalon, J. M., Donato, J. J., Mina, A., & Sumilang, V. R. (2025). Implementation of Anti-Human Trafficking Preventive Measure in Barangay 173 Caloocan City: An Assessment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 85.

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY QUEZON CITY POLICE STATION 3 AT BARANGAY TALIPAPA

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention strategies;
crime prevention; prevention
strategies; strategies employed*

ARTICLE ID

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This chapter entails the background of the study, related literature and studies, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, statement of the problem, assumptions, scope and delimitation, significance of the study, and definition of terms. Preventing crimes is the best way to decrease crime rates, as the saying goes, "Prevention is better than cure." Quezon City Police Station 3 is eager to reduce crime rates in its vicinity. Rationalizing patrol plans is one of the measures they are implementing to prevent crimes. The station is located in an area where crimes are widespread, surrounded by different barangays where individuals with malicious intent can easily enter due to accessibility. Barangay Talipapa is not only a residential hub but also a center of economic activity, which naturally comes with its own set of challenges regarding crime and public safety. This study will mainly focus on how Quezon City Police Station 3 can prevent crimes at Barangay Talipapa. It will also focus on the steps taken by Barangay Talipapa in maintaining peace and order. With crime continuing to persist in the country, this study will help determine what methods are being used by police officials and barangay officials to control or suppress these crimes. In Barangay Talipapa, ordinances made by the Quezon City Government are being adapted. This research incorporates aspects such as the research design, respondents of the study, sampling technique, validation of instruments, instruments used, questionnaires, administration and retrieval of instruments, and statistical treatment of data. This study applied the descriptive research method. Table 1 shows that the majority of the fifty (50) respondents were aged 18–25 years old, representing fifteen (15) or thirty percent (30%). This was followed by respondents aged 26–33 years old, representing fourteen (14) or twenty-eight percent (28%). The next group was aged 42–50 years old, with nine (9) respondents, or eighteen percent (18%). Finally, respondents aged 34–41 years old numbered eight (8), equivalent to sixteen percent (16%). The discussion highlights the summary and conclusion derived from the conduct of the study, which aimed to identify the problems encountered in the crime prevention strategies employed by Quezon City Police Station 3 at Barangay Talipapa.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bito, M., Escoton, B., Quinto, J., Quinto, J., & Selidio, J. (2025). Crime Prevention Strategies Employed by Quezon City Police Station 3 at Barangay Talipapa. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 86.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN PROGRAM IN PREVENTING ILLEGAL DRUGS AT BARANGAY FAIRVIEW, QUEZON CITY: A PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

illegal drugs prevention; anti-drug campaign; barangay fairview; quezon city; barangay initiatives; community involvement

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B97016

The purpose of this research study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the "Barangay Fairview Anti-Drug Campaign" in reducing illegal drug activities in Barangay Fairview, Quezon City. This research aimed to assess how successful the anti-drug campaign programs have been in decreasing the presence of illegal drugs in the community. Additionally, the study will explore the challenges and lessons learned during the implementation of the campaign, providing insights that can help improve similar anti-drug initiatives in other communities. The researchers employed a descriptive method to assess the effectiveness of the Barangay Anti-Drug Campaign Program in preventing illegal drug use in Barangay Fairview, Quezon City. The objective is to provide an overview of the current situation, phenomenon, or population involved. Using a descriptive quantitative research design, the study engaged a total of fifty respondents, including ten Barangay officials, ten law enforcement officers, and thirty residents, selected through random sampling. Survey questionnaires were used as the primary instrument for data collection. The results highlighted key findings regarding the effectiveness of the Barangay Anti-Drug Campaign Program in preventing illegal drug activity in Barangay Fairview, Quezon City. Respondents assessed the program as "Effective" based on the variables outlined in statement number 2 of the problem. However, they also encountered significant challenges, such as a lack of sufficient funding and issues related to corruption. To enhance the effectiveness of the Barangay Anti-Drug Campaign, it is recommended that law enforcement participate in Barangay general assemblies, as their involvement is crucial for preventing illegal drug activities. In conclusion, the Barangay Fairview officials should work closely with law enforcement to strengthen the Anti-Drug Campaign. They should also organize regular meetings focused on drug awareness and prevention to encourage community members to actively participate in general assemblies. By attending these meetings, residents can voice their concerns about drug-related issues. Additionally, during these gatherings, law enforcement can provide updates on drug-related incidents, share prevention strategies, and discuss ways to support individuals struggling with addiction.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Butawan, R. I., Enriquez, M. J., Kasuyo, R., Laturgo, M. R., & Suerte, J. (2025). Effectiveness of Barangay Anti-Drug Campaign Program in Preventing Illegal Drugs at Barangay Fairview, Quezon City: A Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 87.

EXPLORING THE CAPABILITIES OF POLICE STATION 6 PERSONNEL IN CRIME PREVENTION

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*crime prevention; police
capabilities; police station 6;
law enforcement strategies;
community engagement;
public safety*

ARTICLE ID

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This study explored the capabilities of Police Station 6 personnel in implementing crime prevention strategies. Crime prevention remains a primary concern for law enforcement agencies worldwide, and the efficiency of police personnel plays a vital role in ensuring public safety. Police Station 6, as an integral part of the local security structure, is responsible not only for responding to criminal incidents but also for proactively reducing their occurrence. This study aimed to assess the preparedness, resources, and strategies used by the personnel, focusing on training, community engagement, technological tools, and inter-agency collaboration to identify both strengths and challenges in crime prevention efforts. The study adopted a quantitative research method to evaluate the crime prevention capabilities of Police Station 6 personnel. The respondents include 20 police personnel and 20 barangay officials, totaling 40 participants. Data were collected using a structured survey questionnaire, with strict confidentiality maintained throughout the process. Permissions were secured from the head of Police Station 6 and the Barangay Captain prior to data collection. The demographic profile of the respondents showed that 27.5% were aged 18–24, 22.5% were 25–34, and 35% were between 35–44 years old. The remaining 7.5% each belonged to the 45–54 and 55 years and above age brackets. These results reflect a diverse range of experience and perspectives among the respondents. However, additional analysis of their capabilities in relation to crime prevention strategies remains necessary to determine the operational readiness and effectiveness of Police Station 6 personnel. This study provides insights into the current crime prevention strategies employed by Police Station 6 and offers practical recommendations to improve law enforcement efficiency. By examining the strengths and weaknesses of existing practices, the research highlights how personnel can better engage in proactive crime prevention efforts. Emphasis is placed on enhancing training, technology use, and community collaboration to promote safer neighborhoods and strengthen public trust in the local police force.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aguirre, A. I., Gonilat, R. L., Onan, J., Salamanque, C., & Santos, A. (2025). Exploring the Capabilities of Police Station 6 Personnel in Crime Prevention. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 88.

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN NOVALICHES PROPER QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*community policing;
novaliches proper; quezon
city; law enforcement
strategies; community
engagement; crime prevention*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B99842

This study explored the effectiveness of community policing in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City, by evaluating its impact on crime rates, public safety, and community trust in law enforcement. Community policing is a proactive approach that emphasizes collaboration between police officers and residents to prevent crime and address social disorder. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of community policing in Novaliches Proper by examining key factors that influence its success or failure. Specifically, it focuses on proactive policing, communication, and the development of relationships and trust within the community. The research analyzes how these elements contribute to crime prevention, community safety, and public perception of law enforcement. Ultimately, The study evaluated community policing strategies concerning public safety measures. The participants in this study comprised ten barangay officials, fifteen residents, and twenty-five police officers. The researchers used a random sampling technique to ensure unbiased selection and accurately represent different perspectives. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed to systematically collect and analyze data on the effectiveness of community policing efforts. To gather data, the researchers obtained permission from the research adviser and personally administered the survey questionnaires. The findings indicated that respondents strongly emphasized the importance of several key factors in community policing. Proactive policing received a weighted mean score of 3.48, underscoring its significance in preventing crime before it occurs. The development of relationships and trust between law enforcement and community members received a weighted mean of 3.36, suggesting that strong connections enhance the effectiveness of policing. Additionally, communication was rated with a weighted mean of 3.28, highlighting the necessity for transparent and open dialogue between the police and the public to maintain trust and cooperation. The findings of the study suggest that an effective community policing model should prioritize proactive policing, build public trust, and improve communication between the police and the community. Additionally, the study may offer recommendations for enhancing community policing, which could include training programs, policy modifications, and community engagement strategies. These findings can serve as a foundation for law enforcement agencies and policymakers to refine current strategies or develop new initiatives to improve public safety and foster better cooperation between the police and the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bismonte, D., Flores, J. B., Habungan, J., Ladroma, M., & Medrano, C. (2025). Effectiveness of Community Policing in Novaliches Proper Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 89.

ASSESSMENT IN THE CONDUCT OF PEACE AND ORDER PROGRAMS AT BARANGAY STA. LUCIA NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

peace and order programs;
peace and order; conduct
peace; peace order

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B99984

Peace and order refer to the degree of comfort or security provided to a community. It does not only involve stopping and controlling crime but also creating a friendly and cooperative environment where people can live, work, and interact safely. Local government units directly maintain peace and order in the Philippines, with barangays serving as the frontline institutions that promote security and resolve community issues. Barangay Sta. Lucia has its own challenges in crime prevention and in strengthening community relations to ensure public safety. To assess the conduct of peace and order programs in Barangay Sta. Lucia, Novaliches, Quezon City, this study employed the descriptive research method, which focused on providing a detailed account of a particular phenomenon or situation. In the context of peace and order programs, the study aimed to explore outcomes, identify participants, and understand how these programs functioned. Purposive sampling was used, involving the deliberate selection of participants or cases based on specific characteristics or criteria that aligned with the research objectives. Respondents strongly agreed that mediation, conciliation, and arbitration processes in peace and order programs were effective in resolving conflicts. Mediation was rated as highly effective in addressing community disputes, conciliation received strong agreement regarding its role in peace and order programs, and arbitration was recognized as an essential service for conflict resolution. The problems encountered by the respondents in assessing the conduct of peace and order programs in Barangay Sta. Lucia, Novaliches, Quezon City, included the lack of awareness among residents about peace and order programs, which was the most frequently reported issue, with a frequency of 18 (18%), ranking first. This was followed by delayed responses from authorities when incidents or issues were reported, with a frequency of 14. The most frequently suggested measure was to conduct regular information campaigns to increase awareness about peace and order programs among residents, with a frequency of 20 (20%), ranking first. This was followed by organizing more community meetings and forums to engage residents, allowing them to discuss their concerns, and by increasing resources for peace and order programs to improve training and overall implementation.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Dela Virgen, J. L., Montealegre, M. D., Samson, R., Valladores, V. L., & Vienes, J. (2025). Assessment in the Conduct of Peace and Order Programs at Barangay Sta. Lucia Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 90.

EDUCATION

HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES IN BSHM BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES: SCHOOL-BASED TRAINING INTO ON-THE-JOB EXPERIENCE

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*on-the-job training (ojt);
bachelor of science in
hospitality management
(bshm); school-based training;
housekeeping skills; bestlink
col; hospitality education*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B01651

The study examined the impact of combining school-based training and on-the-job training (OJT) on the development of housekeeping skills among Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management (BSHM) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. It focuses on how classroom instruction, including theoretical lessons and simulated housekeeping activities, prepares students for practical application during their internship at Astoria Plaza. The research aimed to determine whether integrating academic learning with real-world experience effectively enhances students' technical proficiency, work readiness, and overall performance in the hospitality industry. This study used a quantitative research approach with a descriptive survey design to evaluate the effectiveness of integrated training on the housekeeping skills of BSHM students. A purposive sampling method was employed to select 100 fourth-year students currently participating in their on-the-job training (OJT). Data collection was conducted through a validated questionnaire that measured multiple aspects of both school-based instruction and industry-based training, including butler and valet services, bed-making, laundry and linen handling simulations, job preparedness, workplace performance, and professional conduct. The gathered data were subjected to statistical analysis using percentage distributions and weighted means, along with inferential tests to explore potential relationships among the identified variables. The study revealed a strong level of agreement among respondents regarding the effectiveness of both school-based training and on-the-job training (OJT) in developing their housekeeping competencies. Students reported a high degree of satisfaction with simulation-based learning, particularly in key areas such as butler services, bed making, and laundry and linen management. These structured simulations, combined with real-world exposure during their internship at Astoria Plaza, significantly contributed to their job preparedness, skill mastery, and professional growth. However, despite these positive outcomes, the respondents also identified several critical limitations within the training program. Among the most cited challenges were outdated equipment, insufficient and overcrowded training facilities, and limited time allocated for practical sessions—all of which were perceived as barriers to optimizing hands-on learning experiences and achieving higher levels of competency. The findings of this study emphasize the value of integrating school-based instruction with on-the-job training (OJT) in hospitality education. This dual approach not only equips students with practical competencies but also enhances their confidence, motivation, and sense of professionalism. The seamless connection between academic simulations and actual industry experience ensures that students are better prepared to meet workplace demands. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of these training programs could be significantly improved by addressing persistent challenges, including limited resources, outdated equipment, and insufficient time for hands-on learning.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Anza, J. E., Arsenio, A. M., Delos Santos, M. J., Esteban, L. A., & Lumanog, M. P. J. (2025). Housekeeping Practices in BSHM Bestlink College of the Philippines: School-Based Training into on-the-Job Experience. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 92.

EFFECTIVENESS OF C.L.E.A.N. TO ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN LEARNING SCIENCE 5

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

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environmental conservation;
science learning;
environmental education;
environmental responsibility;
science 5; grade 5 students

ARTICLE ID

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There is a shortage of effective instructional materials specifically designed to enhance students' understanding and academic performance in environmental conservation. While many instructional materials are available, few focus on this critical area. David Kolb developed the theory of experiential learning, which positions students as active participants in their education by immersing them in real-world learning situations. Kolb asserts that learning is most effective when individuals engage in four stages of the learning cycle: concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. This study introduces CLEAN (Children Learning Educational Activities in Nature), a manipulative instructional material. The goal of this research is to explore the potential of CLEAN as an innovative teaching tool aimed at improving environmental education and fostering a deeper understanding and appreciation of environmental conservation among fifth-grade science students at Commonwealth Elementary School. The study employed a quasi-experimental design and used quantitative methods to observe significant differences between the variables. The primary objective was to analyze these variables mathematically using statistical techniques, including frequency and percentage ranking, weighted means, Likert scales, and z-tests. The sample consisted of forty (40) fifth-grade pupils from Commonwealth Elementary School. The pre-test results indicated that the average performance of forty (40) respondents were notably at the High Proficient level, demonstrating their strong understanding of the subject matter even prior to the intervention. Additionally, the respondents "Strongly Agree" that the use of C.L.E.A.N. materials—particularly in enhancing practical skills, promoting hands-on learning, fostering environmental awareness, and increasing class participation—significantly contributed to a deeper understanding of environmental conservation and its relevance to their daily lives. The results of the pre-test conducted before using CLEAN show that respondents had an average level of understanding of Environmental Science 5. After implementing CLEAN, the majority of respondents scored between 13 and 19 on the post-test, representing 70% of the scores. These findings indicate that the educational materials were effective, as demonstrated by the improved post-test scores. The researcher recognizes that CLEAN enhances practical skills and positively impacts students' critical thinking abilities.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Banania, J. E., Corporal, J., De Ramon, E., Meyor, M., & Valmoria, A. (2025). Effectiveness of C.L.E.A.N. to Enhance Environmental Conservation in Learning Science 5. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 93.

THE LEVEL OF INFLUENCE OF ORAL COMMUNICATION IN THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE SELECTED G-12 HUMSS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*oral communication; student
engagement; language skills;
influence oral*

ARTICLE ID

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This study aimed to investigate the influence of oral communication on the academic performance of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines (BCP). In this context, oral communication is defined as the exchange of words, ideas, and opinions through spoken language. The research focuses on key components such as student engagement, public speaking, collaboration, language use, grammar, and comprehension skills. The study is grounded in Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory, which emphasizes the role of social interaction in cognitive development. The researchers employed an exploratory-quantitative research design to investigate the topic. The population consisted of Grade 12 HUMSS students at Bestlink College of the Philippines (BCP). Cluster sampling was used, and the sample size was determined using Slovin's formula. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire administered to 213 respondents. The investigation into the influence of oral communication on academic performance revealed that respondents achieved an overall weighted mean of 3.45, described as strongly agree, indicating a positive perception. Similarly, the statement that oral communication contributes to students' intellectual development received an overall weighted mean of 3.44, also described as strongly agree. Furthermore, analysis of the challenges encountered showed that mental blocks significantly affected the academic performance of Grade 12 HUMSS students, with a frequency of 170 respondents (78.81%). In response, the researchers proposed an action plan to be implemented over the course of one month. This study offers several recommendations to enhance the key components of oral communication, particularly in terms of engagement, public speaking, and collaboration. It also highlights how oral communication can support the development of students' language, grammar, and comprehension skills. Additionally, the study recommends a multifaceted approach to prevent mental blocks that hinder academic performance.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Casenares, J. C., Paez, R., Pariente, J., Ramos, C. J., & Villanueva, C. (2025). The Level of Influence of Oral Communication in the Academic Performance Selected G-12 HUMSS at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 94.

SMART SYSTEM INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG TOP PERFORMING ACADEMIC TRACK STUDENTS AT THE BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*top performing students; smart
systems; academic
achievement; learning
management system; digital
tools; self-regulated learning*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B06888

This study investigated the influence of smart systems on the academic achievements of top-performing academic track students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. With the increasing integration of digital tools in education, understanding their impact on student performance has become essential. The research examined the role of AI-driven platforms, Learning Management Systems (LMS), and other smart technologies in supporting and enhancing student learning outcomes. An evaluative-quantitative research design was used to assess the experiences of 173 high-achieving academic track students. Purposive sampling was applied to ensure the inclusion of participants who represent academically exceptional learners. A validated survey questionnaire served as the primary data collection tool, ensuring the reliability and accuracy of responses. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, and ranking to evaluate the influence of smart systems on academic performance. The findings revealed that smart systems have a positive impact by enhancing motivation and promoting self-regulated learning. These tools assist students in setting academic goals, organizing tasks, monitoring progress, and planning subsequent actions. Real-time feedback provided by smart systems was found to reduce stress and supplement the support of human instructors. However, challenges were also identified, including overdependence on technology, unequal access to digital tools, and inconsistent content relevance. This study offers valuable insights for educators, school administrators, and policymakers seeking to improve academic performance through the integration of smart educational technologies. Addressing technological limitations and ensuring equitable access are essential for maximizing the benefits of smart systems in the learning environment.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alejo, H., Dacatimbang, M. J., Espayos, K., Luyon, K., Trazona, J., & Ubay, M. C. (2025). Smart System Influence on Academic Achievements Among Top Performing Academic Track Students at the Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 95.

BENEFITS OF PEER TUTORING ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*peer tutoring; academic
performance; time
management; learning quality;
cognitive skills; educational
intervention*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B10146

Peer tutoring programs are collaborative learning strategies that allow students to support one another academically by sharing knowledge, clarifying concepts, and reinforcing understanding. These programs not only enhance student learning but also cultivate essential interpersonal and cognitive skills. However, peer tutoring is not without challenges. Variations in knowledge levels, learning styles, and communication skills among students can hinder the consistency and quality of learning. A particularly common issue is the lack of self-confidence and the presence of self-doubt in both tutors and tutees, which can negatively impact engagement and effectiveness. Despite these challenges, peer tutoring has been shown to yield significant educational benefits. It can foster improved academic performance, enhance critical thinking, and strengthen socialization and communication skills. Grounded in Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory (1978), peer tutoring reflects the principle that cognitive development is deeply influenced by social interaction. Learning occurs more effectively when facilitated by more knowledgeable peers, as such interactions promote awareness, internalization of knowledge, and behavioral development. This study aimed to investigate the impact of peer tutoring on the academic performance of Grade 12 students in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) strand. Specifically, it seeks to assess how peer tutoring affects students' academic achievement, responsibility, learning quality, communication skills, self-confidence, and cognitive development. The insights gained will serve as the basis for formulating a comprehensive action plan to enhance the design and implementation of peer tutoring programs within the academic setting. This study aimed to evaluate the perceptions of 200 Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students using an exploratory descriptive-quantitative research design. To ensure representativeness and minimize selection bias, the researchers employed cluster sampling as the sampling technique. Data collection was conducted through a structured survey questionnaire, which served as the primary research instrument. The gathered data were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, including frequency, percentage, ranking, and mean, to interpret and summarize the respondents' answers effectively. To measure the participants' levels of agreement and perceptions, a five-point Likert scale was used, with response options ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree." This study explores the impact of peer tutoring on multiple dimensions of student development, including academic performance, sense of responsibility, learning quality, academic achievement, communication skills, self-confidence, and cognitive growth. Results revealed that 20% of the respondents attributed improvements in their academic performance to increased self-esteem and confidence gained through peer tutoring. These enhancements were linked to better grades, stronger critical thinking and problem-solving skills, improved reading comprehension, and more effective time management. The findings further emphasize the significance of a collaborative approach involving students, parents, and teachers in supporting and sustaining the success of peer tutoring initiatives. The findings of the study indicate that peer tutoring plays a vital role in enhancing students' sense of responsibility, time management skills, and intrinsic motivation. Moreover, it significantly improves the overall quality of learning, which positively impacts academic performance. To maximize the benefits of peer tutoring, it is recommended that the program be continuously evaluated and refined. Ongoing assessment and enhancement of the peer tutoring experience will ensure its effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability in meeting students' academic and developmental needs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Austria, J. K., Barrera, K., Roco, M. L., Terrano, K., & Villanueva, B. (2025). Benefits of Peer Tutoring on Academic Performance of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 96.

THE IMPACT OF REWARD SYSTEM TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS AT THE BCP, BULACAN CAMPUS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*reward system; tangible
rewards; special privileges;
verbal praises; motivators;
reward academic*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B10549

This research examined the impact of reward systems on the scholastic achievements of senior high school students. Motivation plays a crucial role in helping students succeed in today's educational environment, and reward systems serve as an important tool to encourage diligent study habits. This study aimed to explore how different types of rewards—including tangible incentives, verbal praise, and special privileges—affect students' motivation, engagement, and academic performance. The researchers used a quantitative research design and collected data through survey questionnaires. The respondents included eleven (11) students each from the AUTO-SMAW, ABM, HUMSS, HE, GAS, STEM, and SPORTS strands at Bestlink College of the Philippines, Bulacan Campus, all enrolled for the Academic Year 2024-2025. The results of the study showed that most students agree that reward systems positively impact their academic performance. Rewards help increase their motivation and encourage them to achieve more academically. The findings also indicate that when rewards are used effectively and in balance, they contribute to the development of good study habits and sustained engagement in academic tasks. The findings of the study suggest that teachers can effectively use reward systems to boost student motivation and academic performance. To maximize their impact, rewards should be purposeful, consistent, and aligned with learning objectives. Even small incentives, such as recognition or praise, can make students feel valued and more motivated. However, teachers should avoid overusing rewards to prevent students from becoming reliant on external incentives. When applied thoughtfully, reward systems help create a supportive learning environment that fosters both academic success and personal growth.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Asanza, S., Fenix, M., Jose, J., Marzan, J. A., & Valdez, S. (2025). The Impact of Reward System to the Academic Performance of Grade 12 Students at the BCP, Bulacan Campus. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 97.

ENHANCING READING FLUENCY THROUGH TOUCHTILE MATERIALS AMONG GRADE 2 LEARNERS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

touchtile materials · reading fluency · grade 2 learners · multi-sensory learning · literacy development · quasi-experimental design · pre-test and post-test · educational innovation · learning engagement · early childhood education; enhancing reading; reading fluency; fluency through

ARTICLE ID

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This study aimed to enhance the reading fluency of Grade 2 learners by integrating innovative, tactile-based instructional strategies. It specifically investigates the use of touch tile materials—interactive learning tools that combine touch and visual engagement—to improve decoding skills, reading speed, accuracy, and comprehension. By promoting a multi-sensory approach to literacy, the research seeks to foster greater interest in reading and support the development of foundational language skills among early learners. The researchers adopted a quantitative approach using a quasi-experimental research design to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. A census sampling method was employed, involving all 37 Grade 2 learners from Silanganan Elementary School as participants. To gather data, the researchers administered a pre-test and post-test alongside a structured survey questionnaire. The collected data were systematically analyzed using various statistical tools, including the mean, weighted mean, percentage, ranking, standard deviation, and z-test. These tools provided a comprehensive understanding of the learners' reading fluency development before and after the intervention. The findings of the study demonstrate that touchtile materials significantly contributed to the improvement of reading fluency among Grade 2 learners. Notable gains were recorded across three key areas: accuracy (mean = 2.97), expression (mean = 2.90), and reading speed (mean = 3.05), all of which received a verbal interpretation of "Agree." A highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores (z-value = 26.29; p-value = .00001) confirmed the effectiveness of the intervention. However, several challenges were identified, including limited vocabulary (17%), distractions during activities (16%), and off-task behaviors such as noise-making or playing (15%). In response, the researchers developed comprehensive guidelines to support the structured and effective use of touchtile materials in the classroom. The study recommends that educators integrate these tools more systematically into reading instruction to further enhance learners' fluency, engagement, and comprehension skills. This study affirms the effectiveness of touchtile materials in enhancing the reading fluency of Grade 2 learners. The integration of these tactile and interactive tools into literacy instruction provides a multi-sensory learning experience that actively engages young students. The findings revealed significant improvements in key areas of fluency—namely accuracy, expression, and reading speed—demonstrating that touchtile materials can play a pivotal role in developing foundational reading skills. By making reading activities more stimulating and learner-centered, educators can better support early literacy development and help students achieve essential academic milestones.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Llobrera, G., Magno, K. K., Nedroda, M. J., Rodriguez, K. P., & Velasco, E. M. (2025). Enhancing Reading Fluency Through Touchtile Materials Among Grade 2 Learners. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 98.

A COMPREHENSIVE VIDEO TUTORIAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND PRE CALCULUS FOR GENERAL ACADEMIC STRAND AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*video learning; technology in
education; modern learning;
comprehensive video*

ARTICLE ID

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This study examined the effectiveness of video tutorials as a learning tool for General Academic Strand students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. As technology continues to play an increasingly significant role in education, many students struggle to grasp mathematical concepts, often resulting in lower academic performance and reduced confidence. This research addresses that challenge by evaluating the impact of video tutorials on three key areas: student engagement, comprehension, and problem-solving skills. Grounded in Cognitive Load Theory, the study's findings aim to guide educators in creating video content that aligns with students' learning preferences and enhances their academic success. This study examined the impact of video tutorials on Pre-Calculus comprehension among seventy-seven students from the General Academic Strand (GAS) at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Participants were selected using quota sampling to ensure balanced representation from both Grade 11 and Grade 12. Data were collected through a validated survey questionnaire consisting of three sections: (1) examining the relationship between video tutorials and students' understanding of mathematics, (2) evaluating engagement, comprehension, and performance using a Likert scale, and (3) identifying challenges encountered by students in using video-based learning. The results indicated that students generally have a positive perception of video tutorials and believe they make learning mathematics easier. Respondents reported that video tutorials helped them better understand mathematical concepts, solve problems more efficiently, and follow solution steps more clearly. However, a common challenge identified was difficulty maintaining focus during lengthy videos, which can hinder learning. To address this, the study recommends creating shorter, more engaging, and easy-to-follow video content. For instance, incorporating more examples, using colorful visuals, and adding brief breaks or interactive elements may help sustain student interest. The goal is to support both teachers and students in using video tutorials to make math learning more enjoyable and effective. This research is significant as it demonstrates how technology—specifically video tutorials—can enhance student learning. It also provides valuable insights for educators on how to design instructional videos that are both engaging and effective. Future studies may explore the use of video tutorials in other subject areas or across different grade levels. Overall, the findings suggest that while video tutorials are a valuable tool for learning mathematics, they must be thoughtfully designed to maintain student focus and interest.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cajucom, V. X., Clidoro, S. Y. L., Deleon, J., Nebres, J. B., Salundaguit, J. E., & Velasco, W. W. (2025). A Comprehensive Video Tutorial Approach to Understand Pre Calculus for General Academic Strand at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 99.

THE IMPACT OF MYSTBOOK IN ENHANCING THE READING COMPREHENSION OF GRADE 11 HUMSS STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*reading comprehension;
mystbook tool; mystery
stories; mystbook enhancing*

ARTICLE ID

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Reading comprehension is a fundamental skill that plays a crucial role in both academic success and personal development (Smith et al., 2023). However, many students struggle to comprehend complex texts, which can hinder their overall learning and achievement. To address this challenge, educators and researchers have increasingly turned to technology-assisted tools and innovative strategies. One such approach involves the use of mystery stories, which can significantly enhance reading comprehension by providing engaging and enjoyable material that motivates students to tackle more complex texts. Mystery narratives encourage critical thinking, inferential reasoning, and analytical skills through interactive exercises and activities. This workbook is designed to bridge the gap between decoding and fluency, while emphasizing the essential aspect of comprehension. The study used a quasi-experimental design. Participants included fifty (50) Grade 11 HUMSS students from Bestlink College of the Philippines during the academic year 2023–2024. The primary aim of the study was to examine the effectiveness of the Mystbook in enhancing students' reading skills, specifically in the areas of reading speed, fluency, and vocabulary. The results of the study reveal that the majority of respondents were female and between 15–17 years old. The use of Mystbook was rated as “neutral” in enhancing reading speed and fluency, while vocabulary improvement received an “agree” rating. Respondents' challenges in answering the story's guided questions were also rated “neutral.” In conclusion, Mystbook significantly improves the reading speed, fluency, and vocabulary skills of Grade 11 HUMSS students. Despite challenges related to pronunciation, repetition, and unfamiliar vocabulary, the tool effectively enhances overall comprehension, making it a valuable educational resource for improving reading comprehension. The standardized Mystbook tool supports educators in monitoring and assessing students' reading comprehension progress. By enabling learners to evaluate themselves regardless of their current fluency, vocabulary, or comprehension level, it provides a clear pathway for skill improvement. For enhanced learning outcomes and greater consistency in reading instruction across grade levels and subject areas, school administrators may consider adopting Mystbook as part of their instructional framework.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Arandia, A., Lopez, F., Mahinay, J., Samson, K. J. J., & Villanueva, S. (2025). The Impact of Mystbook in Enhancing the Reading Comprehension of Grade 11 HUMSS Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 100.

UTILIZATION OF W.I.S.E. AS A SUPPLEMENTARY TOOL IN TEACHING 21ST CENTURY LITERATURE AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*21st century literature; senior
high school; stem students;
self-paced learning;
interactive education; digital
pedagogy*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B15203

This study highlights the evolving landscape of education, particularly in senior high school, where traditional teaching methods are being enhanced through technology. Focusing on the 21st Century Literature subject, which explores diverse literary works and devices, the integration of technology is seen as a powerful tool to increase student engagement and enrich learning experiences. The shift aims to make literature more accessible and meaningful, benefiting both educators and learners in today's digital age. This study employed a quasi-experimental research design to evaluate the effectiveness of W.I.S.E. (Website for Interactive Self-Paced E-Learning) in teaching 21st Century Literature. The researchers conducted the study with thirty-eight STEM students from Bestlink College of the Philippines, using purposive and convenience sampling techniques to select participants. The goal was to determine how digital tools like W.I.S.E. can enhance literature education in a senior high school setting. The results revealed a significant difference in the post-test and retention test scores between the two groups of students. This finding suggests that the use of W.I.S.E. (Website for Interactive Self-Paced E-Learning) in teaching 21st Century Literature had a measurable and positive impact on students' learning and knowledge retention compared to traditional methods. The researchers recommend the integration of the W.I.S.E. (Website for Interactive Self-Paced E-Learning) platform in teaching 21st Century Literature to improve students' knowledge and skills. The program supports interactive and self-paced learning, making it a valuable tool for enhancing student engagement and academic performance in literature education.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Gloria, C. J., Morante, T. M., Navera, G., Samaniego, R. C., & Silvestre, A. J. (2025). Utilization of W.I.S.E. as a Supplementary Tool in Teaching 21st Century Literature Among Senior High School Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 101.

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL FLIPBOOK IN TEACHING CVC LESSON TO GRADE 1 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*digital flipbook; early
childhood education; sound
recognition; multimedia
learning; interactive
instruction; student
engagement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B15875

This study examined the effectiveness of a digital flipbook as a technology-enhanced instructional tool for teaching sound recognition to Grade 1 pupils at Southville 8 Elementary School. The digital flipbook was designed to provide an immersive and interactive learning experience, significantly improving learners' retention, comprehension, and engagement. Featuring multimedia components—such as animated visuals, audio cues, and interactive elements—the tool aligned well with the cognitive preferences of today's digitally inclined learners. Anchored in Allan Paivio's Dual Coding Theory, which highlights the cognitive benefits of integrating verbal and visual information, the study affirms that interactive imagery fosters deeper learning than text alone. Results showed that incorporating digital flipbooks into classroom instruction notably enhanced students' vocabulary acquisition and conceptual understanding, underscoring the potential of such tools to revolutionize early childhood education through engaging, learner-centered approaches. The study employed a causal-comparative research design to assess the effectiveness of a digital flipbook in enhancing sound recognition among Grade 1 pupils. Respondents were purposively selected from Southville 8 Elementary School in Rodriguez, Rizal, based on their alignment with the study's objectives. Data collection involved a structured survey questionnaire and a 10-item modified standardized pre-test and post-test. These instruments were developed and validated with the guidance of a research adviser to ensure content validity, clarity, and alignment with relevant learning competencies. The data were analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, including frequency and percentage distribution, ranking, weighted mean, Likert scale interpretation, and a Z-test to determine the significance of differences between pre-test and post-test scores. These analyses provided a quantitative basis for evaluating the impact of the digital flipbook on pupils' learning outcomes. The findings revealed that the use of the digital flipbook significantly enhanced students' retention, comprehension, and overall learning. Statistical analysis indicated a highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores (p -value $< .00001$) across Grade 1 sections Daisy, Orchid, Rose, and Santan, affirming the effectiveness of the digital flipbook as an instructional tool. In light of these results, it is recommended that the visual appeal of the flipbook be further improved—particularly through the enhancement of images and the incorporation of more vibrant colors—to optimize student engagement and sustain interest throughout the learning process. The study underscores the effectiveness of digital flipbooks in advancing the goals of early childhood education while aligning with the digital preferences of today's young learners. These tools not only strengthen visual intelligence and stimulate curiosity but also promote creativity and deepen learner engagement. To maximize their potential, it is recommended that digital flipbooks be used in teaching foundational language skills such as phonics and grammar, supported by interactive teaching strategies and enriched multimedia content. Incorporating digital flipbooks into class discussions can also enhance student participation and information retention. Collectively, these approaches foster a more dynamic, enjoyable, and impactful learning experience for early grade learners.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Acosta, P., Bartolome, R. M., Jasareno, D. M., Peñeda, G., & Purawan, A. J. (2025). Effectiveness of Digital Flipbook in Teaching CVC Lesson to Grade 1 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 102.

ACCEPTABILITY OF A PROPOSED POSITIVE REFLECTION OPTIMISM ACTIVITY FOR THE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES IN QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*positive reflection; optimism
activity; acceptability; mental
well-being; teaching
strategies; acceptability
positive*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B17096

This study examined the acceptability of a proposed positive reflection optimism activity among professors teaching the “Understanding the Self” course at Bestlink College of the Philippines in Quezon City. Acceptability is assessed in terms of age, gender, teaching experience, alignment with learning objectives, relevance to course content, clarity of guidelines, evaluation criteria, and support for critical thinking. Understanding professors’ perceptions of the activity informs its potential to foster positive and hopeful mindsets in first-year college students. A causal-comparative design was employed to explore differences in acceptability perceptions without direct manipulation of variables. Seventeen professors of “Understanding the Self” were selected via purposive sampling based on their role in administering positive reflection activities. Participants complete a structured questionnaire evaluating each acceptability indicator on a four-point scale ranging from “Unlikely” to “Very Likely” acceptable. Professors rated the proposed positive reflection optimism activity at the “Likely” level of acceptability across all indicators. No statistically significant differences emerged among demographic or professional subgroups, indicating consistent support for the activity’s learning objectives, course relevance, guidelines, evaluation criteria, and promotion of critical thinking. As a result, a structured set of activity guidelines was formulated to optimize positive mindset cultivation and support student mental well-being. The findings demonstrated strong general support for integrating positive reflection and optimism exercises into the “Understanding the Self” curriculum. Embedding such activities in teaching strategies enhanced alignment with learning objectives and contributed to a more dynamic classroom environment. Consequently, this research expands the literature on student mental health interventions by highlighting the role of optimism-based reflections in promoting continuous development for both students and educators.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Antonio, N. A., Briones, A. R., Carani, J. M., Macoy, L. P., & Olmido, R. (2025). Acceptability of a Proposed Positive Reflection Optimism Activity for the College Students in Bestlink College of the Philippines in Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 103.

UTILIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING GROUP PRESENTATION AMONG GRADE 12 HUMSS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

group presentations;
technology in education;
academic efficiency;
utilization technology

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B18006

This research study examines how Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students use technology to enhance their group presentations. It explores the different types of digital tools they use, as well as the ways these tools contribute to improving the quality and delivery of their presentations. The study also investigates the challenges students encounter during the preparation and execution of their presentations, and how they collaboratively address these issues with the help of technology. Ultimately, This research focused on students' perspectives, providing insight into how technology supports both the creative and problem-solving aspects of group presentations. This research used an exploratory research design to gather insights from two hundred twelve (212) Grade 12 HUMSS students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. A cluster sampling technique was employed to select respondents. data were collected through a survey questionnaire distributed by the researchers. The analysis included frequency counts to show how often values occurred, percentages to indicate parts of a whole, and rankings to describe each indicator of the variables. A Likert scale was also used to determine the weighted mean for evaluating responses. The results of the data gathered in this study consist of six variables. Collaboration obtained a composite mean of 3.41, creativity had a composite mean of 3.48, and engagement recorded a composite mean of 3.42. In terms of multimedia, design tools, and resource sharing, the composite mean was 3.33. All variables received ratings that fall under the interpretation of "Strongly Agree." The action plan proposed by the researchers aims to enhance group presentations by addressing the challenges encountered by students, particularly those related to resource limitations, communication breakdowns, and technical issues during presentations. The summary of findings presents the results of the analysis and interpretation, while the conclusion encapsulates the study's key outcomes. The primary aim of this research is to gather information from Grade 12 students under the Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) strand to determine how technology has improved group presentations, specifically in terms of collaboration, design tools, and resource sharing. Additionally, the study identifies the most useful tools that facilitate the creation of group presentations and explores how technology enhances the overall process. It also examines the challenges that Grade 12 students face during group work and presentations, providing insights for targeted improvements.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cabanlong, M., Escanier, J. N., Feliciano, M., Poseo, J. B., & Villaflores, J. (2025). Utilization of Technology in Enhancing Group Presentation Among Grade 12 HUMSS at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 104.

IMPROVING STUDENTS LEARNING EXPERIENCE USING DANCE REVO IN TEACHING TINIKLING AMONG GRADE 6 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*dance revo; traditional dance;
grade 6 learners; multimedia
learning; tinikling; interactive
technology*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B18439

This study examined the integration of Dance Revo as an interactive instructional tool for teaching the traditional Tinikling dance to Grade 6 students. It aimed to improve students' comprehension of choreography, timing, coordination, and footwork, while also encouraging active engagement, cultural appreciation, and collaborative learning. By blending traditional Filipino dance with modern technology, the study sought to create a more engaging, innovative, and enjoyable learning experience. A quantitative research design was used to examine student engagement, skill enhancement, and learning outcomes. Data were collected through surveys and observational assessments. Grade 6 students participated in Tinikling dance sessions using the Dance Revo platform, and their progress was systematically evaluated through structured performance assessments and feedback, focusing on choreography, coordination, and overall participation. The results of the study demonstrate that integrating Dance Revo into Tinikling instruction positively influenced the performance of Grade 6 students. This was evident through notable shifts in the percentage distribution between pre-test and post-test scores. Significant improvements were recorded in specific categories, such as Category 2 (from 4.95% to 11.73%) and Category 7 (from 5.89% to 12.13%), indicating increased engagement and skill acquisition. Although a decline was observed in Category 5 (from 13.25% to 4.30%), this likely reflects a redistribution of students toward higher performance levels. Overall, The findings suggested that the use of interactive tools like Dance Revo enhances students' learning experiences by improving rhythm, coordination, and memory retention. Moreover, it promoted peer collaboration, encouraged creativity, and contributed to a more positive and dynamic classroom environment. The findings suggest that incorporating interactive technology into traditional dance instruction, such as the use of Dance Revo in teaching Tinikling, effectively enhances student engagement, understanding, and skill development. This approach not only supports the mastery of choreography and coordination but also fosters cultural appreciation in a more engaging and accessible manner. It is therefore recommended that educators integrate digital tools into cultural dance education to create a more dynamic, enjoyable, and inclusive learning environment.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Domingo, M. D., Hermosura, R. A., Lazaro, J., Lozano, C., & Sicabalo, R. R. (2025). Improving Students Learning Experience Using Dance Revo in Teaching Tinikling Among Grade 6 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 105.

UTILIZING AUDIO VISUAL LEARNING ON REMEDIAL TEACHING TO SELECTED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*audio visual learning;
remedial teaching; technology
in education; utilizing audio*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPMRA-B19649

The researchers focused on selected Grade 11 Humanities and Social Science students at Bestlink College of the Philippines to investigate the effectiveness of using audio-visual learning in remedial teaching. With the growing integration of technology in education, the study specifically examined how audio-visual methods can enhance listening and viewing comprehension skills. Using probability techniques, specifically purposive sampling, the researchers aimed to address the study's questions. A quantitative research design was employed, covering the respondents of the study, sampling method, research instruments, construction and validation of the instrument, administration and retrieval procedures, and statistical data treatment. A pre-test and post-test were developed to measure respondents' capabilities before and after the use of the instructional material, which was the Audio-Visual Learning Application. The findings present the data collected through the research instruments, showing a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores after using audio-visual learning. The results indicated variations in mean and standard deviation, demonstrating notable improvements in respondents' performance. This suggests that audio-visual learning had a substantial positive effect on their listening and viewing comprehension skills. The findings suggest that the use of audio-visual learning in remedial teaching significantly improved respondents' listening and viewing comprehension. Watching the instructional video enhanced their understanding of subject-verb agreement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aguilar, M., Agupasa, J. M., Billena, M. G., Custodio, D. C., & Empleo, M. J. (2025). Utilizing Audio Visual Learning on Remedial Teaching to Selected Senior High School Students in Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 106.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PALAPI IN PROMOTING LARONG PINOY AMONG 2ND YEAR BPED STUDENTS OF BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*larong pinoy; palapi program;
traditional filipino games;
cultural preservation; student
engagement; educational
materials*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B24170

Larong Pinoy, the treasured traditional games of the Philippines, are increasingly being overlooked due to the growing dominance of digital entertainment, limited access to open play spaces, and evolving lifestyle preferences that prioritize modern recreational activities. This gradual decline endangers the transmission of cultural values and traditions to younger generations, posing a significant threat to the preservation of Filipino heritage. Guided by the Culture-as-a-Contributor-to-Development framework, This study emphasized the need to revitalize traditional games as a tool for strengthening cultural identity, promoting social interaction, and supporting the holistic development of Filipino youth. This quasi-experimental study engaged 50 second-year Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) students from Bestlink College of the Philippines, selected through quota sampling. Data were gathered through structured surveys and pre- and post-tests to assess the effectiveness of the PALAPI program in improving students' knowledge and active participation in Larong Pinoy. The majority of participants, aged 20 to 22, were male and actively involved in athletic activities. The study identified several key barriers to participation in traditional games, including limited access to suitable play areas, academic time constraints, and a prevailing preference for digital forms of entertainment. The findings demonstrated that the PALAPI program effectively improved students' understanding, participation, and appreciation of traditional Filipino games. Post-test results revealed significant gains over pre-test scores, with the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test producing a Z-value of -6.04, indicating a statistically meaningful impact. The program's perceived effectiveness was reflected in mean ratings of 3.51 ("Agree") for developmental outcomes, 3.67 ("Agree") for sustainability, and 3.54 ("Agree") for socio-economic benefits. These improvements were notably observed in areas such as social skill enhancement, cultural preservation, and fostering community engagement. Nonetheless, challenges arose during implementation, including concerns regarding injury risks and limited student interaction with the educational materials. The PALAPI program proved to be an effective educational resource that significantly enhanced students' understanding, engagement, and appreciation of traditional Filipino games. Beyond fostering cultural pride, the program also contributed to the development of social skills, critical thinking, and physical fitness among participants. To sustain these positive outcomes, it is recommended that schools implement portable play areas, upgrade learning materials to better capture student interest, enforce comprehensive safety protocols, and promote active student involvement. Parental encouragement is likewise vital to reinforce the cultural and health benefits of these traditional games. Future studies should explore the integration of digital instructional materials to further improve accessibility and learning effectiveness.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Agustin, J., Dela Trinidad, J. C., Naldo, C. C., Sandoy, B., & Yu, M. (2025). Effectiveness of Palapi in Promoting Larong Pinoy Among 2nd Year BPED Students of Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 107.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF THEORETICAL DRIVING COURSE TOWARDS FOR SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE DRIVING

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*theoretical driving course
(tdc); road safety; driver
education; interactive
learning; traffic enforcers;
curriculum enhancement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B25035

The Theoretical Driving Course (TDC) aims to foster safe and responsible driving by educating motorists on traffic regulations, defensive driving techniques, and risk management. Despite its intended purpose, the effectiveness of the TDC in reducing traffic violations remains unclear. This study sought to assess the program's influence on drivers' knowledge, skills, and behavior, while also identifying existing challenges and recommending improvements to enhance driving education and promote road safety. This study involved 50 respondents, including 30 student drivers, 15 traffic enforcers, and 5 driving school instructors or staff from Susano Road, Novaliches, Quezon City. A purposive sampling technique was employed to ensure the selection of participants directly relevant to the study. Using a descriptive research design, the study systematically gathered data on the respondents' perceptions of the effectiveness of the Theoretical Driving Course (TDC). Survey questionnaires were personally distributed along Quirino Highway, corner General Luis, and Susano Road. Before distribution, consent was obtained and the study's objectives were clearly explained. To ensure a high response rate and address any clarifications, the researchers remained on-site during the data collection process, resulting in accurate and reliable data for evaluating the TDC's effectiveness. The findings revealed that the Theoretical Driving Course (TDC) was rated as very effective across key components. In Classroom Instruction, Traffic Laws, Rules, and Regulations received a weighted mean of 3.47, while Workshops and Seminars scored 3.40. Under Assessment and Evaluation, Interactive Simulation was rated 3.47, and Driver Techniques and Maneuvers received 3.44. In terms of Skill Enhancement, Road Etiquette obtained the highest score of 3.50, followed by Hazard Perception and Risk Management with 3.37. These Results highlighted the TDC's substantial contribution to enhancing drivers' knowledge, practical skills, and responsible driving behavior. To further improve the effectiveness of the Theoretical Driving Course (TDC), student drivers should actively engage in interactive learning activities, while instructors are encouraged to adopt modern teaching approaches such as simulations and hands-on training. Refresher courses should be implemented regularly to reinforce road safety knowledge. Stronger collaboration between traffic enforcers and educational institutions is recommended, and driving schools should continuously upgrade their curriculum to meet current standards. Moreover, the Land Transportation Office (LTO), local government units (LGUs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should strengthen their advocacy for road safety. Future research is advised to explore how socio-economic backgrounds and learning styles influence the outcomes of TDC. Collectively, these measures aim to enhance driver education and contribute to long-term road safety improvements.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aragon, J., Arbiol, J. P., Bueno, J., Catarinin, A., & Rivera, C. (2025). An Assessment on the Crucial Role of Theoretical Driving Course Towards for Safe and Responsible Driving. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 108.

UTILIZATION OF PHONO-DEO IN INTEGRATING PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS TO FRESHMEN ENGLISH MAJORS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*phonological awareness;
english majors; phono-deo;
language learning;
instructional material; pre-test
and post-test*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B25203

Phonological awareness is a critical foundational skill for learning to read in any alphabetic writing system. According to Erbs (2021), this skill can be developed through a wide range of instructional strategies. However, a gap remains in understanding how the duration of students' academic exposure affects the development of phonological awareness. In recent years, technology has increasingly supported teaching and learning processes through the use of audio-visual materials. Given the Philippines' fluctuating rankings in global language proficiency assessments, these challenges may be attributed to the varying levels of learners' language skills, highlighting the need for targeted and sustained phonological instruction. To collect the necessary data, the researchers employed an experimental approach using pre-test and post-test measures to evaluate the respondents' progress and understanding in phonological awareness. A researcher-made instrument was developed specifically for this purpose, structured to assess phonological awareness across three distinct levels: the phoneme level, syllable level, and word level. This design allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of the learners' phonological skills before and after the intervention. The respondents of the study were freshman English majors from Section 1201. Out of the 49 participants, 93.8% demonstrated significant progress in the post-test following the presentation of Phono-deo. Despite this improvement, several challenges were observed during the assessment. These included unfamiliarity with certain words, limited learning opportunities, and pronunciation difficulties influenced by variations in native dialects. After thorough analysis and interpretation of the gathered data, the researchers found that the majority of freshman English major students demonstrated a lack of phonological awareness. One of the primary challenges identified was word unfamiliarity, which can be attributed to the absence of paced and structured instruction. Students showed difficulty in distinguishing, segmenting, and blending words, syllables, and sounds. However, following the implementation of Phono-deo, a notable improvement was observed in the post-test results. The instructional material proved to be effective, significantly aiding students in developing their ability to accurately identify and manipulate sounds, thereby enhancing their overall phonological skills.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Andal, M. C., Blanco, M. J., Dela Cruz, A., Erasmo, L. F., & Tamayo, M. L. (2025). Utilization of Phono-Deo in Integrating Phonological Awareness to Freshmen English Majors at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 109.

EFFECTIVENESS OF GEOVISION: VALUES IN MOTION IN LEARNING GEOGRAPHY IN ARLING PANLIPUNAN AMONG GRADE 7 STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*araling panlipunan; grade 7
students; multimedia learning
tool; san bartolome high
school; multimedia learning
theory; geography education*

ARTICLE ID

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This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Geovision, a multimedia-based instructional tool, in teaching Geography under the Araling Panlipunan curriculum to Grade 7 students at San Bartolome High School. The research specifically examines how Geovision, with its integration of values education, enhances students' cognitive processes—focusing on multimedia presentation, sensory memory, working memory, and long-term memory. The initiative is driven by the growing need to overcome learning challenges in Geography, particularly in improving student engagement, retention, and understanding of the subject's relevance to their daily lives and the broader society. The study adopted a Quasi-Experimental Research Design, specifically using a Pre-Test and Post-Test methodology to evaluate the effectiveness of Geovision as a multimedia instructional tool in teaching geography. This approach enabled the researchers to measure the improvement in students' comprehension and retention by comparing their performance before and after the intervention. The research was conducted among 100 Grade 7 students from San Bartolome High School in Novaliches, Quezon City. Participants were selected using a Cluster Sampling Technique, ensuring that each student had an equal opportunity to be included in the sample, thereby enhancing the reliability and representativeness of the findings. The research revealed that Geovision is a highly effective multimedia learning tool for teaching geography in the Araling Panlipunan subject among Grade 7 students. The study demonstrated a significant improvement in students' comprehension and retention of geographical concepts, as evidenced by the marked difference between pre-test and post-test scores. Learning Impact: Geovision's multimedia presentations were rated as Effective (Mean = 3.30) in simplifying complex geography topics and fostering a better understanding of the subject matter. Sensory Memory: The tool's visual components were rated Highly Effective (Mean = 3.37) in capturing students' attention and stimulating interest, which encouraged deeper engagement with geographic themes. Working Memory: The integration of audio and visual stimuli was considered Highly Effective (Mean = 3.37) in enhancing students' ability to recall specific geographic elements, demonstrating the tool's ability to support active processing of information. Long-Term Memory: Geovision was rated Highly Effective (Mean = 3.41) in reinforcing long-term memory retention and promoting a positive attitude toward geography. It contributed to meaningful learning experiences that extended beyond academic content, fostering personal growth and lifelong interest in the subject. The results of the study reinforce existing literature on the effectiveness of multimedia learning tools in enhancing student engagement and comprehension. Geovision, through its strategic integration of visual and auditory elements along with value-laden content, significantly improved students' grasp of geographic concepts. This outcome aligns with Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning, which posits that learners comprehend and retain information more effectively when it is presented through multiple modalities. By stimulating both the visual and auditory channels of sensory memory, Geovision facilitates deeper cognitive processing, supports working memory, and enhances the transfer of knowledge to long-term memory. Overall, the use of Geovision demonstrates that multimedia-based instruction can foster more meaningful, lasting learning experiences in Araling Panlipunan.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bacani, M. K., Besas, M. A., Buan, J. M., Concha, M. C. J., Hipolito, C., & Reyes, C. (2025). Effectiveness of Geovision: Values in Motion in Learning Geography in Araling Panlipunan Among Grade 7 Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 110.

EVALUATING EXPERIENCES IN KITCHEN LABORATORY AMONG HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT STUDENT IN BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*kitchen laboratory; hospitality
education; hands-on learning;
culinary skills; student
satisfaction; equipment
availability*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B29499

Practical, hands-on learning is fundamental to hospitality education, particularly in culinary training where students bridge theory and real-world application. At Bestlink College of the Philippines, the kitchen laboratory plays a pivotal role in cultivating the technical skills, confidence, and professional readiness of Hospitality Management students. This study investigated students' experiences in the kitchen lab, examining their perceptions of facility adequacy, instructional approaches, safety standards, and the overall impact on their learning outcomes and skill development. This study used a descriptive quantitative research design to comprehensively examine the experiences of Hospitality Management students in the kitchen laboratory setting. A total of 200 students participated by responding to a structured survey instrument based on a 4-point Likert scale. The questionnaire was designed to assess key dimensions such as hands-on learning opportunities, the sufficiency and functionality of kitchen equipment, instructional effectiveness, and overall student satisfaction. The gathered data were systematically analyzed using descriptive statistical tools—including mean, percentage, and frequency distributions—to uncover patterns and draw meaningful insights regarding the learning environment. The results revealed that Hospitality Management students generally have a favorable perception of their experiences in the kitchen laboratory. High ratings were recorded in areas such as skill acquisition, collaborative learning, and practical application of culinary techniques. These suggest that the lab environment effectively supports hands-on learning and teamwork. Nonetheless, the study also identified notable concerns, including insufficient kitchen equipment, overcrowded laboratory sessions, and variability in instructor feedback. These limitations underscore the need for targeted improvements to ensure a more efficient, equitable, and engaging learning experience for all students. The kitchen laboratory remains a vital cornerstone of hands-on learning in hospitality education. However, its effectiveness can be further enhanced by upgrading equipment and strengthening instructor engagement. Ensuring the lab is consistently well-equipped and supporting instructors with ongoing training and resources will elevate the quality of instruction and student interaction. These enhancements will not only improve the overall learning experience but also ensure that students are better prepared for the demands of the culinary industry.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Capapas, M. D. S., Espinosa, A. M., Medillen, M. A., Palaruan, G., & Teope, J. N. (2025). Evaluating Experiences in Kitchen Laboratory Among Hospitality Management Student in Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 111.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS AWARENESS AMONG STUDENTS OF BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*senior high school students;
social media; awareness;
digital literacy; online
etiquette; responsible online
use*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B31643

Social media has become an essential tool for communication, education, and social interaction, particularly among senior high school students aged 16–18. Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube serve multiple purposes, from personal networking to professional growth. Despite their widespread use, there is limited research on the effectiveness of social media awareness campaigns for this age group. Such campaigns aim to equip students with the knowledge and skills to navigate social media safely, balancing its positive benefits against potential risks. This study focused on assessing senior high school students' awareness of the negative consequences of social media and its influence on their online behavior, habits, and overall well-being. The research was conducted at Bestlink College of the Philippines Senior High School to determine effective strategies for promoting social media awareness. This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design to evaluate the effectiveness of social media awareness among students. Two groups of respondents participated: students and teachers of Bestlink College of the Philippines Senior High School. A total of 40 students and 20 teachers served as respondents. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive statistical methods to determine trends, perceptions, and areas of concern regarding social media use and awareness. The study found that 56.67% of respondents were under 18 years old, with a nearly equal distribution of males (51.67%) and females (48.33%). Most respondents belonged to the middle-income group (76.67%). Respondents strongly agreed that social media awareness programs were effective in teaching online etiquette (3.47), responsible online use (3.56), data privacy (3.69), digital literacy (3.48), and application awareness (3.39). The highest-rated skill was avoiding the sharing of private information with strangers (3.95). The most significant challenge identified was social media distractions affecting schoolwork (88.33%), while fact-checking tools were the most commonly used solution (86.67%). Seeking guidance from teachers and parents was the least used strategy (61.67%). The findings indicated that senior high school students recognize the importance of social media awareness. Programs focusing on online etiquette, responsible behavior, data privacy, digital literacy, and application awareness are perceived as effective. However, distractions remain a major concern, highlighting the need for continued guidance and strategies to help students use social media responsibly.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bongyad, R., Dionela, R., Evangelista, L., Lood, M., & Sañol, G. R. (2025). The Effectiveness of Social Media Platforms Awareness Among Students of Bestlink College of the Philippines Senior High School. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 112.

UTILIZING PHONICS ASCEND IN SPEAKING SKILLS OF GRADE 1 PUPILS IN TANDANG SORA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*speaking skills; phonics;
pronunciation; instructional
material; utilizing phonics*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B32290

Phonics, the science of sound, is a method of teaching reading that focuses on the sounds and visual forms of individual letters and letter groups. By learning to blend these sounds, children can more effectively decode unfamiliar words. According to Baron R. (2020), speaking is one of the four essential skills students use in daily life to communicate and understand others. The researchers employed a quantitative approach using a causal-comparative design, with purposive sampling of thirty (30) Grade 1 Dulpina pupils from Tandang Sora Elementary School as respondents. Guided by Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) theory, as cited by Wang S. et al. (2020), the study examined the gap between what learners can accomplish independently and with guidance from teachers or peers. The ZPD framework highlights intellectual, linguistic, and creative potentials awaiting development. The study aimed to identify factors influencing the speaking skills of Grade 1 pupils and to create instructional materials tailored to their needs. The data revealed that Phonics Ascend significantly improved the speaking skills of Grade 1 pupils. Post-test results indicated very high proficiency in fluency (mean = 9.43), grammar (mean = 9.73), and pronunciation (mean = 9.53), with an overall mean score of 28.70, interpreted as very high proficient. In contrast, the pre-test yielded a total mean score of 18.70, interpreted as proficient, highlighting a substantial improvement after the intervention. The study found that Phonics Ascend significantly improved the speaking skills of Grade 1 pupils, with notable gains in fluency, grammar, and pronunciation. The substantial difference between pre-test and post-test scores confirms the effectiveness of phonics-based instructional materials. Guided by the ZPD framework, targeted support enhanced not only students' speaking proficiency but also their overall intellectual and linguistic development.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Ando, R., Jason, J. A., Posada, Y. L., Reyes, Y. A., & Tolitol, R. M. (2025). Utilizing Phonics Ascend in Speaking Skills of Grade 1 Pupils in Tandang Sora Elementary School. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 113.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CB IN FACEBOOK PLATFORM IN TEACHING HISTORY OF SELECTED PHILIPPINE FOLK DANCES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*philippine folk dances; folk
dance history; facebook
platform; history teaching;
social media in education;
online education*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B34464

The aim of this study is to explore the effectiveness of Competency-Based (CB) approaches on the Facebook platform for teaching the history of selected Philippine folk dances to students. Understanding the results of this study has significant implications for education. By recognizing Facebook's potential as an instructional tool for first-year Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) students, This research sought to assess how effective the CB approach is when used in this social media context for teaching the history of selected Philippine folk dances. Using a quasi-experimental quantitative research design, The study involved seventy-six (76) first-year BPED students through a cluster sampling technique. Survey questionnaires and checklists serve as the primary instruments for data collection. The results of the study highlight several key findings. A total of 76 participants were involved in the research. The analysis revealed a significant difference between pretest and posttest scores, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). The negative Z score of -6.996 suggests that posttest scores were significantly higher than pretest scores, demonstrating substantial improvement among the students. The study examines the effectiveness of the learning material, specifically the CB (course material), on the Facebook platform. The data collected indicates that posttest scores were significantly higher than pretest scores, demonstrating substantial improvement among the students. Based on these findings, we reject the null hypothesis, concluding that the intervention had a significant positive effect. Most participants showed improvement, underscoring the effectiveness of the CB on the Facebook platform in enhancing their understanding of Philippine folk dance. This further indicates that the instructional material, CB on the Facebook platform, is effective for both learning and teaching.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Ahute, J., Anastacio, J. R., Bonagua, E. J., Caballero, K. J., & Manlupig, J. (2025). Effectiveness of CB in Facebook Platform in Teaching History of Selected Philippine Folk Dances. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 114.

THE LEVEL OF EFFICIENCY OF THE STUDENT LEADERSHIP IN CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT AS PERCEIVED BY GRADE 12 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*student leadership; classroom
management; perception;
efficiency student*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B35692

This study examined Grade 12 senior high school students' perceptions of student leadership in classroom management at Bestlink College of the Philippines. While student leadership is widely recognized as vital for maintaining a well-structured and effective learning environment, little is known about how students themselves perceive this role within their own school setting. Grade 12 students were surveyed using a questionnaire as part of a descriptive quantitative research design. The questionnaire aimed to assess students' perceptions of how effectively their student leaders manage classroom behavior, resolve disputes, and foster a supportive learning environment, among other aspects of classroom management. Although the majority of students thought their student leaders did a moderate job of controlling classroom behaviour, there were clear shortcomings in areas like resolving conflicts and encouraging diversity. Most students agreed that student leaders did a good job of upholding discipline, but they also acknowledged that they needed to improve their ability to handle conflicts between classmates. While the effectiveness of student leaders varies with their leadership styles, the study underscores the essential role of student leadership in classroom management. Findings suggest that student leaders could better manage classroom dynamics with increased guidance and support. These insights contribute valuable knowledge about the critical function of student leadership in fostering positive learning environments.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Elospa, P. P., Lumbo, A., Luzeriaga, F. P., Permejo, A., & Sabado, L. (2025). The Level of Efficiency of the Student Leadership in Classroom Management as Perceived by Grade 12 Senior High School at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 115.

EFFECTIVENESS OF DFC IN ENHANCING BASKETBALL BASIC SKILLS OF GRADE-11 HUMSS STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*digital flip charts (dfc) —
basketball skills —
technology-enhanced
instruction — physical
education — humss students
— interactive learning —
multimedia teaching tools —
student engagement — skill
development — quasi-
experimental design; dfc
enhancing; enhancing
basketball; basketball basic*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B36670

This study investigated the effectiveness of Digital Flip Charts (DFCs) as a modern instructional tool for enhancing the basketball skills of Grade 11 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. With the growing integration of technology in education, The research aimed to evaluate how multimedia-rich and interactive platforms like DFCs influence student engagement, motivation, and performance in physical education. Focusing on the core fundamentals of basketball—passing, dribbling, shooting, and rebounding—The study examined whether incorporating DFCs into sports instruction promotes a more dynamic, learner-centered, and effective approach to skill development compared to traditional teaching methods. This study adopted a descriptive, quasi-experimental research design to evaluate the effectiveness of Digital Flip Charts (DFCs) in enhancing the basketball skills of Grade 11 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The intervention's impact was determined by comparing students' pre-test and post-test scores in four key basketball fundamentals: passing, dribbling, shooting, and rebounding. A purposive sample of 48 students was selected based on availability and compliance with the study's criteria. Data were gathered through face-to-face surveys and direct observation of skill performance. Statistical tools—including frequency distribution, percentage analysis, ranking, and Likert scale interpretation—were used to analyze the results, with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) employed to process the data and generate insights into the effectiveness of DFCs in fostering skill development and engagement in physical education. The demographic profile revealed that most respondents were 18 years old and below, with a slightly higher proportion of female students than male, and the majority being regular enrollees in the HUMSS strand. Pre-intervention assessments indicated limited proficiency in core basketball skills—particularly in passing, dribbling, shooting, and rebounding. After the intervention, post-test results demonstrated significant improvements in all skill areas, with the most notable gains in the previously weakest competencies. These Findings highlighted the effectiveness of Digital Flip Charts (DFCs) as a pedagogical tool for promoting individualized, skill-focused learning. By integrating interactive and visually engaging content, DFCs were shown to enhance student engagement and facilitate the mastery of fundamental basketball techniques, reinforcing their value in technology-enhanced physical education instruction. The study also identified key challenges in traditional physical education instruction, including low student engagement and the limited effectiveness of static, often unclear visual aids in conventional flip charts. These shortcomings were found to impede students' comprehension, interest, and overall skill development. To address these issues, the researchers recommend the integration of interactive, technology-enhanced instructional materials—such as Digital Flip Charts (DFCs)—to create a more dynamic and learner-centered environment. With their multimedia capabilities, DFCs provide clearer demonstrations and sustain student attention more effectively. The study further emphasizes the essential role of school administrators in institutionalizing the use of digital tools by embedding them into the physical education curriculum. Administrative support is crucial for advancing innovative teaching practices, enhancing student engagement, and improving overall performance.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Balanon, R., Duruin, J. A., Laoreno, N., Parena, I. A., & Sorrrera, J. A. (2025). Effectiveness of DFC in Enhancing Basketball Basic Skills of Grade-11 HUMSS Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 116.

UTILIZATION OF LEARNING TOOLS FOR STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AS PERCEIVED BY GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

student engagement; learning tool; digital divide; utilization learning

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B39245

This research aimed to find out how learning tools impact student participation by focusing on the experiences of students at Bestlink College of the Philippines and determining requirements for successful technology integration. In addition, the review of related literature includes age, gender, digital platforms, access to learning tools, learning styles, and academic performance. This research sought to improve the application of technology in the classroom and thus create a more inclusive environment where all students can learn better. The research methodology used descriptive and exploratory quantitative research design and cluster sampling techniques, with a sample of 210 respondents. Survey questionnaires covered demographic profiles (age, gender, and digital platforms), access to learning tools, learning styles, academic performance, and challenges encountered in using those tools. This study aims to produce insights into strategies that would improve education outcomes. The results indicated that most respondents were 17 years old (54.09 percent), with a slight female majority of 51.36 percent. The most commonly owned digital device is the smartphone (69.09 percent), while 5.91 percent of the students have no devices at all. Strong agreement (mean = 3.4) regarding access to learning tools was indicated, with students noting that learning tools accommodate multiple learning styles well (mean = 3.38), while automated tools are viewed as having a positive influence on academic performance (mean = 3.22). As for challenges, respondents ranked time management (67.14 percent), stress (65.23 percent), and financial barriers (57.14 percent) as the main challenges to engaging effectively with learning tools. In the discussion, an action plan is proposed; this includes digital literacy enhancement, establishment of community technology hubs, and time management workshops. The study underlines the need for equitable access to technology and resources to develop an inclusive learning environment that would promote student engagement and, in turn, improve academic performance. This research also contributes to understanding how learning tools can be useful in aiding student engagement, placing emphasis on closing the digital divide, and offering support to students as they navigate challenges that come with modern learning environments.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abbatuan, S., Bayon-On, J., Bequiso, J. D., Flores, S., Haro, M., & Tuano, M. (2025). Utilization of Learning Tools for Student Engagement as Perceived by Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 117.

IMPACT OF USING VIDEO LESSON IN TEACHING TYPES OF SPEECHES TO FRESHMEN ENGLISH MAJOR AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*video lessons – public
speaking – technical
accessibility – internet
connectivity – student
collaboration – group projects
– discussion forums – english
majors – bestlink college –
speech performance; video
lesson; lesson teaching;
teaching types*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B42966

This study investigated the effectiveness of video lessons in enhancing first-year English major students' understanding of the different types of speeches at Bestlink College of the Philippines. It aims to determine the difference in student performance before and after the implementation of video-based instruction, using pre-tests and post-tests as measurement tools. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed, involving 70 purposively selected students from specific sections. The researchers employed purposive sampling to select 70 first-year English major students from Bestlink College of the Philippines for the academic year 2023–2024 as participants in the study. This non-probability sampling technique involves selecting individuals based on predetermined criteria relevant to the research focus. By using this approach, the researchers ensured that the participants possessed the necessary background to provide meaningful and informed responses. This intentional selection process allowed for the collection of targeted data, aligning closely with the study's objectives. According to the data, out of 70 respondents, 44 (62.85%) are female, while 26 (37.14%) are male, indicating a higher representation of female participants. In terms of age, the majority fall within the 17–18 age bracket, accounting for 61.42% of the total respondents. This demographic profile shows a predominance of young female students. All respondents are first-year English majors enrolled at Bestlink College of the Philippines. To maximize the effectiveness of video lessons, it is crucial to ensure uninterrupted access by addressing technical barriers such as poor internet connectivity and outdated devices. Enhancing digital infrastructure and providing modern technological resources are necessary steps to support students' learning experiences. Additionally, incorporating collaborative activities—such as group projects and discussion forums on speech topics—can promote active engagement and peer interaction. These strategies contribute to improving students' confidence and competence in public speaking.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Carlos, L. M., Delasllagas, C., Irag, K., Isla, S. J., & Suela, J. (2025). Impact of Using Video Lesson in Teaching Types of Speeches to Freshmen English Major at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 118.

THE PERCEIVED EFFECT OF MANDATORY RESERVED OFFICER TRAINING AMONG GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*mandatory rotc; student
perceptions; defense
preparedness; professional
growth; community service;
mental health*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B46633

The Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) in the Philippines is designed to train tertiary-level students in areas such as national defense, leadership, discipline, and professionalism. Despite its objectives, the program has faced criticism due to reported health risks and incidents of mistreatment. This study investigated the perceived impact of ROTC on skill development, leadership capabilities, and defense preparedness, while also aiming to inform students about the program's significance. Grounded in Allan Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory (1984)—which emphasizes cognitive development through real-life experience—the research explored how personal growth is shaped by active participation. Specifically, the study examined the perceptions of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students regarding the Mandatory ROTC, identifying the challenges they encounter and proposing an action plan to support future curriculum development. The study aimed to evaluate the perceptions of 200 Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students through a descriptive–quantitative research design. To ensure an unbiased representation of the population, the researchers employed a cluster sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, and responses were analyzed using frequency, percentage, ranking, and mean. A Likert scale was used to measure students' attitudes and opinions, with options ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree.” The study revealed that students have a generally positive perception of the ROTC program, particularly in areas such as defense preparedness, leadership development, time management, discipline, personal growth, and professional readiness. Despite these benefits, 22% of respondents identified community service requirements as a notable challenge. To enhance student perception and program effectiveness, the following recommendations are proposed: Strengthen teamwork through collaborative tasks and leadership-building activities. Incorporate mindfulness techniques to support mental well-being and reduce stress. Promote better coordination between academic and ROTC responsibilities by involving students, parents, and teachers in planning and support efforts. These initiatives aim to create a more balanced and enriching ROTC experience for all participants. Students generally view the Mandatory Reserved Officer Training Corps (ROTC) positively, particularly for its contributions to defense preparedness, leadership skills, discipline, personal development, and professional growth. However, challenges remain, especially in areas related to community service obligations and mental health concerns. To improve the ROTC program, it is recommended to: Reinforce skill-building initiatives, particularly in leadership and discipline. Implement flexible scheduling to support students' academic balance. Develop orientation and awareness programs to help students better understand the goals and structure of ROTC. These improvements aim to foster a more supportive, informed, and balanced ROTC experience for all participants.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Balatinsayo, J., Dulay, A. K., Gaton, M., Lopez, J. J., & Robles, A. (2025). The Perceived Effect of Mandatory Reserved Officer Training Among Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 119.

ENHANCING HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT STUDENT SKILLS THROUGH HANDS-ON LEARNING: INTEGRATING PRACTICE-BASED APPROACHES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*hands-on learning; student
skills; work-integrated
learning; hospitality
education; employability;
industry-ready professionals*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B48485

This study highlights the significance of hands-on learning in equipping Hospitality Management students with the skills needed for industry readiness. Practical experiences support the development of both technical and soft skills, improving students' employability. Active and experiential learning enables students to gain competencies that go beyond theoretical knowledge, establishing the importance of practice-based approaches in preparing graduates for real-world hospitality work environments. This study employed a quantitative research design to assess the effectiveness of hands-on learning strategies in hospitality education. Data were collected through surveys and informal interviews with 50 alumni from the 2022 batch, selected through purposive sampling. A structured and validated questionnaire was used to gather information on demographics, skill development, and workplace challenges. Responses were collected through Messenger and Google Forms and analyzed using frequency distribution, weighted mean, and ranking methods. The analysis aimed to provide data-driven insights on how practice-based approaches contribute to skill enhancement and industry preparedness among hospitality graduates. The results indicated that hands-on learning was highly rated by the respondents, particularly in areas such as industry insights and career preparation. While problem-solving and adaptability were reported as strong skills gained through practical experience, lower scores were observed in areas like customer complaint resolution and self-reflection. Common challenges cited include workplace complexity, guest expectations, feedback management, technical skill acquisition, and cultural differences. Job shortages were identified as the least pressing concern. Based on these findings, recommendations include the implementation of simulated environments, mentorship programs, exposure to industry-relevant technology, and cross-training opportunities to improve teamwork, problem-solving, and overall flexibility. The findings of the study emphasize the effectiveness of hands-on learning in shaping skilled and industry-ready hospitality professionals. Respondents, composed mostly of young alumni, reported substantial improvement in practical competencies, particularly in adaptability and problem-solving. However, challenges such as managing workplace dynamics, acquiring technical skills, and adjusting to guest expectations remain areas for development. The study recommends enhanced practice-based interventions such as real-world simulations, guided mentorship, and multi-role training to further support student readiness and professional growth within the hospitality sector.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alcantara, R., Arai, E., Ardenio, R. J., Getalado, S., Llubit, J., & Rullepa, M. (2025). Enhancing Hospitality Management Student Skills Through Hands-on Learning: Integrating Practice-Based Approaches. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 120.

IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH H.A.S.P. AMONG GRADE 6 STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*speaking skills; listening
skills; digital divide theory;
grade 6 learners; multimedia
resources; oral
communication*

ARTICLE ID

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This study aimed to improve students' speaking abilities to enhance the effectiveness of their learning. It focused on helping students clearly and confidently express information verbally so that listeners could easily understand them. The research used auditory learning materials called "H.A.S.P." (Hearing Actively and Speaking Proudly), through which students engaged in targeted listening and speaking activities that strengthened their oral responses. Special attention was given to the accurate pronunciation of words and sentences, leading to significant gains in fluency, grammar, vocabulary, and overall pronunciation. The study was grounded in Van Dijk's (2020) Digital Divide theory. The study involved 41 Grade 6 students from San Gabriel Elementary School and used standardized 40-item pre-tests, post-tests, and survey questionnaires. Data were analyzed using statistical methods such as Frequency, Percentage, Ranking, Weighted Mean, and Z-test to evaluate the intervention's effectiveness. Grounded in a review of relevant literature, the researcher also created a table of specifications to ensure alignment between the assessments and the study's framework. The results highlighted key characteristics of the participants, who were aged 11 to 13 years old, comprising 18 females and 23 males. Analysis of their speaking skills showed significant improvement, with weighted means reflecting effectiveness in fluency (3.00), grammar (3.05), pronunciation (3.02), and vocabulary (3.01), all rated as Effective. The pre-test yielded a composite mean of 15.56 (SD = 4.94), while the post-test showed a higher composite mean of 20.90, resulting in the rejection of the null hypothesis. Identified challenges included fostering effective learning, limited home resources, struggling readers, insufficient visual aids, and a lack of ample practice opportunities. The findings demonstrate that the H.A.S.P. guidelines effectively enhanced students' speaking and listening skills by integrating multimedia resources. This structured approach facilitated the efficient use of materials in the classroom, enabling students to improve their verbal expression and build greater confidence in their communication abilities. Consequently, these improvements contributed to their academic success and personal development.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abdul, N.-L., Aguirre, A., Amion, N., Arcega, R. R., & Macainding, J. (2025). Improving Speaking Skills Through H.A.S.P. Among Grade 6 Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 121.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTEXTUALIZED MODULE IN TEACHING CORRESPONDENCE OF THIRD YEAR ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*contextualized learning •
correspondence skills • english
instruction • educational
modules • student engagement
• real-world application •
communication skills • quasi-
experimental design •
curriculum enhancement •
instructional effectiveness;
contextualized module;
module teaching; teaching
correspondence*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B50648

This study explored the effectiveness of contextualized learning modules in improving the communication skills of 63 third-year students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. By integrating relevant and meaningful content into instructional materials, the research aimed to assess how contextualization supports students' written communication abilities in real-world and academic contexts. The study employed a quasi-experimental design, beginning with pre-tests to determine the baseline proficiency of participants in correspondence skills. Students were then engaged with contextualized learning modules designed around real-world communication scenarios to enhance relevance and practical application. Following the intervention, post-tests were administered to evaluate the extent of improvement and measure the effectiveness of the instructional approach. The findings demonstrated a significant enhancement in students' correspondence skills, with the composite mean scores increasing from 2.62 in the pre-test to 3.23 in the post-test. Improvements were particularly evident in the areas of organization, content development, formatting, visual presentation, and language usage. Statistical analysis yielded z-values of 5.46483 and 4.37621, both indicating a statistically significant difference, thus leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. In addition to measurable skill gains, participants reported increased confidence and competence in written communication. They also expressed high levels of satisfaction with the contextualized modules, noting that the materials effectively enhanced their understanding and practical application of correspondence skills within real-life contexts. The findings of this study indicate that the use of contextualized modules significantly enhanced students' correspondence skills by increasing engagement and reinforcing real-world application. These results underscore the value of contextually relevant instructional materials in developing essential communication competencies. In light of these outcomes, it is recommended that educators incorporate contextualized modules into English instruction to enrich learning experiences and improve skill acquisition. School administrators are also urged to support this approach by providing adequate resources, teacher training, and curriculum integration. For future research, it is suggested to investigate the long-term impact of contextualized learning on academic performance, critical thinking, and communication proficiency, as well as its effectiveness across varied educational contexts. This study affirms the importance of contextualized learning as a pedagogical strategy in correspondence education, offering practical insights for enhancing teaching methodologies and student achievement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Acevedo, E. L., Asejo, E., Mabanta, A., Parungao, J., & Sailan, C. A. (2025). Effectiveness of Contextualized Module in Teaching Correspondence of Third Year English Major Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 122.

UTILIZATION OF TURN-TABLE IN IMPROVING MATHEMATICAL SKILLS OF GRADE 3 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*multiplication turntable;
learning styles; instructional
materials; student
engagement; active
participation; utilization turn-
table*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B55039

This study examined the effects of the Multiplication Turn-Table instructional material on the multiplication skills of third-grade students at San Bartolome Elementary School. A total of 50 respondents participated, with 20 from Section Narra and 30 from Section Kamatsile. To measure students' multiplication skills before and after the intervention, the researchers developed and administered a pre-test and post-test. This study employed a causal-comparative design, with 50 students from San Bartolome Elementary School selected through purposive sampling. A pre-test and post-test were administered to gather the necessary data. The researchers analyzed the results using statistical tools, including percentage, weighted mean, and Z-test, to evaluate the effectiveness of the Multiplication Turn-Table instructional material. The findings revealed that 75% of the respondents were aged 8–9 years old, and 83% were male. A comparison of pre-test and post-test scores was conducted to assess performance. During the pre-test, mean scores were 8.34 and 2.80, while in the post-test, mean scores were 8.26 and 3.30. The results indicated that Grade 3 students at San Bartolome Elementary School showed significant improvement in their multiplication skills after using the Multiplication Turn-Table instructional materials. The turntable was found to support various learning styles and enhance numeracy skills. However, challenges were noted, such as the need to strengthen connections between multiplication and real-world math applications. To further improve students' skills, the researchers recommend integrating theoretical knowledge with practical activities, incorporating interactive and age-appropriate materials, and providing regular feedback from instructors. Based on the results, teachers are encouraged to use turn-tables to address different learning styles and guide students in effectively using instructional materials. Parents can make multiplication more engaging by incorporating games, quizzes, and prizes into learning activities. Students should be encouraged to actively participate, explore concepts, and apply their knowledge in real-world situations. School administrators are advised to align instructional materials with the curriculum, provide training sessions for teachers, and ensure adequate resources are available for all learners. For future research, studies could examine the effectiveness of similar instructional tools in developing mathematical skills, allowing for comparisons and identification of emerging trends.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Antipon, M., Guelan, J. A., Hermosura, J., Javar, M. J., & Pellazar, S. (2025). Utilization of Turn-Table in Improving Mathematical Skills of Grade 3 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 123.

UTILIZATION OF AIR DROP CARD ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHING NATURAL OBJECTS IN THE SKY IN SCIENCE FOR GRADE 3 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*air-drop card game;
interactive activities; science
education; play-based
learning; student engagement;
primary students*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B55857

Teaching science in primary schools poses distinct challenges, especially in engaging young learners in scientific inquiry amid limited resources. Many educators find it difficult to motivate students who are more accustomed to traditional subjects like reading and mathematics. However, recent studies indicate that integrating play-based activities into science lessons can significantly boost student engagement, particularly among preschool and elementary students. This approach not only captures children's interest but also supports the development of foundational skills, including reading proficiency. In this study, 80 Grade 3 students from Cielito Zamora Memorial School served as respondents. The researcher developed a 30-item survey questionnaire, as well as pre-tests and post-tests, grounded in relevant literature and aligned with the essential learning competencies in Grade 3 science. To ensure the validity and clarity of the test items, the researcher consulted academic experts, including the Dean of the College of Teacher Education at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Their constructive feedback guided the revision and refinement of the instrument, resulting in a more reliable and effective assessment tool. The study revealed a significant difference in performance between the Home Group and the Experimental Group. Initially, the Home Group obtained a mean score of 14.83, while the Experimental Group achieved a higher mean score of 21.93. This difference yielded a z-value of -10.58302 ($p < 0.00001$), indicating a statistically significant gap. Post-test results further supported this finding, with the Home Group's mean score increasing to 19.53 and the Experimental Group's mean rising to 25.83, resulting in a z-value of -11.15104 ($p < 0.00001$). These Findings suggested that the integration of interactive, play-based activities—such as the Air-drop card game—substantially enhances student performance in science learning. The study highlights the critical role of engaging and interactive activities—such as the Air-drop card game—in maintaining student interest, enhancing focus, and improving learning outcomes. Lessons that incorporate movement and hands-on experiences promote active participation, making science instruction more effective and meaningful. This approach is supported by Bruner's Theory of Learning and Cognitive Development (2024), which emphasizes that children learn best through experiential and discovery-based methods. The findings underscore the value of such strategies in stimulating curiosity, developing observational skills, and transforming science education into a more engaging, enjoyable, and impactful experience for young learners.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Arellano, J., Bandol, J., Espelimbergo, J., San Esteban, R., & Toribio, G. (2025). Utilization of Air Drop Card Activities for Teaching Natural Objects in the Sky in Science for Grade 3 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 124.

THE UTILIZATION OF PODCAST IN IMPROVING THE LISTENING SKILLS AMONG FRESHMEN ENGLISH MAJOR

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*bsed english majors; listening
comprehension; podcast tools;
freshman students;
educational technology;
podcasts*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B56933

This study explored the impact of podcasts on students' listening comprehension and their perceptions of using podcasts during listening classes. Using a descriptive qualitative research design, it examines how the medium's convenience and accessibility support knowledge acquisition in academic settings. Findings suggest that podcasts significantly enhance students' ability to understand spoken information, highlighting their effectiveness as an educational tool in developing listening skills. This quasi-experimental study investigates the effectiveness of podcast use in enhancing the listening skills of freshman English majors at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Pre-tests were conducted before the intervention, followed by podcast-based instruction aligned with the same competencies. Post-tests were administered to assess any improvements. By comparing pre- and post-test results, the study measured the impact of podcast utilization on students' listening performance, demonstrating podcasts' potential as a valuable tool in auditory and language learning. The study found that freshman BSED English majors at Bestlink College of the Philippines consider themselves technologically adept in using podcasts to enhance listening and speaking skills. Students used tools such as mobile phones, headsets, and speakers to understand podcast content, improve pronunciation, and learn phonological patterns. However, their speaking skills were affected by factors like emotional distractions, environmental noise, and physical distance from the speaker. Despite these challenges, podcasts were recognized as effective in providing pronunciation models and strategies to improve overall listening and communication skills. The findings underscore the educational value of podcasts, particularly via platforms like Spotify, among freshman BSED English majors. Podcasts provide factual, engaging content that remains accessible and unchanged after release, making them a reliable resource. They facilitate learning by enhancing auditory comprehension and offering innovative ways to introduce new topics. Additionally, podcast creation by students encourages knowledge expression, making it an effective tool for active learning and student engagement in academic settings.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abadeza, S. M., Bermudez, J. R., Caguindangan, A. L., Cano, R., & Septo, P. D. (2025). The Utilization of Podcast in Improving the Listening Skills Among Freshmen English Major. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 125.

THE LEVEL OF EFFICIENCY OF ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION IN ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE OF GENERAL ACADEMIC STRAND STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*reading comprehension;
academic excellence;
efficiency; efficiency english*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B60630

This research analyzed the reading comprehension abilities of students in the General Academic Strand at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The study aimed to identify the challenges these students face and to recommend tailored solutions. It is grounded in the Simple View of Reading theoretical framework. The findings intend to provide valuable insights for teachers and policymakers to enhance reading comprehension instruction. To address this issue, an exploratory research design was employed, combining a literature review with empirical data analysis. A simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents. The study examines the effects of cognitive skills, reading strategies, and vocabulary on reading comprehension. Data were collected through surveys, interviews, and reading comprehension tests. The results revealed that students demonstrated varying levels of reading speed, comprehension accuracy, and retention ability, with an overall weighted mean of 3.44. The findings also highlighted the impact of cognitive skills, reading strategies, and vocabulary on the students' academic performance in English reading comprehension, reflected by the same overall weighted mean of 3.44. Additionally, poor focus ($f = 51$) and environmental distractions ($f = 50$) were identified as major hindrances to reading comprehension. Importantly, the study found a significant association between reading comprehension and academic achievement. To address these concerns, an intervention is proposed to enhance reading comprehension. This includes segmenting texts into manageable parts, creating supportive reading environments, and providing background information on the subjects. Additionally, professional development for educators and the use of mixed methods—such as interactive reading activities and personalized curricula—are recommended to help students overcome barriers to reading comprehension.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alcaide, J., Bello, B. J., Cayanan, E. S., Magparangalan, E., & Rodriguez, R. M. (2025). The Level of Efficiency of English Reading Comprehension in Academic Excellence of General Academic Strand Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 126.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION THROUGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING AMONG PERSON DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY IN WOMEN'S DORMITORY, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*persons deprived of liberty;
vocational training; education
in correctional facilities;
women's dormitory;
community reintegration;
rehabilitation*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B62372

Education and vocational training are essential components of rehabilitation within correctional institutions, offering significant benefits not only to society but also to Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). These programs contribute to the development of self-discipline, critical thinking, and personal growth, fostering a more optimistic outlook on life. Through structured learning and skill-building, PDLs are better equipped to reintegrate into society and pursue productive, law-abiding lives upon release. This study aims to assess the contribution of education and vocational training programs among PDLs in the Women's Dormitory of Quezon City. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed, involving 40 PDLs and 10 jail officers selected through purposive sampling. The researchers gathered data through a structured survey, focusing on demographic variables such as age, gender, and civil status. After obtaining the necessary permissions from the Criminology Department of Bestlink College of the Philippines and the Quezon City Jail, the researchers distributed and collected survey forms. Respondents were briefed on the study's purpose and objectives before participating. The responses were then analyzed to evaluate the impact of the training programs. The findings revealed that education and vocational training provided in the facility encouraged PDLs to make positive life changes. Respondents agreed that these programs motivated them to pursue success post-release and contributed to their personal development and community reintegration. Statements such as "Education and job training help improve and adapt to the community" and "Getting education and training helps PDLs stay stable" reflected the positive outcomes. The study also highlighted communication challenges, particularly in understanding instructions and feedback, but noted improved peer communication among PDLs as a result of the programs. The study underscores the importance of expanding educational and vocational training opportunities to meet the diverse learning needs of PDLs. Active collaboration with families and institutional stakeholders is vital to support program implementation and sustainability. Future research should explore the personal experiences and perceptions of PDLs in these programs to gain deeper insights into their rehabilitation journey. These programs play a significant role in reducing recidivism and promoting successful reintegration into society.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Dalag, J. H., Dela Cruz, C., Delos Puyos, J., Valle, P., & Velado, M. L. (2025). The Contribution of Education Through Vocational Training Among Person Deprived of Liberty in Women's Dormitory, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 127.

EFFICACY OF TRADI IN TEACHING HOLISTIC HEALTH IN GRADE 11 HUMSS STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

tradi approach; holistic learning; health education; interconnected health; self-directed learning; student well-being

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B64655

In this modern era, the combination of traditional and digital teaching methods has transformed the effectiveness and efficiency of education, providing learners with essential tools for achieving quality learning. These methods serve as core strategies in enhancing the teaching and learning process. However, while education continues to evolve, addressing mental health remains a significant challenge. According to a 2019 study by Sweeney et al., the stigma surrounding mental health can prevent individuals from seeking the support they need, making it more difficult to attain overall well-being. Implementing holistic approaches—which emphasize the connection between mental and physical health—can be especially challenging when working with individuals who have experienced trauma or long-term mental health issues. Due to its complexity, mental health is often regarded as one of the most difficult aspects to address within a holistic framework. The researchers used a purposive sampling technique to select participants, in line with the parameters of a quasi-experimental research design grounded in a quantitative methodology. This study specifically aimed to assess the effectiveness of the TraDi teaching approach in fostering holistic health among fifty (50) Grade 11 senior high school students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The findings demonstrated that the implementation of the TraDi (Traditional-Digital) instructional material was highly effective in enhancing the holistic development of Grade 11 students. Prior to the intervention, students achieved a mean pre-test score of 12.50. Following the use of the TraDi instructional material, the mean post-test score increased substantially to 22.20. This notable improvement highlights the instructional material's positive impact on students' overall performance. The results provide strong evidence that the TraDi approach significantly contributes to fostering a more comprehensive and effective learning experience. The cultivation of self-care, self-awareness, self-efficacy, and self-directed learning empowers individuals with a greater sense of control over their overall well-being, resulting in improved adherence to healthy behaviors and enhanced learning capacity. The implementation of the TraDi (Traditional-Digital) teaching approach further supported this development by fostering students' awareness of the interconnected nature of human health, encompassing mental, physical, emotional, social, environmental, and spiritual dimensions. This holistic perspective not only enriched their educational experience but also promoted a more comprehensive understanding of personal well-being.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bagacina, M., Balano, V., Galano, J., Ignacio, R., & Paulaque, M. (2025). Efficacy of Tradi in Teaching Holistic Health in Grade 11 HUMSS Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 128.

IMPACT OF TIME MANAGEMENT PRACTICE ON ACADEMIC AND WORK PERFORMANCE OF WORKING STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*time management – working
students – academic
performance – employment –
stress – support systems –
flexible schedules –
mentorship – psychological
impact – intervention
programs; time management;
management practice;
practice academic*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B65098

Effectively managing time is a significant challenge for students who balance academic commitments with employment. Poor time management can lead to heightened stress, decreased productivity, and diminished performance in both school and work environments. This study investigated the relationship between time management strategies and the academic performance, productivity, and stress levels of working students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The study used a descriptive quantitative method, targeting 80 employed second-year Psychology students. A survey questionnaire was used to gather data, focusing on demographic profiles, time management difficulties, prioritization techniques, and their perceived effectiveness. The responses were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency distribution, weighted mean, and ranking to interpret patterns and draw conclusions. The study found that the majority of respondents struggled with time management, largely due to overlapping academic and work responsibilities. Common challenges included long working hours, heavy academic workloads, and inflexible schedules. Although some students applied prioritization strategies and emphasized punctuality, these practices had a limited impact on enhancing their academic or job performance. Additionally, financial pressures, emotional fatigue, and the lack of support from both the institution and employers further contributed to difficulties in managing time effectively. The findings emphasize that effective time management, although important, is not enough on its own to ensure success for working students. External influences—such as academic demands, job expectations, and limited support—significantly affect students' ability to apply time management strategies. To address this, the study recommends a coordinated support system between schools and employers. Educational institutions should implement flexible learning options and provide access to mentorship, while workplaces should adopt more student-friendly schedules. Future studies are encouraged to investigate the psychological toll of time-related stress and evaluate targeted intervention programs that promote both academic achievement and career growth among student workers.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Buala, D. M., Cruz, S. M., Dela Cruz, P. A., Miralles, N., & Oronan, A. (2025). Impact of Time Management Practice on Academic and Work Performance of Working Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 129.

UTILIZATION OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AS PERCEIVED BY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*senior high school; learning
management system (lms);
bestlink college; time
management; academic
performance; digital literacy*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B65863

This study explored the widespread adoption of Learning Management Systems (LMS) in the Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a specific focus on senior high school students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Although over 85% of secondary schools have integrated LMS into their online learning strategies, challenges such as unequal access to technology, varying levels of digital literacy, and inconsistent academic outcomes remain. The research aimed to evaluate the effectiveness and optimal use of LMS in enhancing students' academic performance amid these persistent issues. The study used a descriptive research design with cluster sampling to gather data from 200 senior high school students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Focusing on three key areas—time management, accessibility, and the efficacy of LMS usage—the research aimed to understand students' experiences and evaluations of LMS. The findings highlighted how demographic factors intersect with students' perceptions of LMS effectiveness, offering insights into optimizing digital learning environments for improved academic outcomes. The findings revealed that only 65% of students experienced improved academic performance with LMS use, largely hindered by inadequate teacher feedback and low engagement. Common issues include unequal access to digital tools and varying levels of digital literacy among both students and educators. To address these challenges and enhance the effectiveness of LMS platforms, the study recommends ensuring equitable technology access, offering teacher training programs, and integrating interactive learning content to foster greater student involvement and academic success. The study found that most respondents were female students aged 15–17, predominantly from the HUMSS strand. Overall, students held a favorable view of the Learning Management System (LMS), especially highlighting its benefits for time management and accessibility across various devices. While the LMS was deemed helpful in understanding complex subjects, recurring issues such as poor internet connectivity, limited technical support, and lack of timely feedback were noted as barriers to optimal usage.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Benedicto, A., Brejente, N., Docdoc, J. R., Lascano, J., Ochua, A., & Salva, K. (2025). Utilization of Learning Management System as Perceived by Senior High School Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 130.

UTILIZATION OF COMMUNI-CRAFT WORKSHEETS IN IMPROVING THE FLUENCY AND ACCURACY OF FRESHMEN ENGLISH MAJOR AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*communi-craft worksheets;
freshman english majors;
fluency; accuracy; language
learning; instructional
materials*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B66209

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Communi-Craft Worksheets in enhancing the fluency and accuracy of freshman English majors at Bestlink College of the Philippines. In the context of language development, worksheets serve as effective tools in fostering essential linguistic skills such as correct pronunciation, smooth and natural speech delivery, appropriate grammar usage, and proper language generation. For maximum effectiveness, these worksheets should align with the learners' abilities and specific learning objectives, functioning as targeted instructional materials. This study aims not only to expand the existing body of knowledge but also to determine whether the use of CommuniCraft Worksheets significantly contributes to the improvement of students' language fluency and accuracy. The study employed an experimental research design, using pre-tests and post-tests to assess the language skills of participants before and after the intervention. The respondents consisted of fifty (50) students from BSED 1102-E, selected through purposive sampling. The intervention involved the administration of five task-based Communi-Craft Worksheets for one week, each designed to target specific aspects of language fluency and accuracy. The post-test scores revealed that students demonstrated increased confidence in expressing complex ideas, using correct grammar, and communicating more clearly. However, several challenges were encountered in the use of the Communi-Craft Worksheets. These included unclear instructions and limited time for completion, which affected the effectiveness of the worksheets for some students. To address these issues, the researchers recommend that teachers adapt the worksheets based on the students' time requirements and ensure that all instructions are communicated. The statistical results revealed a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. These findings highlight the effectiveness of using Communi-Craft Worksheets in enhancing the fluency and accuracy of freshman English majors. The results suggest that the integration of such worksheets can significantly improve students' language proficiency. Teachers are encouraged to incorporate Communi-Craft Worksheets into their lesson plans to provide structured practice and support language development. To maximize their effectiveness, it is recommended that clear instructions be provided and sufficient time be allotted for each activity to address the challenges identified during implementation.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Balgation, J., Ching, A. F., Nacua, P. N., Obejas, K. M., & Tañare, J. M. (2025). Utilization of Communi-Craft Worksheets in Improving the Fluency and Accuracy of Freshmen English Major at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 131.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING VISUAL ANIMATION IN TEACHING PREPOSITION ON SELECTED FRESHMEN ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*visual animation; bestlink
college; english majors;
multimedia learning; grammar
instruction; student
engagement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B67421

This study examined the effectiveness of visual animation as a pedagogical tool in teaching prepositions to freshman English major students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. With the increasing integration of multimedia in education, visual animation offers a dynamic approach to simplifying abstract grammar concepts. The study aimed to assess how animations affect students' comprehension, engagement, and retention when learning prepositions. A pre-experimental research design was employed, using pre-test and post-test methods to gather quantitative data. A total of 43 freshman English major students were selected through purposive sampling. The study measured students' performance before and after exposure to visual animation-based instruction. Additionally, a survey was conducted to gauge students' perceptions of cognitive load and the instructional value of the animations. Demographic data showed that 74.42% of participants were aged 17 to 19, with females comprising 65.12% of the group. Students reported a neutral perception regarding cognitive overload (composite mean = 2.82), indicating that the animations did not hinder their learning. Meanwhile, the instructional benefits were positively perceived, with a composite mean of 3.31, suggesting that animations helped simplify lessons and improve understanding. Performance outcomes showed a significant increase in scores—from a pre-test mean of 9.56 to a post-test mean of 14.63. Statistical analysis ($z = 6.86214$, $p = 0.00001$) confirmed a significant improvement in students' understanding of prepositions. The findings indicated that visual animation is an effective instructional method for enhancing grammar comprehension, particularly in the teaching of prepositions. The positive shift in performance and favorable student perceptions highlight the potential of multimedia in language education. The study recommends the thoughtful integration of animated instructional materials to support student engagement and improve learning outcomes in grammar instruction.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Arnado, J., Jaojao, M., Macatoman, N., Pabuaya, P., & Peña, P. G. (2025). The Effectiveness of Using Visual Animation in Teaching Preposition on Selected Freshmen English Major Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 132.

UTILIZATION OF DIVISION IN MATH GO BOX IN TEACHING DIVISION IN MATHEMATICS OF GRADE 3 LEARNERS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*math go box; grade 3
learners; division skills;
teaching effectiveness; pre-test
and post-test; proficiency
levels*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B67783

Division plays a vital role in developing students' problem-solving, critical thinking, and analytical skills, making it a foundational component of education as emphasized in RA 10533, Section 15. Although often challenging, children naturally possess intuitive ideas about division that can be enhanced through effective teaching methods. Strategies such as gamification and the use of authentic materials have been shown to make learning division more engaging and effective, ultimately leading to improved student performance. This causal-comparative study evaluated the effectiveness of the Math Go Box in improving the division skills of Grade 3 students. Involving 34 participants, the research used pre-test and post-test assessments, along with qualitative feedback. Results revealed a statistically significant improvement in students' division performance, demonstrating that the Math Go Box is an effective tool for enhancing mathematical learning outcomes. The study analyzed pre-test, post-test, and survey data from Grade 3 students to assess the impact of the Math Go Box on division proficiency. Most students were 8 years old and predominantly male. A majority had a GWA between 81–85. The Math Go Box effectively improved division skills, as evidenced by post-test gains, though it had a limited effect on resolving learning difficulties. Statistical analyses showed no significant correlation between student demographics (age, gender, GWA) and post-test outcomes, indicating that the Math Go Box benefits learners regardless of background. This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Math Go Box in enhancing division skills among Grade 3 students. The majority of participants were 8 years old, 59% male, and 73% had a GWA of 81–85. Initial pre-test scores indicated low proficiency in both division facts and processes. However, post-test results revealed substantial improvement, with learners achieving proficiency and high proficiency levels. Statistical analysis confirmed the significance of the improvement ($z = -37.8005$, $p < 0.00001$). Overall, the Math Go Box proved to be an effective instructional tool for teaching division.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Caloyloy, G., Destajo, J. M. R., Gomez, C., Jayan, C. M., & Sollestre, C. (2025). Utilization of Division in Math Go Box in Teaching Division in Mathematics of Grade 3 Learners. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 133.

IMPACT OF ANAGRAMS IN IMPROVING THE VOCABULARY OF THE SELECTED SECOND YEAR ENGLISH MAJOR IN USING ACTIVITY SHEETS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*anagram activity sheets;
english major students;
vocabulary enhancement;
critical thinking; pre-test and
post-test; instructional
material*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B67911

This study aimed to investigate the impact of anagram-based activities on enhancing the vocabulary skills of selected second-year English major students. To support this goal, the researchers will develop and use anagram activity sheets as instructional materials. Given the increasing importance of English as the primary medium of communication in academic and professional settings, expanding students' vocabulary has become essential. An effective and engaging method to achieve this is through the use of anagrams—a form of wordplay where a new word or phrase is formed by rearranging the letters of another (e.g., LISTEN becomes SILENT). By engaging with anagrams, students are exposed to various word formations and meanings, which promotes deeper vocabulary acquisition, critical thinking, and language awareness. Through this technique, learners not only broaden their word knowledge but also strengthen their linguistic and cognitive skills in a meaningful and enjoyable manner. This study used a quasi-experimental research design, a quantitative approach focused on collecting and analyzing numerical data to explore potential cause-and-effect relationships. The researchers administered both a pre-test and a post-test to fifty (50) second-year English major students to evaluate the effectiveness of the anagram activity sheets in enhancing vocabulary skills. By comparing students' performance before and after the intervention, the study aimed to determine the instructional material's impact on vocabulary development. The findings of the study indicate a significant improvement in students' performance from pre-test to post-test, with a z-value of 4.20347 and a p-value of 0.000058, resulting in the rejection of the null hypothesis. This confirms that the use of anagram activity sheets is effective in enhancing students' vocabulary. Additionally, The results suggested that the activity not only improved vocabulary acquisition but also fostered critical thinking and problem-solving skills, reinforcing the value of anagrams as a meaningful instructional tool. This study highlights the value of incorporating engaging and interactive learning strategies in language instruction. The use of anagram activity sheets proved effective in enhancing students' vocabulary, as well as fostering critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. The statistically significant improvement in post-test scores affirms the instructional value of anagrams as a vocabulary-building tool. Overall, the findings support the integration of such wordplay-based materials in English language education to improve learner outcomes dynamically and enjoyably.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Agripa, M. P., Obispo, M. J., Panimdim, S. K., Pineda, C. J., & Sicat, A. (2025). Impact of Anagrams in Improving the Vocabulary of the Selected Second Year English Major in Using Activity Sheets. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 134.

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPARING SET VIDEO CLIP IN DEVELOPING MATHEMATICS SKILLS IN GRADE 1 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

comparing sets • mathematics skills • grade 1 pupils • educational video clips • visual learning • early childhood education • instructional media • learner engagement • concept development • multimedia learning; comparing set; set video; video clip

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B68856

Mathematics is a foundational subject in early childhood education, essential for developing logical reasoning, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills. This study examined the impact of integrating a video clip on comparing sets into mathematics instruction for Grade 1 pupils. The use of multimedia aimed to foster greater engagement and enhance the learners' conceptual understanding through interactive and visually supported learning. The primary objective was to evaluate whether this instructional tool effectively improved pupils' abilities in counting, numeracy, problem-solving, and creative thinking. By focusing on the effectiveness of video-assisted instruction, the study contributes to the growing body of research on technology-enhanced learning in early mathematics education. The study adopted a qualitative research design employing a causal-comparative approach, which enabled the analysis of existing differences or relationships between variables without manipulating any conditions. The participants were Grade 1 pupils from San Bartolome Elementary School, selected through purposive sampling to ensure alignment with the study's objectives. To measure the development of mathematics skills, the researcher designed a 20-item assessment tool grounded in an extensive review of relevant literature and prior studies. This ensured that the test items were both contextually appropriate and aligned with the intended learning competencies. The results indicated that the use of the comparing sets video clip was highly effective in enhancing students' abilities to solve mathematical problems, improve numeracy, and foster critical thinking. Statistical analysis showed a significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores (p -value $< .00001$) after the video clip was introduced to the students in Grade 1 – Section Daisy and Santan. In light of the findings, the study recommends enhancing teacher-student communication and fostering collaborative learning to create a more engaging classroom environment. Improving the accessibility of instructional materials is also crucial to support active participation and learning continuity. To sustain students' interest and enthusiasm, it is further suggested that educational video clips be consistently integrated into lessons, especially when teaching basic mathematical skills.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Ayoc, P., Dela Cruz, F. M., Floria, J., Ramos, N., & Tapar, M. A. (2025). Effectiveness of Comparing Set Video Clip in Developing Mathematics Skills in Grade 1 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 135.

UTILIZING VIDEO LESSON IN TEACHING SPOKEN POETRY AMONG HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*spoken poetry; video lessons;
technology in education;
video-based instructions;
utilizing video*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B69866

This study investigated the effectiveness of using video lessons to teach spoken poetry to Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. With the growing integration of technology in education, video lessons provide an engaging and flexible method to enhance students' creativity and communication skills. Using an experimental research design, this study examines how video lessons enhance students' understanding, engagement, and delivery of spoken poetry. Purposive sampling was employed to select students with varying levels of interest and skill in poetry, ensuring a diverse and representative sample. The research instruments included instructional materials, video lessons, learning activity sheets, and survey questionnaires, which facilitated content delivery, assessed learning outcomes, and collected student feedback. Results indicated a significant improvement in students' performance, with post-test scores markedly higher than pre-test scores, demonstrating the effectiveness of video lessons in enhancing comprehension of poetic elements and techniques. The findings suggest that video lessons serve as an effective educational tool for teaching spoken poetry. It recommends the ongoing creation of high-quality, engaging, and accessible video content to further enhance student learning outcomes.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abestilla, A. J., Comendador, C., Mendoza, M. J., Perdon, R., & Sumalinog, L. (2025). Utilizing Video Lesson in Teaching Spoken Poetry Among Humanities and Social Sciences Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 136.

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: INTEGRATION OF L.U.C.I.A. CHATGPT MATERIAL ON THE WRITING LESSON OF GRADE 6 STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*writing lesson; chatgpt; theory
of change—transformation; ai
tools; true-experimental
design; l.u.c.i.a*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B70383

The integration of ChatGPT, a generative AI technology, into modern education systems is gaining traction due to its ability to facilitate human-like interactions and assist with various tasks such as answering queries, composing emails, and writing code. In the Philippines, this growing interest has prompted the government to closely examine AI and chatbot technologies, including ChatGPT, to monitor and manage potential system risks. This study integrated ChatGPT into the writing curriculum of Grade 6 students. It employed a quantitative research method using a true-experimental design and purposive sampling techniques. The research involved administering a 50-item assessment that evaluated specific writing aspects, namely clarity, grammar, sentence construction, and vocabulary. The participants included 62 Grade 6 students divided into two sections: the Conventional Group and the Experimental Group. Data were collected through pre-tests, post-tests, and survey questionnaires and were analyzed using statistical methods such as frequency and percentage, ranking, Z-test, and weighted mean. The pre-test results showed that the Conventional Group obtained a mean score of 4.99 (SD = 1.93), while the Experimental Group recorded a mean score of 4.64 (SD = 2.07), both reflecting below-average proficiency levels. Post-test results revealed a slight improvement in the Conventional Group, with a mean score of 5.48 (SD = 2.02). In contrast, the Experimental Group demonstrated a more notable improvement, achieving a mean score of 6.49 (SD = 2.53). The findings indicated that Grade 6 students initially exhibited low proficiency in vocabulary and sentence construction. However, after exposure to L.U.C.I.A. ChatGPT materials, the Experimental Group showed significant improvement in these areas, as well as in clarity and grammar. This result aligns with Patton M.'s (2023) Theory of Change—Transformation, which emphasizes the value of innovative educational approaches. Overall, the study highlights the educational potential of AI tools such as ChatGPT in transforming instructional practices, leading to improvements in student learning and educational outcomes.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aguilar, J. K., Cabison, L., Forteza, J. L., Rubianes, A., & Turtona Jr., C. (2025). Transforming Education: Integration of L.U.C.I.A. ChatGPT Material on the Writing Lesson of Grade 6 Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 137.

ENHANCEMENT OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE THROUGH YOUTUBE TUTORIALS AMONG GENERAL ACADEMIC STRAND STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*general academic strand;
youtube tutorials; academic
performance; visual media
theory; reading
comprehension; digital
learning*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B72979

This study explored the effectiveness of YouTube tutorials in enhancing the academic performance of General Academic Strand (GAS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Drawing on Martina Jordaan's Visual Media Theory, which emphasizes the educational value of visual and interactive content, the study highlights how YouTube serves as an accessible, flexible, and engaging learning tool. It also addresses potential concerns such as overreliance on video content and unequal access to internet connectivity. A descriptive-exploratory research design was employed, using a researcher-made survey administered to 77 randomly selected GAS students. The survey captures students' perceptions of YouTube tutorials in relation to academic performance, practicality, reading comprehension, exam preparation, project execution, and overall study habits. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean scores and frequency distribution. Students reported that YouTube tutorials are a highly valuable learning tool, with increased engagement (3.36) and the convenience of on-demand access (3.32) cited as key benefits. These resources were valued for their practicality (3.28), effective use of visual and audio elements to enhance understanding (3.27), and their ability to boost motivation (3.29). They were also found to aid reading comprehension by helping students grasp text structures (3.31) and identify key details (3.29). Academically, tutorials proved effective for exam preparation (3.27), simplifying complex topics, and improving study habits. Project work benefited as well, with tutorials enhancing technical skills and providing step-by-step guidance (3.35). Overall academic performance and time management also showed improvement (3.28). However, challenges were identified, including overreliance on tutorials (80.51%), limited internet access (67.53%), and learning disruptions (62.33%). The findings suggest that YouTube tutorials are effective supplemental learning tools that contribute significantly to academic performance. Nevertheless, to maximize their benefits, it is essential to promote critical thinking, ensure reliable access to technology, and guide students in balancing tutorial use with other learning methods. Future research is encouraged to investigate the long-term academic effects of YouTube-based learning and to develop best practices for integrating video tutorials effectively into formal education settings.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bejer, C. L., Morong, A., Pabia, J., Rafallo, K. M., Rosales, R. J., & Sayo, G. J. (2025). Enhancement of Academic Performance Through YouTube Tutorials Among General Academic Strand Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 138.

THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL CERTIFICATE II IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY AND IN CAREER ADVANCEMENT OF THE BSHM STUDENTS OF BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*national certificate ii in
hospitality; career
advancement; bshm students;
national certificate*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B73590

This chapter presents the background of the study, including the review of related literature, the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, and the statement of the problem. It also discusses the study's assumptions, scope, significance, and definitions of key terms. According to Jhon Carlo (2024), the NCII certification is granted to individuals who have demonstrated the essential skills and knowledge required in industries such as hospitality. Valid for five years, this certification is increasingly sought by employers, especially for positions abroad. It serves as proof of a candidate's competence and enhances their employability and career advancement opportunities. This chapter outlines the procedures and techniques employed to collect and obtain the data necessary for the study. It details the analysis and rationale for how each procedure contributes to acquiring relevant information. The discussion covers the research design, target population, sampling technique, instruments used, and the construction of survey questions. It also explains the process of instrument validation, the retrieval of completed questionnaires, and the statistical methods applied for data analysis. The findings describe the findings derived from the questionnaires administered to BSHM students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Results indicated that most respondents fall within the age range of 21–25 years, with equal representation across all year levels and genders. The majority are single. Regarding the impact of NCII certification, respondents strongly agree that it provides greater employment opportunities, qualifies individuals for higher-paying positions, and is highly regarded by employers, particularly for overseas employment. Nonetheless, concerns were noted about rising competition in the job market, potential job displacement due to automation, and the mismatch between NCII training and the evolving demands of various industries. The study reveals that NCII certification provides substantial benefits to BSHM students by enhancing their career prospects, boosting self-confidence, and equipping them for specialized roles in the hospitality industry. Most respondents were between 21–25 years old, with balanced representation across year levels and genders. While the certification is recognized for opening pathways to higher-paying jobs, international opportunities, and long-term career advancement, respondents also identified persistent challenges, including a mismatch between the curriculum and current industry requirements, geographic constraints, and limited access to advanced training programs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aragon, M., Mallapre, M. L., Pangilinan, C., Relucio, M. J., & Salas, L. (2025). The Impact of National Certificate II in Hospitality Industry and in Career Advancement of the BSHM Students of Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 139.

THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*technology in education;
student drive; ai in education;
learning with ai; group work;
self-guidance*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B76482

Technology plays a crucial role in modern student life, particularly at the college level. As institutions increasingly adopt digital tools, students are exposed to new and sometimes challenging learning environments. This study explored how technology can enhance student motivation and self-directed learning while also highlighting the potential risks of misuse. According to Upadhyaya and Vrinda (2021), students now rely on technology for nearly all academic tasks, including examinations and projects. While beneficial, improper use can lead to various challenges. The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is unsurprising in this era. For students, AI supports academic tasks and boosts productivity; however, excessive reliance can weaken critical thinking, essential skills, and overall academic engagement. Basha et al. (2024) observed that students overly dependent on AI often struggle with basic skills, become less engaged, and face difficulties in independent problem-solving. Similarly, Kaite et al. (2021) found that while technology offers convenience and flexibility in learning, overuse can hinder fine motor development and cognitive skills. This study aimed to assess both the benefits and drawbacks of technology in education and provide recommendations for educators and school leaders on integrating technology effectively into learning environments. This study employed a quantitative cross-sectional design to examine the impact of modern technology on the academic performance of first-year students. Fifty freshmen from Bestlink College of the Philippines were randomly selected as participants. Data were collected through Google Forms, with the survey consisting primarily of open-ended items that encouraged students to reflect on both the benefits and challenges of using technology. This approach provided a comprehensive view of how technology influences academic outcomes and engagement. Most students agreed that digital tools helped them remain focused and motivated. However, approximately 40% reported that excessive reliance on technology diminished their critical thinking and writing abilities. Many also expressed reduced confidence in completing academic tasks without the aid of technology. Several respondents emphasized the importance of clear guidance from instructors to prevent overdependence on digital tools. The data indicate that technology has a strong influence on student motivation, self-directed learning, and collaboration. While many participants reported increased productivity, heavy reliance on technology was also seen as a potential threat to essential skills. Shared digital platforms facilitated teamwork but reduced opportunities for face-to-face interaction. Some students expressed concerns about the potential for increased academic dishonesty, highlighting the need for clearer guidelines and greater awareness.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bernante, C., Binolirao, J., Bravo, J. D., Sarmiento, L., & Sorima, M. D. (2025). The Impact of Modern Technology on First-Year College Students' Engagement and Academic Performance at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 140.

UTILIZING SPEECH MIRRORING STRATEGY IN DEVELOPING THE ENGLISH CONVERSATIONAL SKILLS OF GRADE 11 SENIOR HIGHSCHOOL STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*speech mirroring strategies;
pedagogical technique;
utilizing speech; speech
mirroring*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B80127

This study examined the effectiveness of speech mirroring strategies in enhancing the English conversational skills of Grade 11 Senior High School students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The study used a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test assessments to evaluate the impact of speech mirroring on students' conversational abilities. Data were collected from 60 participants through questionnaires and observation rubrics. The findings revealed a significant improvement in students' conversational skills following the implementation of speech mirroring strategies. The study concludes that speech mirroring is an effective pedagogical approach for enhancing English conversational proficiency among senior high school students. The study found that speech mirroring strategies significantly improved the English conversational skills of Grade 11 students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. While the approach proved effective, further research is recommended to explore its impact on students' authenticity and to tailor its application to individual learning styles and communication preferences. These findings offer valuable guidance for educators, curriculum designers, and policymakers aiming to strengthen English language proficiency and communication skills among Filipino students.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Banquerigo, R., Carolino, N., Malvas, S., Panes, G., & Romero, A. (2025). Utilizing Speech Mirroring Strategy in Developing the English Conversational Skills of Grade 11 Senior Highschool Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 141.

PAGE TURNERS AND SHARP MINDS: EXPLORING THE CONNECTION OF READING BOOK TO THE INTELLECTUAL GROWTH AMONG GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

humanities and social sciences students; intellectual growth; reading habits; and reading comprehension; academic performance; critical thinking

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B80679

This study underscores the significant role that book reading plays in fostering students' intellectual growth. Engaging in active reading enhances critical thinking skills, strengthens reading comprehension, and contributes to improved academic performance. Students who regularly read are more inclined to participate in classroom discussions, engage in thoughtful dialogue, and achieve higher academic outcomes. Despite these benefits, many students face challenges in maintaining reading habits due to distractions from digital media and the constant urge to stay connected online. Those with lower reading proficiency often struggle with vocabulary development, comprehension, and analytical thinking, which hinders their academic success. Moreover, limited exposure to reading may impede problem-solving abilities and overall cognitive development. Early intervention is essential to address these issues. To cultivate a reading culture, schools should establish diverse libraries, implement reading programs, assign engaging materials, guide students in selecting appropriate texts, and dedicate specific time for reading activities. This research aimed to explore the relationship between book reading and intellectual development among students at Bestlink College of the Philippines and propose actionable strategies to promote lifelong reading habits. The study used a descriptive-exploratory research approach, applying cluster sampling to collect responses from 200 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students on the topic of reading habits and intellectual development. Data were gathered through a structured survey questionnaire, and the results were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency and percentage distribution, ranking, weighted mean, and a four-point Likert scale to evaluate trends and patterns. The findings indicated that respondents strongly agree that reading contributes significantly to their intellectual growth. Emotional intelligence scored a weighted mean of 3.49, creativity received 3.50, and reading development attained 3.49, all interpreted as strongly agree. Furthermore, respondents expressed strong agreement regarding the impact of reading on critical thinking skills (3.46), vocabulary development (3.46), and reading comprehension (3.44), with all areas reflecting a high level of intellectual advancement. This study explored how reading books contributes to the intellectual development of Humanities and Social Sciences students and the subsequent effects on their academic achievement.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Castro, P. M., Jabon, P. N., Mason, F. D., Pasigue, C. A., & Valendia, B. (2025). Page Turners and Sharp Minds: Exploring the Connection of Reading Book to the Intellectual Growth Among Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences Students. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 142.

ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF PRODUCTIVITY OF LEARNING PLATFORMS IN SELECTED GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*learning platforms; grade 12
humanities; student
productivity; interactive
learning; academic
performance; digital
education*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPMRA-B80849

Digital technology has transformed education by enabling flexible, interactive learning environments. During the COVID-19 pandemic, institutions shifted from face-to-face classes to online instruction, relying on learning management systems and video-conferencing platforms such as Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft Teams. These platforms provide instructional materials, foster student motivation, and support diverse teaching methodologies. This study assessed the productivity of these learning platforms for Grade 12 Humanities and Social Science students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. This study employed an evaluative quantitative research design. Purposive sampling selected Grade 12 Humanities and Social Science students who regularly use online platforms for instruction. A structured survey questionnaire measures three dimensions of productivity—student interest, interactive learning, and academic performance—using a four-point Likert scale. Data were collected online and analyzed through weighted means to determine overall productivity levels. Students had high productivity ratings for learning platforms, with an overall weighted mean of 3.35. Interest in course content scored a mean of 3.34, indicating sustained engagement. Interactive learning features, such as real-time discussions and multimedia resources, also scored 3.34. Academic performance, assessed by self-reported improvement in grades and mastery of concepts, achieved a mean of 3.35. These results underscored the positive impact of digital platforms on learning outcomes during remote instruction. The study found that learning platforms significantly enhanced student productivity by fostering engagement, supporting interactive pedagogies, and improving academic performance. As a result, it was recommended to integrate diverse platform features—such as breakout rooms, quizzes, and discussion forums—into regular instruction. Training workshops for both students and instructors were advised to maximize platform effectiveness. Future research could examine long-term effects on learning retention and compare synchronous and asynchronous tools.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bacnat, K. M., Bodeña, P., Diolas, J. L. R., Funa, S., & Masujer, J. (2025). Assessing the Level of Productivity of Learning Platforms in Selected Grade 12 Humanities and Social Science Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 143.

ANALYZING THE LATENT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT OF BPED 2ND YEAR STUDENTS LEARNING PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*bped students; learning
performance; school facilities;
educational equipment; hands-
on learning; practical
demonstrations*

ARTICLE ID

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School facilities and equipment are essential components of the educational process, profoundly affecting the learning environment of students. This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) students regarding their use of school facilities and equipment, focusing on three critical aspects: availability, adequacy, and management and maintenance. Additionally, The research evaluated the learning performance of BPED students in terms of subject mastery, practical skills demonstration, and overall engagement. The study also seeks to identify the challenges faced by BPED students related to existing facilities and equipment and to propose recommendations for their improved utilization. This study used a descriptive research design and involved ninety-five (95) Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) students selected through simple random sampling. Data were collected primarily through survey questionnaires, which provided comprehensive insights into the students' experiences with school facilities and equipment and their perceived influence on learning outcomes. The findings revealed that BPED students generally "agree" (weighted mean of 2.73) that the school facilities and equipment are available, adequate, and properly maintained. Likewise, they "agree" (weighted mean of 2.86) regarding their learning performance in terms of subject mastery, practical demonstrations, and overall engagement. However, 81% of the respondents reported experiencing discomfort due to issues such as broken chairs, malfunctioning fans, and faulty lighting. To address these concerns, the proposed guidelines emphasize improving the maintenance and availability of resources to enhance the learning environment for BPED students. This study highlights the critical role that well-maintained and effectively managed facilities play in fostering a conducive learning environment, particularly for subjects that emphasize practical demonstrations. The challenges reported by students underscore the urgent need to improve facility management and equipment adequacy. Implementing the proposed guidelines and standard procedures will enable schools to optimize resource utilization, thereby enhancing student learning and engagement. The findings provide valuable insights for improving the educational experience of BPED students and offer broader implications for the advancement of hands-on learning methodologies in educational settings.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Basister, G., Fetilo, S. J., Matondo, C. D., Padrones, I., Samson, K., & Yaon, P. H. (2025). Analyzing the Latent Facilities and Equipment of BPED 2nd Year Students Learning Performance. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 144.

LEVEL OF COMPUTER ACCESSIBILITY IN ACADEMIC LITERACY ON HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENT AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*humanities and social
sciences; computer
accessibility; academic
literacy; digital skills; critical
thinking; grade 12 students*

ARTICLE ID

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This study examined the level of computer accessibility and its influence on academic literacy among Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Computer access plays a vital role in enhancing students' digital skills, study habits, and critical thinking. However, many students face challenges in accessing computers, which may negatively affect their academic performance. By addressing these issues, The study aimed to inform students and promote the development of essential digital competencies and higher-order thinking skills. This study examines the level of computer accessibility and its effect on the academic literacy of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. It focuses on how computer access influences students' computer literacy, study habits, and critical thinking skills. using an exploratory research design, the study involved 222 students selected through cluster sampling. Data were gathered through a validated survey questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, percentage, and mean. The findings indicate that computer accessibility significantly contributes to enhanced educational outcomes by improving students' use of digital tools, development of digital skills, and overall academic literacy. This study examines students' personal use of computers and their role in enhancing their knowledge and academic literacy. It highlights how computer accessibility supports academic performance, technological proficiency, and effective use of digital tools. As computers are integral to modern learning, students must develop the skills necessary to access and evaluate digital information. Through consistent use of computers and other digital devices, students can strengthen their academic literacy by efficiently gathering information from various online platforms and credible digital sources. This study explores students' personal use of computers and how computer accessibility contributes to the development of academic literacy. It emphasizes that access to technology enhances students' academic performance, technological proficiency, and ability to use digital tools effectively. With sufficient knowledge in navigating digital platforms, students can access, evaluate, and apply information from various online sources. This improved digital competence supports their academic growth and strengthens their overall learning experience.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Campilla, I. S., Edig, Q., Espenida, J., Pecatoste, J., Sadsad, K. F., & Sagales, R. (2025). Level of Computer Accessibility in Academic Literacy on Humanities and Social Sciences Student at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 145.

UTILIZATION OF CONTENT GENERATION TOOLS AS PERCEIVED BY GRADE 12 HUMSS STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*content generation tools;
grade 12 humss students;
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philippines; computer
collaboration; educational
technology; creativity
enhancement*

ARTICLE ID

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Technology-supported education fosters an information-rich environment and encourages autonomous learning, driving innovation and the development of practical skills. Understanding emerging educational trends is essential for informed policymaking, helping schools adapt to evolving technological landscapes and enhance learning outcomes. When integrated effectively, technology can stimulate creativity by providing students with tools such as digital design software. These tools support brainstorming, project development, and real-time feedback, thereby enriching students' creative processes. This study used the cluster sampling technique to ensure an unbiased and representative survey. Cluster random sampling is a probability sampling method in which a large population is divided into smaller groups, known as clusters, and a random selection of these clusters is used to form the sample. This approach helps ensure that the data collected accurately reflects the characteristics of the overall population. A survey questionnaire served as the primary research instrument. Surveys are widely used in the social sciences to gather evidence on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. In the context of health care and education, they are also valuable for quantifying qualitative insights and informing policy decisions. By asking structured questions to selected individuals, a survey-based research design enables researchers to generalize findings from the sample to the broader population. Table 2 shows that computer collaboration can enhance students' creativity, particularly in presentations. The highest-ranked item, with a weighted mean of 3.78, is the statement: "Visual design captures attention, and more appealing designs are likely to receive the most attention," which was rated as Strongly Agree. The discussion highlights the summary of findings, conclusions, and the proposed recommendations or action plan. Its primary purpose is to provide an overview of the study's key insights and outcomes. The findings indicated that the effectiveness of enhancing creativity through computer collaboration is rated as "Strongly Agree", particularly in terms of cognitive enhancement and entertainment. However, the most commonly encountered challenge in computer collaboration is related to productivity. In response to these findings, an action plan has been proposed to assess the utilization of content generation tools as perceived by Grade 12 HUMSS students at Bestlink College of the Philippines.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Fernandez, A. L., Geraldo, D., Gonzales, G. G., Guan, G. B., & Tanteo, C. (2025). Utilization of Content Generation Tools as Perceived by Grade 12 HUMSS Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 146.

EFFECTIVENESS OF POP-U.P. BOOKS IN STORYTELLING TO IMPROVE VISUAL LITERACY OF SELECTED GRADE 6 PUPILS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*pop-up books; visual literacy;
grade 6 pupils; storytelling;
interactive learning; student
engagement*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B91384

Student boredom and lack of engagement remain persistent challenges in storytelling activities within the classroom. Pop-up books, as interactive learning materials, have shown potential in stimulating imagination, enhancing comprehension, and promoting aesthetic appreciation. According to Ma and Wei (2020), the functionality of pop-up books enhances creative thinking, understanding, and interactive learning experiences. However, without proper guidance, their educational impact may be limited. This study investigated whether there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results in visual literacy through the use of pop-up books among selected Grade 6 pupils of Maligaya Elementary School in Novaliches, Quezon City, aiming to determine the effectiveness of this approach in improving visual literacy skills. A causal-comparative research design was employed to explore the relationship between storytelling using pop-up books and the development of visual literacy skills. The study involved purposively selected Grade 6 students from Maligaya Elementary School. A 20-item researcher-made test, developed based on a review of related literature, serves as the primary instrument. Data were analyzed using the Z-test, as recommended by Agresti and Finlay (2020), to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in the performance of students before and after the implementation of the intervention. The findings revealed that the use of pop-up books in storytelling significantly improved student engagement in terms of class participation, group activities, and communication skills. A substantial difference between pre-test and post-test scores was recorded, with a p-value of $<.00001$, indicating that the pop-up book intervention had a strong effect on the visual literacy development of students from sections Rizal and Jacinto. Based on these results, the use of pop-up books is recommended as an effective tool for enhancing participation and comprehension in storytelling sessions. This study highlights the value of pop-up books as an interactive educational tool that fosters creativity, imagination, and the ability to interpret visual images through elements such as depth, perspective, and composition. As supported by Ariyani and Setyowati (2021), pop-up books should also contain moral lessons or positive messages to further enrich the learning experience. Overall, the study affirms that pop-up books can significantly enhance visual literacy and communication skills in storytelling, especially when integrated effectively into classroom instruction.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abayon, S. M., Bagting, S. M., Mahinay, L., Sabularse, M. G., & Toquero, J. M. (2025). Effectiveness of Pop-U.P. Books in Storytelling to Improve Visual Literacy of Selected Grade 6 Pupils. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 147.

THE POWER OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR COMPUTER INTERACTION FOR GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENT AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*artificial intelligence; student
engagement; higher
education; integration
challenges; ai in education;
ai-powered platforms*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B92985

This study explored the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in various educational activities, including assessment, personalized learning, and administrative functions. It examines the emerging roles of quantum computing and neuromorphic computing in enhancing the efficiency and learning capabilities of AI systems. The research also investigates the impact of AI on students' critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and decision-making processes. Furthermore, The study evaluated AI's influence on students' writing experiences, emphasizing both its potential benefits and limitations. It underscores the importance of equitable access to AI tools, including timely software updates and installations, to ensure inclusivity in educational settings. This study employed a descriptive research design to evaluate the accessibility and impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for computer interaction among Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Involving a sample of 200 students selected through simple random sampling, the research examines the potential of AI to enhance computer-based interaction, improve human interaction skills, and support its integration into the HUMSS curriculum. The findings describe the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across multiple facets of education, including research, brainstorming, creative writing, content creation, productivity enhancement, and the use of search engines. AI has the potential to improve students' computer interaction skills, create personalized learning pathways, enhance grammar and writing abilities, detect plagiarism, assist in research processes, adapt the difficulty level of learning materials, and support the comprehension of complex concepts. This chapter also highlights the potential benefits of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into emotional evaluation within educational environments, which could significantly transform the understanding and support of students' socioemotional development. It examines the role of AI-powered tools and platforms in fostering students' active participation and interest in learning, particularly by enhancing motivation and facilitating meaningful connections. The discussion emphasizes the importance of applying AI principles in higher education, exploring the use of chatbots and intelligent systems for student engagement, while also addressing the challenges associated with integrating AI into academic settings.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Baraño, R., Falcunit, P., Gallego, G., Jaspe, A., & Pondara, M. V. (2025). The Power of Artificial Intelligence for Computer Interaction for Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences Student at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 148.

TIME MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ITS ROLE IN THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STRAND AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*time management; bestlink
college; academic success;
grade 12 humss; structured
schedules; student productivity*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B95310

This study highlights the critical role of time management for Grade 12 students juggling schoolwork, college applications, and personal responsibilities. Research at Bestlink College demonstrates that effective planning—through goal setting, scheduling, organization, minimizing distractions, and seeking support—enhances academic performance while reducing stress. By developing these skills, students can improve productivity, achieve their goals, and maintain a healthy balance, contributing to a successful final year of high school. This study used an evaluative-quantitative research design to examine the effects of time management strategies on 212 Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. Data collected through a validated survey were analyzed using frequency, percentage, ranking, mean, and Likert scale methods. Results indicate that effective time management enhances students' adaptability, daily routines, focus, and active participation in school activities, underscoring its importance for academic success. The study found that Grade 12 students effectively manage their time through routines, prioritization, and structured schedules, with strong agreement on adaptability, daily routines, and school activity engagement (weighted mean 3.34). Despite these strengths, some students face difficulties completing tasks independently. Overall, effective time management was shown to boost productivity, reduce stress, and improve learning outcomes. To support students in overcoming these challenges, an action plan has been developed aimed at enhancing their time management skills and academic performance. The conclusion emphasizes the critical role of accessible and effective time management in student success. It highlights the importance of tracking strategies such as task estimation, prioritization, and minimizing procrastination. Tools like planners and structured schedules help boost productivity. The proposed action plan—which includes a daily routine, reduced gadget use, and organized task planning—aims to improve efficiency. Ultimately, mastering time management significantly contributes to enhanced academic performance.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bagundang, M. S., Dedal, R., Lazam, R. C., Potenciano, J., & Venus, A. (2025). Time Management Strategies Its Role in the Academic Success of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences Strand at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 149.

IMPACT OF DECAMATH PUZZLE ON ADDITION OF 1-DIGIT BY 1-DIGIT NUMBERS OF GRADE 1 LEARNERS

ABSTRACT

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Education

KEYWORDS

*decamath puzzle; grade 1
learners; one-digit addition;
constructivist learning theory;
interactive learning; skill
proficiency*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B95827

This study explored the use of the Decamath Puzzle as an instructional strategy for teaching one-digit addition to Grade 1 learners at GSIS Village Elementary School. It assessed students' performance before and after the intervention, examined its lasting impact on learning, and identified challenges in its classroom implementation. Guided by Saul M., Ph.D.'s (2024) Constructivist Learning Theory, the research highlighted the puzzle's effectiveness in promoting active engagement and improving mathematical skills. The study also presented practical recommendations for integrating the Decamath Puzzle into early-grade math instruction to foster deeper understanding and sustained interest among young learners. This study explored the effectiveness of the Decamath Puzzle as a teaching aid for one-digit addition among 35 Grade 1 learners at GSIS Village Elementary School. A quantitative research design was employed, using pre-tests and post-tests to assess student learning outcomes. The results, analyzed through statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, ranking, weighted mean, composite weighted mean, and Z-test, demonstrated a significant improvement in students' mathematical performance after the implementation of the puzzle-based intervention. This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Decamath Puzzle in enhancing students' performance in one-digit addition. The pre-test results showed a composite mean of 5.71 with a standard deviation of 1.16, indicating a generally low level of proficiency and limited variation in scores. Post-test results demonstrated a marked improvement, with a composite mean of 8.86 and a standard deviation of 1.26, reflecting higher proficiency and greater score variability. The computed Z-value of -10.9227 and a p-value of less than 0.00001 confirmed a statistically significant difference between the pre- and post-test scores. Although challenges were noted, particularly in presenting the material in a way that was easily understandable for all learners, the findings clearly indicate that the Decamath Puzzle was effective in improving students' addition skills. The study found that the Decamath Puzzle effectively supported the teaching of addition by promoting interactive learning and improving students' conceptual understanding. The increase in proficiency levels demonstrated the method's impact, though further development is needed to achieve mastery across all learners. Post-test results confirmed significant improvement, with particularly notable progress observed in individual cases such as Isaiah. Hypothesis testing validated a meaningful difference between pre-test and post-test scores. However, challenges such as the puzzle's size and weight limited its independent use, indicating the need for design modifications to enhance classroom application. Despite these limitations, the puzzle encouraged active engagement and fostered deeper mathematical understanding among students.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abarca, G. S., Alvarez, A. B. J., Cañete, A., Laborera, G. A., & Puno, M. A. (2025). Impact of Decamath Puzzle on Addition of 1-Digit by 1-Digit Numbers of Grade 1 Learners. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 150.

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

*nonverbal communication;
academic performance; body
language; eye contact;
classroom interaction*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B97215

This study aimed to examine the relationship between nonverbal communication and academic performance. Nonverbal communication, including gestures, facial expressions, and eye contact, plays an important role in understanding others and expressing thoughts and feelings. Academic performance of the respondents is described in terms of age, gender, and grades. Nonverbal communication in classroom interactions is described through facial expressions, body language, and eye contact. According to the International Journal of English Linguistics (2015), communication has two main forms: verbal and nonverbal, and nonverbal communication has a significant impact on social interactions. This study focused on Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences students and their use of nonverbal communication in relation to academic performance. The study collected data from 200 Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences students using a descriptive quantitative research design. The researchers employed a cluster sampling technique and administered a questionnaire to gather information from the respondents. The results summarize the use of nonverbal communication in classroom interactions, focusing on facial expressions, body language, and eye contact. Problems identified included: 144 students (24%) reported a lack of awareness of their nonverbal communication, 110 students (18%) identified as introverted, 108 students (18%) reported poor eye contact or clumsiness with objects, and 129 students (21%) noted misinterpretation of body language. The findings highlight how Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences students at Bestlink College of the Philippines use nonverbal communication in classroom interactions. The study recommends implementing an action plan to improve students' nonverbal communication skills and to help them understand their current strengths and limitations.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Anala, C., Dantes, S. J., Gomez, P. A., Labarda, C. J., Modesto, J., & Ruiz, A. J. (2025). Nonverbal Communication and Academic Performance of Selected Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences Students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 151.

EFFECT OF BEING A WORKING STUDENT ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF GRADE 12 HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE AT BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Education

KEYWORDS

humanities and social sciences; bestlink college of the philippines; academic performance; working students; academic challenges; student workload

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B98950

The study reveals that working while studying significantly affects the academic performance of Grade 12 students in the Humanities and Social Sciences strand. As the cost of education rises in the Philippines, many senior high school students are taking on part-time or full-time jobs to support themselves. This trend presents unique challenges for students who need to balance their academic responsibilities with work obligations. Key factors impacted by student employment include time management, class attendance, and financial stability. High-intensity jobs, particularly those requiring 35 or more hours per week, tend to negatively affect academic outcomes by reducing the time and energy available for school activities. Common consequences of these challenges include procrastination, stress, and burnout, which often result in poor academic performance. To investigate this issue, the researchers used a descriptive quantitative research design and employed purposive sampling to collect data from 200 Grade 12 students in the Humanities and Social Sciences track. Data were gathered through a face-to-face survey questionnaire, which was validated by the research adviser, a statistician, and a grammarian. The results indicated that being a working student significantly impacts academic performance. In terms of time management, students reported a strong agreement with their ability to handle deadlines (3.26), maintain a personal-life balance (3.28), and address issues related to procrastination (3.22). Class attendance was also rated as strongly agreed upon (3.28), influenced by transportation problems (3.10), health-related concerns (3.32), and poor time management. Financial limitations had a moderate effect (3.14), with students noting challenges in saving emergency funds (3.22) and the need to work more hours, which diminished their academic focus and energy levels. The findings suggest that employment among Grade 12 Humanities and Social Sciences students significantly influences their academic journey. Recognizing the specific challenges they encounter can help establish support systems and policies that enable students to succeed academically while addressing their financial needs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Coronas, G., Dela Rosa, R., Miguel, K. J., Ramos, G., & Rupinta, J. K. (2025). Effect of Being a Working Student on Academic Performance of Grade 12 Humanities and Social Science at Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 152.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

BENEFITS OF BUDGETING ON FINANCIAL SUCCESS AMONG ABM STUDENTS SENIOR HIGH BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Financial Analysis

KEYWORDS

*abm students; financial
literacy; financial discipline;
academic success; financial
decision-making; financial
resilience*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B14212

This study investigated the role of budgeting in promoting financial stability and success among Accountancy, Business, and Management (ABM) students at Bestlink College of the Philippines. As students transition toward greater financial independence, acquiring practical budgeting skills becomes a critical component of their personal and academic development. Effective budgeting empowers students to allocate their financial resources wisely by tracking income, monitoring expenditures, setting realistic financial goals, and building consistent saving habits. These skills not only help students manage their allowances responsibly but also reduce impulsive spending and prepare them for unforeseen financial challenges. Ultimately, cultivating strong budgeting practices equips students with the financial discipline necessary for long-term stability and success in both their academic and future professional lives. This study used purposive sampling to select respondents who are knowledgeable and relevant to the research topic. A total of 30 ABM students from Bestlink College of the Philippines were chosen, comprising 15 Grade 11 and 15 Grade 12 learners. Data collection was conducted through a structured survey questionnaire, which aimed to identify and evaluate the budgeting habits perceived by students as most effective. This approach allowed the researchers to gain targeted insights into the financial behaviors and strategies that contribute to students' financial discipline and success. The findings of this study indicate that among the four budgeting strategies—Financial Literacy Improvement, Employment and Income Opportunities, Positive Social Engagement, and Smart Budgeting and Financial Planning—Financial Literacy Improvement was perceived as the most impactful by the respondents. A total of 30 ABM students (15 from Grade 11 and 15 from Grade 12) at Bestlink College of the Philippines participated in the survey. The results suggested that enhancing students' understanding of financial concepts significantly improves their ability to make sound financial decisions. Respondents noted that increased financial literacy helped them become more aware of their financial habits, avoid unnecessary expenditures, adjust their budgeting strategies effectively, and work toward long-term financial stability. This highlights the importance of integrating financial education into the academic curriculum to promote responsible and sustainable money management among students. This study aims to provide ABM students with a comprehensive understanding of how effective budgeting can significantly improve their financial decision-making and help them avoid unnecessary debt. The results indicated that theoretical instruction alone is insufficient to foster lasting financial competence. Instead, practical application and independent learning, particularly through continuous financial literacy development, are essential in internalizing these skills. Students who actively practice budgeting demonstrate enhanced financial discipline, strategic foresight, and resilience in managing limited resources. These capabilities not only support academic success but also equip students with the essential tools to navigate financial responsibilities in both their professional careers and personal lives.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Basañez, E., Batuigas, C. V., Bayo-Ang, C., Garing, T., & Lazar, V. (2025). Benefits of Budgeting on Financial Success Among ABM Students Senior High Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 154.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT 4: BARANGAY CRIME DATA ANALYTICS AND REPORTING (REAL-TIME ANALYTICS MANAGEMENT, DATA INTEGRATION FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES AND CRIME MAPPING MANAGEMENT AND VISUALIZATION USING ARCGIS)

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Information Systems

KEYWORDS

*crime data analytics; real-time
reporting; data integration;
barangay governance;
geospatial mapping;
predictive analytics*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B94865

The Barangay Crime Data Analytics and Reporting (CDAR) system is a digital platform designed to improve crime monitoring and response at the barangay level. It integrates real-time analytics, multi-source data collection, and geospatial crime mapping through ArcGIS to support informed decision-making among local officials. The system consolidates information from barangay personnel and community reports into a centralized dashboard. Key features include predictive analytics, crime visualization, and automated notifications that enhance the timeliness and effectiveness of local interventions. Scalable, secure, and user-friendly, CDAR aims to replace fragmented manual processes with a unified, data-driven solution for barangay crime prevention and governance. The system was developed using the Agile Scrum methodology, which emphasizes iterative progress and ongoing user feedback. Development was organized into sprint cycles, each targeting critical features such as real-time dashboards and ArcGIS integration. Daily coordination supported cross-functional collaboration, while periodic reviews enabled barangay stakeholders to test, evaluate, and refine system components. This approach ensured that the resulting platform addressed the specific needs of the community and remained both practical and adaptive. CDAR facilitated real-time crime tracking and successfully merged data from various sources into a unified view of local crime activity. The use of ArcGIS allowed barangay officials to visualize hotspots and analyze spatial crime trends. Residents were able to report incidents anonymously, access simplified dashboards, and receive timely alerts. The system also complied with data privacy regulations and was accessible via both web and mobile platforms. The implementation of CDAR addressed longstanding challenges in barangay-level crime management, particularly delayed reporting and fragmented data access. Its real-time analytics and geospatial capabilities empowered local leaders to make faster, evidence-based decisions. The Agile Scrum approach supported continuous user engagement and technical flexibility, resulting in a system that is both community-centered and operationally effective. Overall, CDAR promotes transparency, public participation, and proactive governance, contributing to safer and more responsive barangays.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Arroyo, K. J., Bare, E., Rabac, J., Villarante, F. P., & Ybañez, A. F. (2025). Local Government Unit 4: Barangay Crime Data Analytics and Reporting (Real-Time Analytics Management, Data Integration from Multiple Sources and Crime Mapping Management and Visualization Using ArcGIS). *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 156.

LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS

NIHONGO LANGUAGE SKILLS AS A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE FOR ALUMNI STUDENTS ON BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Languages & Linguistics

KEYWORDS

*bestlink college of the
philippines; competitive
advantage; nihongo
proficiency; communication
skills; alumni outcomes;
language barriers*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B47459

The hospitality industry increasingly emphasizes the need for foreign language proficiency, particularly Nihongo, in its curriculum to enhance communication skills. By learning Nihongo, hospitality students are better equipped to interact with Japanese-speaking guests, facilitating smoother and more enjoyable customer experiences. Integrating Nihongo into hospitality programs prepares students to meet the demands of a globalized service industry and increases their employability in competitive sectors such as hotels, cruise lines, and airlines. This study explored the role of Nihongo language skills as a competitive advantage among alumni of the Hospitality Management program at Bestlink College of the Philippines. The respondents included alumni with current or past experience in the hospitality industry. Data were gathered using an online survey administered via Google Forms. A snowball sampling technique was applied, starting with 30 participants who were asked to share the survey with other eligible alumni in their network. The results indicated that a significant majority of respondents encountered challenges during their internships or employment in the hospitality sector. Participants frequently cited issues related to knowledge gaps, time constraints, verbal and written communication, career opportunities, cultural awareness, and job-related stress. Notably, alumni who lacked Nihongo language skills were more likely to experience communication difficulties, particularly when interacting with Japanese-speaking clients or supervisors. These challenges highlighted the value of language proficiency as a means of improving workplace integration and career mobility. The study underscores the importance of Nihongo language skills as a competitive edge for hospitality graduates. Respondents who were proficient in Nihongo reported fewer communication barriers and greater confidence in their professional roles. Challenges faced by alumni with limited language skills suggest a clear link between language training and workplace performance. The findings further suggest that continuous practice, such as watching Japanese-language films and engaging in regular pronunciation exercises, can help alumni improve their language competence and reduce job-related stress.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cañon, J., De Guzman, A. L., Muñoz, G., Purawan, M. N., & Sabejon, A. (2025). Nihongo Language Skills as a Competitive Advantage for Alumni Students on Bestlink College of the Philippines. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 158.

LAW

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CALOOCAN CITY ORDINANCE NO. 0647 ALSO KNOWN AS ANTI-SMOKING ORDINANCE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY OF BARANGAY 178 CAMARIN, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Law

KEYWORDS

*anti-smoking ordinance;
critical public health approach
in cities; improvements for the
ordinance; tobacco use;
implementation caloocan*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B13666

Implementing anti-smoking ordinances has become a crucial public health strategy in cities worldwide, aimed at reducing smoking rates and minimizing the harmful effects of tobacco use. The ordinance in Barangay 178 Camarin is part of a broader campaign to establish smoke-free areas and promote healthier lifestyles among its residents. This study examined the implementation of the anti-smoking ordinance in Barangay 178 Camarin and its impact on the local community. The researchers chose a descriptive research design, which aims to provide a comprehensive overview of a particular phenomenon or population without manipulating any variables. By using this design, researchers can effectively observe and examine the collected data, offering valuable insights to guide further investigation. Simple random sampling was employed, wherein each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. This method is the most straightforward among probability sampling techniques, involving only a single random selection and requiring minimal prior knowledge about the population. Due to its use of randomization, research conducted with this sampling method generally has high internal and external validity and is less prone to biases such as sampling and selection bias. The conclusions drawn from the collected data provide meaningful insights. Regarding the demographic profile based on sex, 26 respondents (52%) were male, while 24 respondents (48%) were female, making a total of 50 respondents (100%). The overall composite mean for awareness was 3.13, interpreted as "Agree." For enforcement, the composite mean was 3.16, also interpreted as "Agree." Community support had a composite mean of 3.04, with the same verbal interpretation of "Agree." Enforcement problems related to the ordinance ranked first, with a frequency of 48 (96%). Additionally, 48 respondents (96%) agreed that the penalties for violating the anti-smoking ordinance are sufficient. Limited resources and manpower can hinder the consistent enforcement of the ordinance, making it difficult to monitor and penalize offenders effectively. Improving enforcement of the Anti-Smoking Ordinance requires a combination of stricter enforcement measures, increased public awareness, and supportive community programs.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Gabua, N., Nuevo, L. J., Recto, D. S., Tumamao, L. J., & Vergara, M. G. (2025). The Implementation of Caloocan City Ordinance No. 0647 Also Known as Anti-Smoking Ordinance and Its Impact on the Community of Barangay 178 Camarin, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 160.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-SMOKING ORDINANCE IN NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Law

KEYWORDS

novaliches quezon city; anti-smoking ordinance; policy implementation; local government; public awareness; enforcement challenges

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B67106

This study aimed to assess the implementation capabilities of the Anti-Smoking Ordinance in Novaliches, Quezon City. With smoking recognized as a major public health issue, the local government enacted the ordinance to regulate smoking in public areas and promote a healthier environment. The research focused on evaluating the level of community awareness, the effectiveness of enforcement strategies, the challenges encountered by implementing agencies, and the overall compliance of the public. Using a descriptive research design, the study gathered data through survey questionnaires distributed to local law enforcers, barangay officials, and residents. Results indicated a moderate level of public awareness and partial compliance with the ordinance. However, enforcement efforts were hindered by limited manpower, insufficient resources, and a lack of continuous public education campaigns. The study concludes that effective implementation requires stronger inter-agency collaboration, regular training for enforcement personnel, and intensified awareness programs. These improvements are essential to enhancing public compliance and achieving the ordinance's objectives in safeguarding community health. This study assesses the implementation capabilities of the Anti-Smoking Ordinance in Novaliches, Quezon City, focusing on the local government's readiness, policy effectiveness, and enforcement challenges. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research combines surveys of residents, interviews with local officials and enforcement personnel, document analysis, and direct observations in public areas. It evaluates the preparedness of authorities, the level of public awareness, and the extent of compliance among individuals and business establishments. Findings show that while public awareness is generally high, enforcement remains inconsistent across barangays, leading to uneven compliance with the ordinance. The study identified several key challenges in implementing the anti-smoking ordinance in Novaliches, Quezon City, including limited manpower, insufficient signage, and occasional resistance from the public. Although the ordinance has led to a noticeable decrease in public smoking, its effectiveness is limited by inconsistent enforcement and weak coordination among government agencies. While enforcement teams are in place, they often lack adequate resources, and penalties are not consistently applied, reducing the law's overall deterrent effect. The study concludes that stronger inter-agency collaboration, regular training for enforcement personnel, sustained public education campaigns, and increased budget support are essential to closing implementation gaps and promoting a more effective, smoke-free environment. Research plays a crucial role in guiding informed decision-making in areas such as social behavior, infrastructure, and public health—contributing to a more sustainable, equitable, and progressive community. This study gathered data from 25 smoking residents and 20 barangay officials using a structured survey questionnaire distributed to both groups.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bataclan, J., Berbas, O., Cabangbang, A., Galozo, A. D., Gorobat, H., & Tagaytay, R. (2025). An Assessment on the Implementation of Anti-Smoking Ordinance in Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 161.

PERCEPTION ON CIVIL UNIONS: SUPPORTING A MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Law

KEYWORDS

*civil union; lgbtq+ rights;
human rights; cultural
perspectives; legal
recognition; social inclusion*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B75050

The Civil Union Act enables any two individuals, regardless of gender or sexual orientation, to enter into a legally recognized partnership. Marginalized communities, especially those identifying as LGBTQ+, continue to face discrimination and exclusion across various dimensions, including economic, political, social, and cultural spheres. As noted by Duffy (2020), civil unions offer vital legal protections—such as inheritance rights, tax advantages, and authority in healthcare decisions—that are essential for the security and well-being of same-sex couples. Similarly, Smith (2019) argues that civil unions represent a meaningful step toward full marriage equality, helping to break down systemic barriers faced by the LGBTQ+ community. However, in the Philippines, the Family Code only acknowledges marriage between a man and a woman, effectively denying same-sex couples equal legal recognition. This legal gap results in serious disadvantages, particularly in matters of inheritance, medical decision-making, and access to social security benefits. The study explores both quantitative and qualitative perspectives on civil unions, aiming to capture a deeper understanding of public perception. To achieve this, the researchers applied a comprehensive methodological approach that highlights the complexities of the issue. Thirty (30) Grade 12 HUMSS students participated as respondents, offering valuable insights through their diverse viewpoints and experiences. The results showed that the majority of respondents strongly agreed that the problems encountered in Civil Union have a significant impact on human rights (3.84), cultural and religious perspectives (3.57), social acceptance (3.78), legal implications (3.88), and personal beliefs (4.55). The solutions to the problem in cultural context (4.09), social environment (3.88), and legal and policy concerns (3.95), to improve legal rights (3.97), strengthen community support (3.99), flexibility in education and work (3.98), and greater awareness and empathy (4.09). Integrating discussions about civil unions into the classroom is essential for raising awareness of their role in promoting human rights. These conversations allow students to critically examine diverse cultural, religious, and legal viewpoints while encouraging empathy and fostering a culture of inclusion. Civil unions go beyond legal recognition—they represent a matter of human dignity and respect. By supporting civil unions, educators can help nurture a more accepting and inclusive community where individuals feel safe to live authentically and without prejudice.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bernabe, K., De Guzman, M. A., Morales, L. J., Pino, L., & Torres, M. A. (2025). Perception on CIVIL Unions: Supporting a Marginalized Community. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 162.

ANALYSIS OF CITY ORDINANCE NO. 2955 KNOWN AS ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE DRINKING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN PUBLIC PLACES

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Law

KEYWORDS

*public places; ordinance no.
2995; quezon city; public
awareness; villaflor village;
barangay gulod*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B83962

In Villaflor Village, Barangay Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City, the public consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited under City Ordinance No. 2995, Series of 2020, which was proposed in March 2019 and implemented in January 2020. This study investigated the effectiveness of the ordinance by examining public perception, identifying challenges in its implementation, and recommending strategies to strengthen compliance. The research aimed to support the development of more effective enforcement mechanisms and promote responsible public behavior regarding alcohol consumption. A survey involving 50 residents of Villaflor Village, Barangay Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City, was conducted to assess the impact of City Ordinance No. 2995 in terms of social, cultural, economic, and enforcement aspects. Most respondents were aged 34 to 41, high school graduates, and long-term residents of the community. The findings revealed general agreement with the ordinance's social, cultural, and economic objectives, while enforcement efforts received the highest approval. However, a major challenge identified was the lack of public awareness, with 84% of respondents indicating they were not well-informed about the ordinance's provisions. To effectively address the identified challenges, the study underscores the importance of improving information dissemination—a measure supported by 92% of respondents. It further recommends strengthening enforcement strategies, setting up community hotlines for reporting violations, and reviewing the ordinance's provisions to ensure alignment with the community's changing needs and circumstances. Future studies are encouraged to examine the long-term effects of the ordinance on public safety, crime rates, and community behavior. By adopting the proposed recommendations, local authorities can strengthen enforcement, increase public adherence, and ensure the ordinance serves its intended purpose of promoting order and safety within the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alpas, E., Castro, J. M., Eclarinal, J., Orapa, E., & Solis, K. (2025). Analysis of City Ordinance No. 2955 Known as Ordinance Prohibiting the Drinking of Alcoholic Beverages in Public Places. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 163.

MENTAL HEALTH

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF CYBERBULLYING AMONG RESIDENTS IN NOVALICHES PROPER, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Mental Health

KEYWORDS

*novaliches proper; quezon
city; cyberbullying;
community awareness; digital
harassment; coping
mechanisms*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B01126

The rapid expansion of digital communication platforms in recent years has significantly reshaped the way individuals, particularly adolescents and young adults, interact. However, this progress has also given rise to cyberbullying—defined as the intentional use of digital media to inflict harm through aggressive, threatening, or harmful behavior. Cyberbullying has become a pressing social concern, with serious implications for the mental, emotional, and academic well-being of its victims. Despite growing global awareness, the impact of cyberbullying in suburban and less-studied communities—such as Novaliches, a district in Quezon City, Philippines—remains underexplored in existing literature, which tends to focus on larger urban centers. This study sought to fill that gap by investigating the prevalence of cyberbullying in Novaliches, analyzing its psychological and social consequences among youth, and identifying the coping strategies employed by affected individuals. By examining this issue within a local context, The research aimed to provide a deeper understanding of the unique challenges faced by communities with distinct socioeconomic and cultural conditions. This study encompasses the following components: research design, selection of participants, sampling strategy, construction and validation of research instruments, procedures for data collection and retrieval, and statistical analysis of the data. This study aims to assess the effects of cyberbullying in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City, and to serve as a foundation for developing effective awareness and intervention strategies. Based on the respondents' insights, the study recommends fostering strong community engagement through neighborhood forums, outreach activities, and community policing initiatives. To address the issue effectively and prevent future incidents, the research team needs to demonstrate strong leadership—capable of providing clear guidance, support, and informed decision-making in navigating challenges and implementing solutions. The discussion summarizes the study and its conclusions of the study, which aimed to assess the effects and prevalence of cyberbullying in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Dacpano, V., Escuro, E., Lumaban, J. M., Manrique, J. P., & Sumbilon, C. J. (2025). An Assessment on the Effects of Cyberbullying Among Residents in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 165.

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECT OF DRUG USER IN FAMILIES IN BARANGAY BAGBAG NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Mental Health

KEYWORDS

*barangay bag-bag; stable
families; drug prevention;
community support; substance
abuse; family communication*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B23269

Drug addiction is not merely a personal struggle for the individual involved; it has profound and far-reaching consequences for their family, particularly in communities like Barangay Bag-bag, Novaliches, Quezon City. The stereotypical image of a drug addict often includes a family silently suffering in the background—grappling with emotional distress, financial hardship, and social stigma. Many families endure strained relationships, the fear of losing a loved one, and the burden of managing household needs when addiction drains resources and stability. This research aimed to explore the lived experiences of these families, shedding light on the real and human stories behind the statistics. Specifically, it seeks to understand how drug use affects family life in terms of altered relationships, disrupted daily routines, and the mental and emotional toll on each family member. By capturing these narratives and examining the broader social and economic pressures at play, the study aspires to illustrate the full impact of drug addiction on families and to identify ways to provide more effective and compassionate support to those most affected. This study employed a descriptive research design and used a purposive sampling method. The respondents were categorized into three groups: families with a member who is a drug user, families without a drug user, and Barangay Tanods. A total of fifty participants were involved in the study. Data were collected through a structured survey questionnaire designed to gather insights into the impact of drug use on family life and community perspectives. The results of the research present the data collected and analyzed, offering valuable insights derived from participants' responses. These findings, combined with the researchers' interpretations, contribute to a deeper understanding of the study's objectives. The analysis aims to provide clear and meaningful conclusions regarding the impact of drug use on families and the broader community, fulfilling the goal of shedding light on the real-life implications of substance abuse in Barangay Bag-bag. The findings suggest that the community consists largely of married and stable households, with only a minimal number of cases involving separation or widowhood. In collaboration with families and local officials, the community offers substantial support to individuals affected by drug addiction through law enforcement, rehabilitation programs, and community-based initiatives. Addressing the ongoing challenges requires coordinated intervention programs, accessible support services, and economic opportunities that empower families to remain resilient. Recommended strategies include fostering open and honest family discussions about drug use, promoting healthy recreational activities, encouraging positive role modeling for stress management and problem-solving, and establishing clear family rules regarding substance use.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alisna, J. L., Austria, R. C., Diano, J. C., Estrella, Z., & Lumontad, M. (2025). Understanding the Effect of Drug User in Families in Barangay Bagbag Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 166.

PSYCHOLOGY

EFFECTS OF PERFECTIONISM ON WORK FATIGUE AMONG FOURTH YEAR BREAD WINNERS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Psychology

KEYWORDS

*work fatigue; academic
performance; mental health
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breadwinning students;
college students*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B26609

This study explored the relationship between perfectionism and work fatigue among fourth-year breadwinning college students enrolled in BS Psychology, BS Education, and BS Information Technology programs. Breadwinning students, who bear financial responsibilities for their families while pursuing academic goals, often encounter heightened levels of stress, exhaustion, and emotional strain. The study aimed to determine how perfectionist tendencies contribute to work-related fatigue and how this, in turn, affects academic performance. The study employed a purposive sampling method involving 51 breadwinning fourth-year college students. A Likert-scale questionnaire was used to collect data on students' academic performance, work hours, levels of fatigue, and perfectionist behaviors. Most participants were found to be working full-time, often exceeding eight hours per day, which significantly contributed to both physical and emotional exhaustion. Students with high levels of perfectionism reported increased fatigue as they continually pushed themselves to meet personal and academic standards. The data revealed a strong correlation between work fatigue and declining academic performance, indicating that high perfectionist tendencies exacerbate burnout and reduce overall learning effectiveness. The results underscore the critical challenges faced by breadwinning students, particularly those with perfectionist traits. The findings suggested that work fatigue, intensified by perfectionism, negatively impacts academic performance. As these students strive to maintain high standards in both work and academics, they are more prone to physical exhaustion and psychological strain. These outcomes indicate the need for institutional support systems that address the unique needs of working students, including mental health services and academic flexibility. The findings suggest that work fatigue is a significant issue among fourth-year college students who are also breadwinners, especially those with a strong inclination toward perfectionism. Extended work hours lead to physical and mental fatigue, which is further intensified by the pressure to meet high academic standards. These findings highlight the importance of academic institutions implementing flexible workload policies, providing counseling services, and offering seminars on stress and time management. Such interventions could mitigate the adverse effects of perfectionism and work-related fatigue, ultimately supporting students' academic success and well-being.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Garo, B. K., Matabia, M. J., Mingullo, A., Nisnisan, A., & Pajarillo, J. A. (2025). Effects of Perfectionism on Work Fatigue Among Fourth Year Bread Winners on Academic Performance. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 168.

SELF-ESTEEM OF FACULTY MEMBERS OF BESTLINK COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Psychology

KEYWORDS

*bestlink college of the philip;
faculty self-esteem; faculty
well-being; demographic
factors; years of experience;
higher education*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B67075

This study aimed to assess the self-esteem levels of faculty members at Bestlink College of the Philippines, Quezon City. It explored key factors influencing self-esteem, including identity, competence, belongingness, security, and purpose. The research also examined the impact of demographic variables such as age, gender, department affiliation, and years of teaching experience on faculty members' self-esteem. A comparative research design was employed in this study. Data were collected from 85 faculty members using a structured questionnaire based on a 4-point Likert scale. Surveys were administered through various methods—on-campus, online platforms, and face-to-face interactions—during the 2024–2025 academic year. The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency analysis, weighted mean, T-tests, and ANOVA to identify patterns and relationships. The results revealed that among the five factors, identity scored the highest self-esteem level with a mean of 3.58, while security received the lowest at 3.06. Demographic variables such as age, gender, and department affiliation did not significantly influence self-esteem levels. However, years of experience showed a notable impact—faculty members with five or more years of experience exhibited significantly higher self-esteem compared to those with fewer years of service. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the self-esteem levels among faculty members and the factors that influence them. It underscores the significant role of teaching experience in enhancing self-esteem and suggests that institutional support, job security, and professional development initiatives can further promote faculty well-being. The findings advocate for future efforts aimed at addressing self-esteem-related challenges and fostering a more supportive, empowering work environment for educators.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bacus, J. A., Bareng, N. A., Lamberte, P. M., Sawan, J. M., & Tonquin, J. A. (2025). Self-Esteem of Faculty Members of Bestlink College of the Philippines, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 169.

RISK AND SAFETY SCIENCE

FACTORS AFFECTING ELECTRONIC BIKE ACCIDENTS IN BAGONG SILANG PHASE 1 CALOOCAN CITY: AN ASSESMENT

ABSTRACT

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Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*electronic bikes; accidents;
traffic education; e-bike
riders; urban transportation;
road safety*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B06995

Electronic bikes (e-bikes), equipped with electric motors to assist with pedaling, have become a widely used alternative mode of transportation in urban areas. These vehicles offer practical benefits, such as reducing traffic congestion and promoting active mobility. However, e-bike-related accidents have become increasingly common, primarily due to factors such as limited awareness of traffic regulations, lack of required licenses, and the involvement of underage riders. This study aimed to identify the major contributing factors to e-bike accidents in Bagong Silang Phase 1, Caloocan City, and propose measures to mitigate such incidents. This study employed a quantitative research design using random sampling to ensure that every respondent has an equal chance of selection. The researchers personally approached traffic enforcers and e-bike riders in the study area and obtained informed consent to participate. Data were gathered using structured survey questionnaires designed to assess the variables related to traffic education, accountability, and community perception. After data collection, responses were statistically analyzed to determine the most significant factors influencing e-bike accidents. The findings revealed that traffic education received the highest weighted mean of 3.27, interpreted as "Strongly Agree," indicating its critical role in accident prevention. Accountability followed with a mean of 3.16, and community perception received a mean of 3.15, both interpreted as "Agree." These Results suggested that increasing awareness and enforcing regulations could significantly reduce the incidence of e-bike accidents in the area. Based on the findings, the study recommends that authorities implement stricter enforcement of road safety policies, including mandatory helmet use, speed regulations, and designated e-bike lanes. E-bike users are encouraged to adopt defensive driving practices, remain alert in high-risk areas such as intersections and narrow roads, and maintain a safe distance from larger vehicles. Emphasizing traffic education and fostering accountability among both riders and community members can contribute to a safer environment for all road users.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cinco, E. H., Egmlan, I. J., Gabanzo, J. M., Laranja, L., & Toscano, E. (2025). Factors Affecting Electronic Bike Accidents in Bagong Silang Phase 1 Caloocan City: An Assesment. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 171.

THE NEEDS OF MODERNIZED EQUIPMENTS IN BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION IN BRGY. COMMONWEALTH FIRE SUB STATION IN QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*bureau of fire protection (bfp);
fire safety seminars; modern
firefighting equipment; fire
prevention; emergency
response; volunteer firefighter
training*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B15103

Modernizing equipment at the Barangay Commonwealth Fire Substation is crucial for enhancing emergency response capabilities in Quezon City's densely populated and rapidly urbanizing area. Upgraded firefighting tools and technology, including advanced fire trucks and modern protective gear, ensure quicker and more effective fire suppression. This not only minimizes property damage but also enhances firefighter safety by reducing the risk of injury in hazardous situations. Descriptive quantitative research design aims to systematically gather information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. It primarily answers the what, when, where, and how questions related to the research problem, rather than the why. For this study, the researchers used a purposive sampling technique. According to Nikolopoulou (2023), purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method where units were selected intentionally based on specific characteristics needed in the sample. In other words, participants were chosen "on purpose" to best represent the study's focus. The respondents consisted of three groups: ten (10) residents, twenty (20) firefighter officers, and twenty (20) volunteer firefighters, totaling fifty (50) respondents, all living in Barangay Commonwealth, Quezon City.

Demographic Profile of Respondents

1.1 Age A significant portion of the respondents (38%) were between the ages of 34 and 41, totaling 19 individuals. The smallest age group was 18 to 25 years old, with only 5 respondents (10%).

1.2 Sex The respondents were predominantly male, comprising 90% (45 individuals), while females accounted for only 10% (5 individuals).

1.3 Educational Attainment College graduates formed the largest educational group, with 22 respondents (44%) indicating they had completed tertiary education.

1.4 Civil Status The majority of the respondents were married, accounting for 78% (39 individuals), while 22% (11 individuals) identified as single.

1.5 Length of Service The highest number of respondents had served for 7–10 years and 14–16 years, with 10 individuals (20%) in each category. The lowest frequency was among those who had served for 17–20 years, with only 5 respondents (10%).

Recommendations

1. For Residents: The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) should implement regular fire safety seminars, evacuation drills, and community awareness campaigns. These activities will educate residents on fire prevention measures and proper responses during fire emergencies, thereby enhancing overall safety and preparedness within the community.

2. For Volunteer Firefighters: It is recommended that volunteer firefighters participate in frequent simulation exercises and hands-on training. These sessions will improve their operational readiness and ensure they are capable of effectively using modern firefighting tools and equipment during actual emergencies.

3. For Bureau Firefighters: Professional firefighters under the Bureau of Fire Protection should undergo continuous and updated training programs. These should focus on familiarization with modern firefighting technologies, advanced fire suppression techniques, and updated safety protocols to improve performance and reduce risks during fire response operations.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bittong, J., Casinillo, Z., Isidro, M. K., Javate, K. Z., & Nuevo, V. (2025). The Needs of Modernized Equipments in Bureau of Fire Protection in Brgy. Commonwealth Fire Sub Station in Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 172.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE RESCUERS WHILE CONDUCTING RESCUE OPERATION DURING CALAMITIES AT CANUMAY WEST, VALENZUELA CITY

ABSTRACT

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Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*canumay west; valenzuela
city; rescue operations;
calamity response;
coordination issues; disaster
preparedness*

ARTICLE ID

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This study examined challenges faced by rescuers during emergency operations in Barangay Canumay West, Valenzuela City. It focuses on how limited equipment and transport resources hinder timely responses, how inconsistent compliance with safety protocols by affected residents increases operational risk, and how exposure to hazardous conditions—such as building collapse and floodwaters—complicates rescue efforts. The objective is to identify critical obstacles and inform strategies that enhance the effectiveness and safety of future calamity responses. This study employed a descriptive survey design involving 20 rescuers from the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and the Bureau of Fire Protection, as well as 30 community members of Canumay West. Participants completed a structured, close-ended questionnaire that assessed perceptions of preparedness, coordination, resource availability, and recovery procedures. Surveys were distributed with an accompanying information letter and standardized response instructions to ensure clarity and consistency. Respondents strongly agreed that existing measures for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery were effective across the cited variables. The most significant operational challenge identified was coordination issues among response teams, which 92 percent of respondents reported as a cause of delayed interventions. The top recommended action was conducting regular resource assessments and gap analyses to improve response effectiveness, supported by 88 percent of participants. The findings highlighted the need for well-stocked emergency supply centers—equipped with food, water, medical supplies, and rescue gear—to enable rapid deployment during calamities. Establishing a unified command center was recommended to enhance real-time information sharing and organize rescue efforts across agencies. Gathering real-time data from disaster-affected areas was proposed to pinpoint operational challenges and guide improvements. Future research collaborations with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and disaster response entities were suggested to develop interdisciplinary solutions that address the complex demands of rescue operations during emergencies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cabacang, V., Nebre, M., Rama, K. C., Salazar, J. A., & Salazar, L. (2025). Challenges Faced by the Rescuers While Conducting Rescue Operation During Calamities at Canumay West, Valenzuela City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 173.

RISK FACTORS AFFECTING ROAD ACCIDENTS AT SUSANO ROAD, SAN AGUSTIN, NOVALICHES, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*susano road; quezon city;
road safety; traffic violations;
social environment; traffic
enforcers*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B18041

Road safety continues to be a critical issue in urban settings, where the high volume of vehicles often leads to increased incidents of accidents, resulting in injuries, fatalities, and property damage. Susano Road, located in San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City, is one such area experiencing heavy traffic congestion, which exacerbates these concerns. Despite ongoing efforts by local authorities to manage traffic and improve safety, accidents remain frequent. Although extensive studies have been conducted on road safety at broader levels, there is limited localized research that focuses specifically on the conditions and risk factors affecting roads like Susano. More importantly, the perspectives of road users and traffic enforcers are often underrepresented. This study aimed to address this gap by identifying the key causes of road accidents, analyzing the common types of incidents, and offering practical, community-informed recommendations to improve safety along Susano Road. The study adopted a descriptive quantitative research design to evaluate perceived risk factors and road safety issues along Susano Road in San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City. Using purposive sampling, a total of 50 participants were selected, including 20 drivers, 20 commuters, and 10 traffic enforcers who frequently use or monitor the area. Data collection was conducted through a Perceived Road Risks Questionnaire, which focused on three categories: ancestry and social environment, individual mistakes, and physical hazards. Respondents also identified common accident types and recommended safety interventions. Data were analyzed using frequency distributions, percentages, and weighted mean to interpret the responses and identify significant risk patterns and potential solutions for improving road safety. Most respondents were 18–30 years old, male, and high school graduates. All respondent groups—drivers, commuters, and traffic enforcers—strongly agreed that individual errors, particularly reckless driving and traffic rule violations, are the primary causes of road accidents along Susano Road. Although ancestry and social environment were also identified as contributing factors, they were perceived as less influential. Notably, traffic enforcers considered physical hazards and unsafe actions to be of lower significance compared to other risk categories. The most common types of accidents reported involved motorcycles, rear-end collisions, and pedestrian-related incidents. In response, participants recommended several preventive strategies, including: Enhanced police visibility and patrols Stricter enforcement of illegal parking laws Routine road maintenance Improved traffic signs and signal systems Development of safer pedestrian infrastructure. The findings indicated that human error, particularly reckless behavior and traffic violations, is the primary contributor to road accidents along Susano Road. While social and environmental influences were also acknowledged, their perceived importance varied across respondent groups. Infrastructure-related risks were viewed as less critical, especially by traffic enforcers who placed greater emphasis on behavioral factors. One limitation of the study is its reliance on quantitative data, which may overlook the deeper context behind road safety issues. To address this, future studies should consider using qualitative methods or a mixed-methods approach to explore underlying behaviors and motivations. Longitudinal research could also provide valuable insights into the long-term effectiveness of implemented safety measures. Expanding the study to include other high-risk roads in Quezon City is recommended to gain broader, comparative data that can inform more comprehensive and adaptive road safety strategies.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Dote, C., Guariño, M. A., Muring, S., Palacio, A., & Sico, M. (2025). Risk Factors Affecting Road Accidents at Susano Road, San Agustin, Novaliches, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 174.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF "OPLAN LIGTAS PAMAYANAN" BY BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION IN BARANGAY TANDANG SORA, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*fire safety awareness; fire
prevention; community
readiness; implementation
oplan*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMR-B55463

This study investigated the impact of the Bureau of Fire Protection's "Oplan Ligtas Pamayanan" program on the residents of Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City. Its purpose is to evaluate the program's effectiveness in reducing fire incidents, enhancing community preparedness, and increasing awareness of fire safety. Specifically, The study aimed to assess the implementation of "Oplan Ligtas Pamayanan" in Barangay Tandang Sora. The primary goal of descriptive research is to better understand concepts, opinions, or experiences through the collection and analysis of non-numerical data. The respondents consisted of three groups totaling fifty (50) individuals: 10 Barangay officials, 35 residents, and 5 Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) officers. The study was conducted in Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City. The researchers used a stratified sampling technique to determine the appropriate number of respondents for the study. Data collection involved personally approaching residents of Barangay Tandang Sora. The researchers formulated the following conclusions based on the summary of findings: Most respondents are aged 18–25 years old, male, single, at the college level, and have served for 1 to 3 years. The respondents' assessment of the Bureau of Fire Protection's "Oplan Ligtas Pamayanan" implementation in Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City, is interpreted as "Highly Effective" in terms of fire prevention and fire safety awareness. The most frequently encountered problem in fire prevention and awareness is "congested roads and inaccessible fire-prone areas." To address these challenges, the study proposes implementing continuous training and development programs for BFP personnel, installing additional fire hydrants, and advocating for increased budget allocation for fire safety initiatives. Additionally, improved coordination with local water authorities and seeking external financial support are necessary to strengthen fire prevention efforts. Proposed Enhancements for the Implementation of Oplan Ligtas Pamayanan by the Bureau of Fire Protection in Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bermudez, R., Marasigan, E., Olitan, N., Petalio, C. J., & Soronel, J. (2025). The Implementation of "Oplan Ligtas Pamayanan" by Bureau of Fire Protection in Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 175.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REDUCTION THROUGH INNOVATION: PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

this study evaluates the effectiveness of an innovative action plan in reducing traffic accidents along commonwealth avenue in quezon city—one of metro manila's busiest and most accident-prone roads; traffic accident; accident reduction; reduction through

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Commonwealth Avenue in Quezon City, recognized as one of the busiest thoroughfares in Metro Manila, has long been associated with severe traffic congestion and a high incidence of road accidents. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of innovative strategies in reducing traffic accidents and to develop a comprehensive action plan for improving road safety along Commonwealth Avenue. This study used a descriptive survey design to assess the socio-demographic profile of selected respondents, including variables such as gender, age, and civil status. A quota sampling method was employed to select eighty (80) respondents, consisting of residents, vendors, commuters, passengers, drivers, pedestrians, traffic enforcers, cyclists, and motorists. Respondents were chosen based on their awareness of how traffic accident reduction through innovation and action planning affects them. Additionally, a random sampling technique was applied to ensure that every individual within the target population had an equal chance of being selected, thereby minimizing selection bias. This approach enabled the researchers to draw conclusions that reflect the broader impact of the study's findings on the population. The study involved eighty (80) respondents, including community residents, motorists, pedestrians, traffic enforcers, cyclists, and vendors. The results revealed that the majority of the respondents were male, aged 18 to 25 years old, and residing in Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City. Regarding the element of traffic accident reduction through innovation and action planning, respondents strongly agreed on the effectiveness of three key aspects: education and awareness, technological advancements, and government initiatives. However, the study also identified technological limitations—such as compatibility issues with older vehicles and outdated infrastructure—as significant challenges in the implementation of traffic safety innovations. To address these challenges, the study proposes the promotion of public awareness campaigns focused on safe driving practices, which could help reduce traffic accidents along Commonwealth Avenue. This study will produce a comprehensive analysis of how respondents evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed innovative action plan in mitigating traffic accidents along Commonwealth Avenue.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Cadorna Jr., P., Clariño, D., Dealagdon, C., Mantala, M. L., & Matuza, A. (2025). Traffic Accident Reduction Through Innovation: Proposal. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 176.

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE NEGATIVE RESULT OF DRUNK DRIVING TO ROAD ACCIDENTS IN MINDANAO AVENUE, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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DISCIPLINE

Risk & Safety Science

KEYWORDS

*drunk driving · traffic
accidents · mindanao avenue ·
quezon city · speeding · loss of
control · legal consequences ·
cctv · speed limit enforcement ·
road safety; negative result;
result drunk; drunk driving*

ARTICLE ID

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The Western Pacific region faces significant challenges related to alcohol consumption, particularly its role as a major risk factor for road traffic injuries. While stringent drunk driving laws have proven effective in some countries, a major concern is the lack of comprehensive data across much of the region, which limits the ability to design targeted and effective interventions. The article also emphasizes the complex impact of alcohol on both physical and cognitive functions, further exacerbating road safety risks. A more in-depth investigation is needed to identify the root causes of this data deficiency, assess the effectiveness of existing policies in comparable regions, and explore how this knowledge can inform the development of more effective strategies. The researchers will employ a survey questionnaire to collect data for this study. It will consist of structured and semi-structured questions aimed at obtaining relevant information from the respondents. The questionnaire may be distributed in person, online, or by mail, depending on the most practical and accessible method for participants. This tool ensures efficient and consistent data collection across all respondent groups. Among the 100 respondents, 36% (36 individuals) are between the ages of 34 and 41, making it the most represented age group. In contrast, only 6% (6 respondents) are aged 51 and above, the smallest group in the sample. The results emphasize the significant contribution of drunk driving to traffic accidents along Mindanao Avenue, Quezon City. In terms of Loss Control, the overall weighted mean rating is 3.36, which falls under the interpretation of "strongly agree", indicating that respondents perceive drunk driving as a major factor in traffic incidents. The category of Trouble in Decision-Making received a weighted mean of 3.22, also interpreted as "strongly agree", reflecting the view that alcohol impairs drivers' ability to make sound judgments. Regarding Legal Repercussions, the study recorded a weighted mean of 3.33, interpreted as "strongly agree", suggesting strong awareness among respondents about the legal consequences of drunk driving. Additionally, the dimension of Imprisonment yielded a weighted mean of 3.23, further affirming respondents' agreement with the severity of penalties imposed on offenders. Furthermore, 65% of the respondents (65 out of 100) agreed that excessive speed leads to longer stopping distances and reduced reaction time, increasing the likelihood of accidents. The majority of respondents are aged 34 to 41, making them the most represented age group in the study. Overall, the respondents strongly agree with the assessment of the harmful effects of drunk driving on traffic accidents along Mindanao Avenue in Quezon City, particularly in terms of loss of control, impaired decision-making, legal consequences, and imprisonment. Furthermore, respondents noted that excessive speed increases stopping distance, further heightening the risk of accidents. As part of the proposed solutions, they recommended the installation of CCTV cameras, strict enforcement of speed limits, and regular speed monitoring to help mitigate the negative impacts of drunk driving and improve road safety in the area.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Española, L., Geanag, J., Jandoc, G., Peñas, M., & Solis, M. N. (2025). An Assessment on the Negative Result of Drunk Driving to Road Accidents in Mindanao Avenue, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 177.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF SENSATIONALIZED SOCIAL MEDIA REPORTING IN CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE BULACAN

ABSTRACT

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Social Sciences

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*san jose del monte;
sensationalized reporting;
social media; media ethics;
public perception; clickbait
culture*

ARTICLE ID

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This study explored the social and informational impacts of sensationalized reporting on social media in the City of San Jose del Monte. As digital journalism and user-generated content continue to expand, sensationalism—characterized by exaggeration, emotional appeal, and attention-grabbing headlines—has become increasingly common. The research assessed how such reporting shapes public perception and contributes to the spread of misinformation, ultimately influencing how citizens understand and react to current events (Dagnes, 2021). This study used a descriptive quantitative research design through the use of surveys to determine the extent to which sensationalized social media reporting affects public perception and information accuracy. This method was deemed appropriate for measuring relationships between key variables in the study. Prior to data collection, the researchers secured permission from the Dean's Office to administer survey questionnaires. The participants included 5 PNP Cybercrime experts, 10 netizens who reported being affected by sensationalized reporting, and 35 general netizens from the City of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. The researchers personally approached the participants, including individuals at Police Community Precinct (PCP) 2, to request their voluntary participation in the survey. After completing the data collection, the researchers analyzed the responses to assess the impact of sensationalized social media reporting. The results indicated that the majority of respondents were male, aged between 20 and 25 years old, and single. The data revealed that sensationalized reporting in the City of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan significantly affects public perception, particularly in terms of prejudiced public opinion, dissemination of inaccurate information, judicial and public pressure, compromised rights to a fair trial, irreversible reputational damage, and the experience of social stigma and trauma. Respondents strongly agreed that sensationalized content poses serious risks, including the spread of misinformation, erosion of public trust, increased polarization, manipulation of public opinion, emotional distress, reinforcement of harmful stereotypes, degradation of journalistic integrity, rise of clickbait culture, legal and ethical concerns, and reduced attention spans. In light of these findings, the researchers recommend promoting media literacy campaigns and establishing a reporting and verification system to combat the spread of misinformation on social media platforms. Academics and researchers should engage responsibly with media platforms. When their work is misrepresented by journalists or social media influencers, they are encouraged to address the inaccuracies professionally—either through direct communication or by issuing a public clarification. This approach helps maintain the accuracy of information and upholds the credibility of academic research.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abelong, F., Estrada, R., Mangubat, R. J., Molina, A., Quimado, J., & Trinidad, H. (2025). An Evaluation on the Effects of Sensationalized Social Media Reporting in City of San Jose Del Monte Bulacan. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 179.

URBAN PLANNING

ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGIES USED BY TRAFFIC ENFORCERS IN REDUCING TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Urban Planning

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*traffic congestion; quezon city;
traffic management; traffic
enforcement; real-time traffic
information; traffic monitoring
system*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B20271

Traffic congestion remains a significant challenge in urban centers worldwide, and Novaliches, Quezon City, is no exception. As one of Metro Manila's busiest districts, Novaliches frequently experiences severe traffic bottlenecks, particularly during peak travel hours. The area functions as a critical transit hub for commuters moving within Quezon City and to neighboring municipalities. With limited road capacity and a rapidly increasing volume of vehicles, the demand for effective traffic management solutions has become increasingly urgent to alleviate congestion and improve mobility. This study used a descriptive research design to investigate the traffic management strategies employed by traffic enforcers in Novaliches, Quezon City, aimed at mitigating traffic congestion. This design is well-suited for evaluating existing practices, identifying challenges, and assessing the effectiveness of implemented strategies. Purposive sampling was applied to select participants based on specific criteria relevant to the study's objectives, allowing the researchers to focus on individuals directly impacted by traffic congestion in Novaliches Bayan. The sample consisted of twenty (20) traffic enforcers and seventy (70) local residents. The majority of respondents are aged 18 to 25, predominantly male, and many have lived or worked in Novaliches, Quezon City, for over 11 years. Both traffic enforcers and community residents strongly agree on the effectiveness of strategies related to technology use, transport management, and traffic enforcement in reducing congestion. Despite this, residents identified insufficient parking spaces as a significant issue, leading to illegal parking and worsening traffic congestion. To address this challenge, the study recommends promoting greener transportation policies. The proposed strategy to alleviate traffic congestion involves the implementation of a traffic monitoring system designed to deliver real-time traffic updates to drivers, enhancing overall transportation efficiency.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Aureada, R. D., Calacat, J., Guzman, I. J., & Mojar, O. (2025). Assessment of the Strategies Used by Traffic Enforcers in Reducing Traffic Congestion in Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 181.

FACTORS AFFECTING TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN BARANGAY BAGBAG NOVALICHES QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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bagbag; quezon city; traffic
management; road
obstructions; urban planning*

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Traffic congestion is a persistent urban issue that negatively affects economic productivity, public health, and the overall quality of life. In the Philippines, Metro Manila is known for its severe traffic problems, with Quezon City being one of the most heavily impacted areas. Barangay Bagbag in Novaliches, a mixed-use residential and commercial area, serves as a key junction that connects various neighboring communities. Its strategic location makes it especially prone to traffic congestion. This study aimed to identify the contributing factors to traffic congestion in Barangay Bagbag and to provide insights that may inform potential solutions to mitigate the problem. This study employed a qualitative and descriptive research design to analyze the factors affecting traffic congestion in Barangay Bagbag, Novaliches, Quezon City. Data will be collected through surveys administered to selected residents, law enforcement officers, and community leaders. The study outlines the research design, target respondents, sampling techniques, research instruments, validation procedures, and the statistical tools used to analyze the data. The results present the respondents' demographic profiles and analyze responses to the survey questions using appropriate statistical tools. The analysis identified recurring themes and key factors contributing to traffic congestion, including road obstructions, poor traffic management, limited road space, and the lack of proper parking facilities. The survey findings reflect the community's experiences and perceptions regarding the severity and causes of traffic buildup in the area. The findings of the study highlight the need for targeted interventions to address the identified causes of traffic congestion in Barangay Bagbag. It is recommended that local authorities strengthen traffic management strategies, enforce parking regulations, and improve infrastructure planning. Future research may expand the scope to include other barangays in Quezon City to develop broader policy recommendations for urban traffic management.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Fodra, D., Guiang, J. B., Oliver, G., & Penecilla, J. (2025). Factors Affecting Traffic Congestion in Barangay Bagbag Novaliches Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 182.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT IN HANDLING TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN NOVALICHES PROPER, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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Traffic congestion remains a persistent problem in many urban centers, negatively impacting residents' daily lives, local economies, and the environment. In Novaliches Proper, Quezon City, this issue has become particularly severe, causing delays for commuters, hindering business operations, and affecting overall community well-being. Although local authorities have implemented various traffic management strategies, heavy congestion still occurs, especially during rush hours. This study sought to explore the challenges faced in managing traffic congestion in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City. The research involved 50 respondents, including 20 traffic enforcers and 30 drivers from the area, to gather insights into the difficulties experienced in addressing traffic issues. This study employed a mixed-methods design, combining quantitative and qualitative research approaches to gain a well-rounded perspective on the issue. The researchers prepared a questionnaire to collect relevant data from selected respondents. Following approval from the Research Professors at Bestlink College of the Philippines, the researchers distributed the questionnaires personally to ensure respondents understood the instructions and the purpose of the study. Completed questionnaires were then collected at designated points within Novaliches, Quezon City. The findings showed that logistics was rated the highest (3.19, "Agree"), followed closely by policies and procedures (3.13, "Agree"), while training received the lowest rating (3.04, "Agree"). The research highlights that Novaliches faces major traffic problems such as road congestion, limited public transportation options, and deteriorating road conditions. Among the critical challenges identified are ineffective traffic management, inadequate traffic signal systems, a lack of sufficient parking, and the growing number of private vehicles on the road. Future researchers need to explore and develop innovative, sustainable solutions to effectively address the traffic issues in Novaliches Proper. By exploring the social, technical, and administrative dimensions of traffic congestion in greater detail, future researchers can enhance this study and help develop effective, community-centered solutions to reduce congestion.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Bajet, J. P., Gaquit, K. A., Gupita, R. L., Susana, K., & Usman, S. (2025). Problems Encountered by Traffic and Transportation Management Department in Handling Traffic Congestion in Novaliches Proper, Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(5), 183.



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