ZEP RESEARCH

"Pioneering Innovation, Shaping the Future"

Proceedings of the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE *on* EMERGING TRENDS *in* MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

10th - 11th October, 2025

Bali, Indonesia



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Bali, Indonesia

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Acknowledgement

ZEP Research is hosting the ICETMR-2025: International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research at Bali, Indonesia on 10th - 11th October 2025. The main objective is to provide an incredible platform to explore transformative ideas in sustainable tourism, discuss challenges in the hospitality industry with like-minded professionals, and foster significant professional growth and development.

The conference will offer continuous networking opportunities and enriching sessions led by respected experts in the field. These sessions are designed to deliver valuable insights and stimulate meaningful dialogue. Connecting with fellow professionals and sharing your institution or organization's success stories is a powerful way to build lasting relationships and position yourself as a thought leader in the industry.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to all my colleagues, staff, professors, reviewers, and members of the organizing committee for their dedicated support in making this conference a success. I am equally thankful to all our delegates for their commitment and effort in traveling from afar to participate in this event.

Priyanka Sahu

Mrs. Priyanka Sahu
Director,
ZEP Research, India

Editorial

Dear Readers,

In an era defined by rapid global change and urgent sustainability challenges, the **International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research (ICETMR-25):*"Explore the cutting-edge advancements and interdisciplinary connections shaping the future of research across diverse fields".*** This gathering of esteemed scholars, researchers, industry leaders, and policymakers underscores the collective commitment to fostering sustainable solutions within tourism and hospitality through innovation and forward-thinking strategies.

As the world faces complex challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and shifting societal needs, the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research provides a critical platform to explore innovative, cross-disciplinary solutions. This conference seeks to highlight groundbreaking research, integrated approaches, and transformative practices that can drive sustainable progress across sectors including tourism, healthcare, education, technology, and the social sciences.

Through insightful keynote addresses, rigorous academic presentations, and dynamic panel discussions, this event aspires to generate meaningful conversations that bridge disciplines and sectors. The knowledge and innovations shared here will undoubtedly contribute to shaping policies, guiding industry standards, and inspiring communities toward a more sustainable and resilient future in tourism and hospitality.

We invite all participants to actively contribute to this vital exchange of ideas. By working together across disciplines, we can shape a future where innovation not only addresses today's challenges but also paves the way for a more resilient and inclusive tomorrow.

Warm regards,



Dr. Maribel S. Tizo
Keynote Speaker,
ICETMR, 2025

Preface

ZEP Research is proud to host the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research (ICETMR 2025) in Bali, Indonesia on 10th-11th October, 2025. This edition is being conducted in both onsite and online modes, ensuring accessibility and convenience for participants around the globe.

It is our pleasure to have **Dr. LourieJean Leopardas Alfar, Dr. Linh Hoang Vu, Dr. Nidhi Agarwal, Dr Jeetesh Kumar** and **Dr. Seden Doğan** as our Session Speakers and the **Keynote Speakers – Dr. Wayan Ardani, Dr, Anik Yuesti, Dr. Baniline Jone Abantao, Dr. I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati, Dr. Maribel S. Tizo**, **Dr. Dalwinder Kaur A/P Jaswant Singh, Dr. Anak Agung Elik Astari, SE M.M, Dr. Alfe M. Solina, Dr. Yanki Hartijasti, ELENITA M. TIAMZON, NG YOON SEONG** and **Ly Thien Trang** and **Dr. Bambang Sugiyono Agus Purwono** as our **Guest Speaker** and **Eng. Lourdes P. Lasian** as our **Session Chair.** The **ICETMR** Conferences aim to promote interdisciplinary collaboration and is dedicated to fostering cross-disciplinary collaboration and driving innovation at the intersection of diverse fields. With a strong focus on addressing contemporary global challenges, ICETMR provides a dynamic platform for exploring integrated solutions in areas such as sustainable tourism development, green hospitality practices, and technological advancements in travel, climate-responsive strategies, tourism economics, and education in tourism studies.

By bringing together thought leaders, researchers, and practitioners from across the globe, the conference encourages dialogue that transcends traditional academic boundaries. Through keynote presentations, technical sessions, and hands-on workshops, participants will engage with the latest developments, critical issues, and future directions in multidisciplinary research with direct applications to tourism and hospitality.

We are honored to welcome a global community of experts, innovators, and emerging scholars—each contributing valuable perspectives that will shape the future of sustainable and technology-driven development.

Our heartfelt thanks go to all participants, sponsors, and organizers whose dedication has made this collaborative effort possible. Together, let us explore,

innovate, and pave the way toward a more resilient, inclusive, and interconnected world.

Welcome to the ***International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research.***

International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research

Bali, Indonesia

10th - 11th October 2025

Organizer's Message



Mrs. Priyanka Sahu
Director,
ZEP Research, India

Dear All,

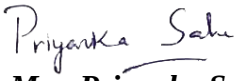
It is with great pleasure that we present the proceedings of the ***International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research (ICETMR* 2025).** This compilation of scholarly contributions represents the collective efforts of researchers, academicians, industry experts, and practitioners who are dedicated to advancing knowledge and fostering innovation in their respective fields.

The ICETMR-2025 serves as a vibrant platform for interdisciplinary exchange, thought-provoking discussions, and the dissemination of pioneering research that bridges diverse domains such as sustainability, innovation, healthcare, education, technology, and the social sciences. The papers presented in this volume showcase a wide range of cutting-edge studies, integrated methodologies, and real-world applications designed to address the complex challenges of our time.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all the authors, reviewers, keynote speakers, and participants for their invaluable contributions to the success of this conference. Special thanks go to the organizing committee, technical team, and advisory board for their dedication and hard work in bringing ICETMR-2025 to life.

As we move forward, we hope the insights, knowledge, and collaborative spirit captured in these proceedings will inspire continued innovation,

interdisciplinary partnerships, and meaningful progress across sectors. We look forward to building on this momentum in future editions of the conference.



Mrs. Priyanka Sahu
Director,
ZEP Research, India

Keynote Speakers



Dr. Anik Yuesti, SE., MM
Associate Professor
Universitas mahasaraswati Denpasar, Indonesia

Hello everyone.
Welcome to Bali and welcome to the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research.

I am delighted to be at this conference and share my knowledge with you all. Thank you for the opportunity to speak at this conference.

This conference aims to explore the capabilities and knowledge of researchers and authors in various fields. I hope that all participants at the conference will find it beneficial. Welcome to Bali to all conference participants.

At the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research, we bring together the world's leading experts, researchers, and innovators across various fields of study.

The mission is to showcase cutting-edge advancements that integrate the latest developments in multiple disciplines. The conference aims to explore how interdisciplinary research can help redefine the future of various sectors, including healthcare, education, technology, and social sciences.

I hope we can share valuable knowledge and experiences at this conference.

Thank you.



Dr. Anik Yuesti, SE., MM
Keynote Speaker,
ICETMR-2025



Dr. Ly Thien Trang
Vice President
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HUTECH), Vietnam

At HUTECH, interdisciplinarity is at the core of our approach to sustainable development. By integrating teaching, research, and student mobility across disciplines, we equip learners with critical skills—system thinking, collaboration, and innovation—to address global sustainability challenges. This holistic model strengthens institutional impact, fosters international partnerships, and prepares graduates to contribute meaningfully to the UN SDGs and beyond.

Warm Regards,

Dr. Ly Thien Trang
Keynote Speaker,
ICETMR-2025



Dr. Maribel S. Tizo
Dean
College of Engineering and Technology, Philippines

It is with great joy and deep honor that I warmly welcome all participants to the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Multidisciplinary Research (ICETMR 2025). Serving as a keynote speaker in this significant event is both a privilege and a responsibility, as it allows me to share in the collective pursuit of knowledge, innovation, and collaboration.

Conferences such as ICETMR are vital platforms where ideas are not only presented but also challenged, enriched, and transformed into meaningful contributions for society. This gathering brings together scholars, educators, researchers, professionals, and students from different disciplines who share a common goal—to create new knowledge and explore solutions to the pressing challenges of our time. The diversity of perspectives represented here strengthens the relevance and impact of this conference.

The Book of Proceedings you now hold is more than a compilation of research articles. It is a testament to the creativity, dedication, and perseverance of the authors who have worked tirelessly to advance their fields of study. Each paper reflects not only intellectual rigor but also the passion to make a difference in communities, institutions, and industries. I hope that as you read through these works, you will discover insights that will inspire you to innovate further, collaborate more deeply, and extend the impact of your research beyond academic walls.

As we embark on the sessions of ICETMR 2025, let us take this opportunity to learn from one another, to build bridges across disciplines, and to foster networks that will sustain future projects and collaborations. I encourage every

participant to fully engage in the discussions, to share ideas openly, and to welcome new perspectives with curiosity and respect.

On behalf of the organizers and the academic community that supports this event, I extend my heartfelt welcome to all participants. May your experience in ICETMR 2025 be intellectually rewarding, professionally enriching, and personally meaningful. Together, let us uphold the spirit of inquiry and innovation, and continue to work toward building a more sustainable, inclusive, and knowledge-driven future.



Dr. Maribel S. Tizo
Keynote Speaker,
ICETMR-2025



Dr. I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati, SE., M.Si., Ak.
Professor, Lecturer
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Indonesia

I am honored to be part of the ICETMR-25 and to contribute to the important dialogue on emerging trends in multidisciplinary research. I believe that sustainable development, when approached through collaborative and culturally sensitive governance, can create impactful change—especially in marginalized communities. I look forward to sharing insights and learning from fellow scholars at this esteemed forum.

Warm regards,



Dr. I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati, SE., M.Si., Ak.
Keynote Speaker,
ICETMR -2025



Ng Yoon Seong
Regional Manager II Global Peace Chain
UPJ Fisheries SMKN 1 SUBOH
Indonesia

It feels like we're all living in fast-forward, doesn't it? The old, reliable map for business and careers is gone. But that's not a sign we're lost; it's a sign we're free.

We're at the dawn of a new entrepreneurial age, one that isn't navigated by rigid plans but by two essential tools: a Compass and a Campfire.

Your Compass is your purpose, your 'why'—the core belief that points you north, no matter how wild the terrain gets. Your Campfire is your community—the circle of trust you build to share stories, find support, and create warmth.

The journey ahead is a hike, not a highway. So, I encourage you to:

Find Your Compass: What change do you want to create?

Build Your Campfire: Turn networking into real connection.

Embrace the Hike: See every stumble as a lesson.

The end of 'business as usual' is a renaissance. It’s a call for us to become guides and storytellers, leading with purpose and humanity. Let's begin. Your time is now.



Ng Yoon Seong
Keynote Speaker,
ICGEWEE-2025



Dr. Alfe M. Solina
Chairperson
Cavite State University - Imus Campus
Philippines

It has been a tremendous honor for me to be engaged again by one of the respected research organizations, the ZEP, as conference speaker for this year's ICGEWEE at the famous and vibrant Bali, Indonesia. Apart from the extra-ordinary learnings we will gain from the conference, it is from the unique cultural experience and the dynamic synergy each one brings to the table that will make the difference. Stay relevant, connected and adaptive to the ever-changing academic and technological conditions evolving around us. Let our research endeavors resonate beyond our domains, and allow our influence to impact societal progress and advancement. Congratulations to all!



Dr. Alfe M. Solina
Keynote Speaker,
ICGEWEE-2025



Dr. Yanki Hartijasti
Associate Professor
University of Indonesia
Indonesia

As the world converges in vibrant Bali this October, join us for a pivotal address by **Dr. Yanki Hartijasti**, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Indonesia, on "**The Power of Parity: Unleashing Women's Leadership Potential Globally**." This isn't just about identifying challenges; it's about realizing the immense, transformative power unlocked when women stand equally at the helm of leadership. Discover actionable strategies and global best practices to build equitable pathways, drive innovation, and achieve unprecedented success. Be part of this essential dialogue—because the time for parity is now.

Dr. Yanki Hartijasti
Keynote Speaker,
ICGEWEE-2025

Conference Chair



Dr. Jeanet E. Parreno
Dean of Colleges
Eclaro Academy
Philippines

It is a great honor to serve as Conference Chair for this prestigious event. Together, through collaboration, research, and the sharing of expertise, we can spark innovation and create lasting impact across disciplines. May this conference be a powerful platform for knowledge exchange, meaningful partnerships, and transformative opportunities that will empower every participant to achieve excellence and greater heights.



Dr. Jeanet E. Parreno
Conference Chair,
ICETMR-2025

Conference Co-Chair



Prof. Willy Perez
Professor/Broadcast Journalist
Cojuangco-owned Radyo Pilipino Network
Phillipines

Greetings! I congratulate the delegates and participants of this prestigious international conference spearheaded by ZEP Research. By taking part in this event, we don't simply learn and make a living. We make big difference in the respective societies where we belong. I'll pray for its success in any endeavor and noble objectives now and in the future. I am definitely an ally of this undertaking that emphasizes on the importance of research. It's great privilege to be part of it which is an effective springboard for sharing ideas and knowledge in my capacity as media practitioner and member of the academe from the Philippines.



Prof. Willy Perez
Conference Co-Chair
ICETMR-2025

Organizing Secretary



Mae Hyacinth Bautista
Assistant Professor II
Bulacan State University- Sarmiento Campus
Phillippines

When ideas come together, innovation begins, and Knowledge is enhanced through sharing. Our forthcoming Research Conference holds much more than an event; it is a pedagogy, a nexus to spark imagination and bring about transformative action.

As your Organizing Secretary, I encourage you to participate, speak up and engage with a community that strives to translate research into action. Let us, together, create a future based on innovation and cooperation



Mae Hyacinth Bautista
Organizing Secretary
ICETMR-2025

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ABSTRACTS

Stress and Strategy: An Investigation into Stressors and Coping Mechanisms among Quick Service Restaurant Employees in Cavite

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Abstract

The study is to investigate potential factors that contribute to job stress among demographic profiles of quick-service restaurant employees, the stressors prevalent within the QSR employees in terms of environment, work-related interaction, and the coping mechanisms used by QSR employees to overcome stress in terms of emotional coping, behavioral coping, and cognitive coping, as perceived by the selected QSR employees in Dasmariñas City, Cavite. The study utilized a descriptive mixed-method research design to attain its objectives and employed 100 respondents. A survey questionnaire was used to gather the needed data, which contained a series of questions vital in testing the validity and reliability of the results. The statistical methods used in this study were frequency distribution, percentage and proportions, mean, median and standard deviation, cross-tabulation, and chi-square, which were used to analyze the findings. The results indicate that most of the employees in the QSR experienced stress during their work schedule; findings highlight key environmental stressors, such as the sudden malfunction of equipment during peak hours, which creates pressure and contributes to employees' stress, while work-related stressors, managing workload to meet customer expectations, were found to be significant sources of stress. In terms of coping mechanisms, it shows that cognitive coping has a strong result that employees must focus more on the solutions than the problem to overcome the situation; emotional coping results in trying to empathize with customers and consistently trying to remain calm so it will not be influenced by the customer's emotions, and in behavioral, it strongly agrees to have a deep breath to stay calm and polite even when customers are sometimes rude or demanding. However, motivation drives employees to work in the QSR business, as it is their source of income, and they value their professional growth. Quick-service restaurants are one of the most hectic industries. It is recommended that various programs related to employees' work-life balance be developed, as well as a framework to empower each employee to cope with stress better and improve the conditions of employees to be more effective and efficient in the industry.

***Keywords**: Quick-Service Restaurant, Work Stressors, Coping Mechanisms, Employees Retention, Fast Food Industry, Food and Beverage Industry*

Enhancing Tourist Travel: The Role of Tour Guides in Intramuros

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Abstract

Tour guides bring destinations to life. In places like Intramuros, Manila—a walled city steeped in history and culture—their role extends beyond giving directions or reciting facts. This study explores how tour guides shape the travel experience for local tourists, examining their impact on satisfaction through storytelling, safety, and meaningful engagement. Drawing insights from 204 survey respondents who joined guided tours of Intramuros, the research used a descriptive-quantitative approach to assess three key areas: knowledge-sharing, safety and security, and entertainment.

Findings reveal that tourists deeply value tour guides who share historical insights, foster a sense of safety, and use humor and interactive methods to make tours more enjoyable. Most participants were young adults aged 18–28, with slightly more women than men, suggesting a strong interest in heritage tourism among younger Filipinos. Their responses point to consistently high levels of satisfaction across all measured dimensions.

The study emphasizes that competent, engaging tour guides can transform a simple walk-through historic street into a rich, immersive journey. It also underscores the importance of investing in guide training, accreditation, and updated storytelling techniques to sustain high-quality visitor experiences. Recommendations are outlined for various tourism stakeholders—from government agencies and educational institutions to travel agencies and the guides themselves—to ensure the continued growth of heritage tourism in the Philippines.

Ultimately, tour guides are more than facilitators; they are storytellers, culture-bearers, and experience-shapers. As tourism evolves, so should the tools and support we provide them—especially as digital enhancements and changing traveler expectations reshape how we experience history.

Keywords*: Tour Guide Performance, Heritage Tourism, Intramuros, Manila, Visitor Satisfaction, Cultural Storytelling, Tourism Safety and Engagement*

Preliminary Assessment of CAA Variations Among Libyan Subjects: Clinical Insights From A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Coronary artery anatomical (CAA) variations are recognized in this pilot study among a Libyan patient group consisting of 20 patients and thus fill the void in cardiovascular anatomical consciousness in the population. Such anatomical variations are crucial to recognize as they contribute towards the manifestation of coronary artery disease (CAD), diagnosis, and design in surgical or interventional approaches. A retrospective cohort approach was conducted in the research in reviewing medical and angiographic notes from Libyan centres. Age, gender, and coronary artery anatomical variations were analysed in relation to CAD. At the same time, a short questionnaire was distributed among local cardiologists and radiologists to assess clinical challenges in identifying coronary artery anomalies and selecting preferred imaging devices. Data analysis in the first stage employed descriptive measures and chi-square tests to explore trends in anatomical variations and demographic associations. Given the small population size, the findings reveal clear trends in anatomy that warrant large-scale comparison with international results. The pilot study has valuable findings in the anatomical variability in the Libyan population and reveals the relevance in the conduction of large-scale research. The findings hold potential in enhancing accurate diagnosis and tailoring the clinical management and in providing local disease strategies in cardiovascular and curriculum needs.

Keywords: *Coronary Artery Variations (CAA), Libyan Population, Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), Retrospective Cohort Study, Cardiovascular Anatomy.*

Can Virtual Influencers Foster Sustainable Development? A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Virtual influencers (VIs) are increasingly utilized in marketing, yet their role in promoting sustainability remains underexplored. This study explores how followers of VIs perceive, engage with, and are influenced by these digital figures in the context of sustainable development. Employing a multi-method qualitative design, including semi-structured interviews and focus groups with Gen Z consumers, the study uncovers key motivations for following VIs: creativity, technological innovation, visual appeal, escapism, and brand access. Findings reveal that VIs can effectively communicate sustainability through educational content, aspirational styling, partnerships with eco-conscious brands, and interactive storytelling. Notably, VIs contribute to heightened environmental awareness and influence sustainable product consideration. However, tensions around authenticity, greenwashing, and the paradox of promoting consumption for sustainability persist. This research contributes to the literature on virtual influencer marketing by highlighting both the opportunities and limitations of VIs in advancing sustainable fashion, and offers practical implications for marketers, policymakers, and content creators.

Keywords: *virtual influencers, sustainability, sustainable behaviors, qualitative research, interviews, focus groups.*

Investigating Factors Affect Indigenous Knowledge Based Names and Naming Practice in Maale Society in South Omo Zone, Ethiopia

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Abstract

The primary aim of the research was to explore the factors influencing indigenous knowledge-based names and naming practices among the Maale Society in South Omo Zone. For this purpose, a descriptive survey design was utilized. Purposive sampling technique was used based on the characteristics of the participants. Twelve parents from the Maale society were selected for in-depth interviews, along with one culture and tourism officer, ten individuals who had changed their names to modern names for key informant interviews, and ten participants for focus group discussions in two separate groups. Thus, the total study population consisted of thirty three individuals. Three data collection tools were employed: in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. The data collection process involved conducting in-depth interviews first, followed by key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The results of the study revealed that the Maale people follow various traditions when naming their babies based on indigenous knowledge. Factors such as birth date fate, birth season, days of the week, and family background are all taken into consideration. The wishes, happiness, and sadness of the family are also important. Preserving the Maale society's cultural heritage for future generations requires a strong emphasis on indigenous knowledge-based naming practices. Unfortunately, these practices are currently in decline in the study area. Therefore, the Maale woreda's culture and tourism office, along with relevant organizations, should raise awareness among youth to support and maintain the existing indigenous knowledge-based names and naming practices.

Keywords: *Indigenous Knowledge; Maale Society; Names; Naming Practice*

Grammar Proficiency of English Major Students Using Tic-Tac-Toe Strategy in Pangasinan State University, Asingan Campus

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Abstract

Grammar is essential to clear communication and can be challenging to teach effectively; however, incorporating interactive games can make the learning process more entertaining and Ceffective. This study is intended to determine the effectiveness of the Tic-Tac-Toe strategy in teaching English grammar and compared it to traditional methods.

The researcher employed an explanatory research design to explore why the Tic-Tac-Toe strategy works by providing insights into its impact and guiding future research (George & Merkus, 2023).

The participants of the study were the 35 third year English major regular students from Pangasinan State University-Asingan Campus and were divided into two groups: one using the Tic-Tac-Toe strategy with technology aids and the other receiving traditional instruction. A post-test-only design was employed to assess the effectiveness of the two teaching methods.

The results showed that the Tic-Tac-Toe strategy greatly outperformed traditional methods in improving grammar skills, though additional reinforcement may be necessary for long-term retention.

Furthermore, it is recommended that educators could adopt the Tic-Tac-Toe strategy, integrate it with other innovative methods, explore advanced tools for complex grammar, align programs with students' linguistic backgrounds and implement continuous feedback mechanisms to enhance instructional approaches.

Keywords: *Grammar proficiency, tic tac toe strategy, AI Grammar tools, challenges, effectiveness*

Enhancing Literacy Skills of Out of School Youth Using DRAW Approach

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Abstract

This study investigated the effectiveness and acceptability of the Digital Reading and Writing (DRAW) Approach in enhancing the literacy skills of Out-of-School Youth (OSY) in Asingan, Pangasinan. The three-month intervention incorporated video-based instruction, PowerPoint presentations, vodcasts, and digital assessment tools to deliver literacy instruction. Pretest-posttest results from participants n=61 showed a significant increase in average literacy scores with the mean increasing from 12.13 to 18.90, and 82% of OSYs advancing to "Good" or higher proficiency levels demonstrating the intervention's effectiveness. Most participants (59%) were predominantly aged 18–24 and had been out of school for 0–2 years (60.6%). Financial constraints emerged as the primary reason for dropping out (68.9%). The DRAW Approach was highly accepted with 4.57 overall weighted mean, particularly for its engagement and usefulness, though digital accessibility received slightly lower ratings, indicating a need for additional support in this area. ANCOVA results confirmed improvements across demographic groups, especially among English-speaking participants. Notably, those who dropped out due to academic difficulties also showed literacy improvement. These findings highlight DRAW's adaptability and potential to address diverse learning needs.

Based on the results, the study proposes the 3-Wheeled Classroom, a mobile, community-based initiative designed to bring the DRAW approach as scalable solution for improving literacy among OSY. Key recommendations include integrating local languages to enhance comprehension, providing digital literacy training to improve accessibility, and fostering partnerships with local government units, schools, and community volunteers to ensure long-term sustainability. By addressing both technological and contextual barriers, this model offers a promising pathway for empowering marginalized youth and reintegrating them into educational and economic opportunities.

Keywords: *Digital Reading and Writing (DRAW) Approach; literacy skills; Out-of-School Youth (OSY); digital learning; mobile classroom; community-based learning.*

Sustainability of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: A Strategic Evaluation of Resilience-Building Practices

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Abstract

This study explores how colleges and universities in Region I, Philippines, are sustaining their Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) programs. Guided by national and global frameworks like Republic Act 10121 and the Sendai Framework, the research examines how these institutions move beyond compliance to build long-term resilience.

Data were gathered from 120 participants across 12 public and private HEIs through surveys and interviews. Findings show that while DRRM policies and emergency drills are generally in place, major challenges persist—especially in funding, curriculum integration, and institutional commitment. DRRM is often limited to NSTP classes, with little support for broader academic inclusion. Many schools also lack dedicated budgets and full-time DRRM offices.

Despite these gaps, schools with strong leadership and partnerships—especially with LGUs—demonstrate better performance. Interviews revealed a need for more training, stable resources, and stronger internal systems. As one respondent shared, "Most of our activities rely on temporary funding."

The study concludes that while progress is evident, sustaining DRRM in higher education requires more than compliance. It calls for stronger leadership, regular funding, and integration of DRRM across academic and operational systems.

Keywords: *Sustainability, Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience Building Practice*

Hooked on Screens: Addressing the Global Crisis of Smartphone Addiction in Kids

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Abstract

The ubiquity of smartphones has fundamentally altered the landscape of childhood, introducing unprecedented opportunities alongside significant risks. One of the most pressing concerns is the rise of smartphone addiction, a behavioral dependency characterized by compulsive use despite negative consequences. This review synthesizes current scientific literature to provide a comprehensive overview of this emerging public health issue. The objective is to identify global trends, delineate the multifaceted impacts of smartphone addiction on children, and evaluate the evidence for various risk factors and interventions. A systematic literature review methodology was employed, analyzing peer-reviewed studies from academic databases. The results are organized thematically and reveal several alarming trends. Globally, the age of first smartphone ownership is decreasing while daily usage hours are increasing, correlating with a rise in problematic use. The psychological impacts are profound, including elevated rates of anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, and attention deficits, with neurobiological studies indicating structural and functional changes in the developing brain. Socially, addiction is linked to diminished face-to-face communication skills, increased vulnerability to cyberbullying, and strained family relationships. Physical health consequences include sedentary behavior, obesity, and musculoskeletal problems. Key risk factors identified include certain parenting styles, parental smartphone addiction, and pre-existing psychological vulnerabilities in the child. Based on these findings, this review concludes that smartphone addiction poses a significant threat to child development. Recommendations are proposed for parents (e.g., establishing digital boundaries, modeling healthy use), educators (e.g., implementing digital literacy and mindfulness programs), and policymakers (e.g., supporting the development of safer technology and promoting public awareness campaigns) to mitigate the adverse effects of smartphone addiction and foster a healthier digital future for children.

Keywords: *Child Development, Digital Wellbeing, Problematic smartphone use, Smartphone addiction, Screen time*

A Narrative Inquiry: Nurses' Experiences working in Hyperbaric Facilities

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Abstract

The introduction of hyperbaric oxygen therapy to the Philippines resulted in the emergence of different clinics and medical institutions that offer the treatment. Yet only few nurses have sufficient knowledge and first-hand experience on hyperbaric medicine and the technical aspects of patient care that comes along with the treatment. This study aimed to describe and interpret the experiences of nurses working in hyperbaric facilities in the Philippines in caring for patients undergoing HBOT. This qualitative study utilized Biographical Narrative Inquiry as an approach to explore the stories of nine (9) selected nurses in hyperbaric facilities in the Philippines. To analyze the gathered data, an adapted method was used, which consisted of vertical analysis, narrative analysis, summarization, and horizontal analysis which involved employing thematic analysis as well. Lastly, data triangulation was used as the main strategy for validating findings. Four themes were identified, which included knowledge base scarcity, insecurity, inadequacy, and consolation. This study highlighted the shared experiences and challenges of Philippine nurses in hyperbaric nursing practice. Future quantitative and qualitative studies may highlight other aspects in hyperbaric nursing to have more data and insights generated and made available especially catering to nurses in the Philippines.

Keywords: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT)**,** Nursing Experiences**,** Biographical Narrative Inquiry**,** Hyperbaric Nursing**,** Qualitative Research

Enhancing the Future of Food Microbusinesses in Pangasinan through Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategies

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Abstract

This study, Enhancing the Future of Food Microbusinesses in Pangasinan through Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategies, explored how AI tools improved the efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of food microbusinesses in four cities of Pangasinan, Philippines. It specifically identified the opportunities presented by AI tools, the challenges that hindered their adoption, and the strategies that supported microentrepreneurs in integrating AI into their operations.

A quantitative-descriptive design was employed using a structured Likert-scale questionnaire distributed to food microbusiness owners and operators in Dagupan, San Carlos, Urdaneta, and Alaminos. Stratified random sampling ensured representation across different food enterprises. Data were analysed through descriptive statistics to determine frequency and percentage distributions, while weighted means assessed respondents' perceptions of opportunities, challenges, and readiness in adopting AI tools.

Findings revealed that while food microbusiness owners recognized the potential of AI in marketing, customer service, and inventory management, they faced barriers such as limited knowledge, high costs, lack of digital infrastructure, and concerns over technological complexity. Despite these, many expressed willingness to adopt AI if provided with training, affordable tools, and institutional support.

The study was significant as it offered insights into the digital readiness of food microbusinesses, a sector vital to local economic growth and employment. The findings could guide policymakers, academic institutions, and agencies such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in designing extension programs, training, and support systems that encourage digital transformation. Ultimately, the study emphasized that adopting AI tools was not only an innovation pathway but also a survival strategy for food microbusinesses in the digital economy.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, microbusinesses, adoption challenges, Entrepreneurship, Pangasinan*

AI-Augmented Education: Fostering Human-AI Symbiosis for Conceptual Mastery and Interdisciplinary Innovation in a Post-Pandemic World

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Abstract

The advent of the internet eroded rote learning, and the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated digitalization, exposing the limitations of traditional education systems. With artificial intelligence (AI) now capable of advanced reasoning, research, and coding, as highlighted by industry leaders like Jensen Huang and Elon Musk advocating for foundational disciplines such as mathematics and physics, there is an urgent need to reimagine education. This paper proposes the Symbiotic Learning Framework (SLF), a transformative model that integrates AI as a collaborative partner to foster problem-solving, conceptual understanding, and interdisciplinary innovation. Aimed at addressing societal challenges like educational inequity and workforce adaptability, SLF shifts focus from memorization to human-AI synergy, preparing students for a future where AI is ubiquitous and incorporated into daily life.

The objective of SLF is to cultivate critical thinking, ethical oversight, and diversified expertise by leveraging AI's strengths while emphasizing uniquely human skills like empathy and creativity. The framework envisions classrooms as dynamic "learning hubs" where students engage in human-AI team projects, such as designing sustainable urban plans, using AI-driven simulations for math and physics applications. Oral and dialogic assessments replace AI-vulnerable written exams, promoting deeper conceptual engagement. The significance of this model lies in its potential to bridge digital divides and prepare students for AI-augmented careers, transforming education into a tool for social innovation. By aligning with 2025 trends in AI ethics and digital equity, SLF offers a scalable blueprint for policymakers to create inclusive, future-ready education systems that empower students to thrive in a symbiotic relationship with technology, fostering resilient and innovative societies.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Education, Symbiosis, Innovation*

Innovation Management Project Proposal: Support Building Mathematics Skills with Math Progress and Ms Math Solver for 8th Grade Students

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Abstract

The context of this innovation management proposal revolves around the challenge of improving mathematics skills among grade 8 students. Mathematical skills is a fundamental skill that affects academic success across various subjects which includes 21st century skills in education, problem-solving, analytical, and critical thinking skills.

However, many students struggle with Mathematics subjects, which can hinder their overall academic performance, also the performance of Filipino learners when it comes to PISA. In this context, the project aims to explore the effectiveness of the utilization of technology in addressing this issue specifically the application of MS Math Progress and MS Math Solver.

Grade 8 is a critical juncture: Grade 8 marks a crucial transition point in a student's academic journey after elementary and grade 7, where they begin to encounter more complex texts and concepts. Grade 8 students undergo a crucial transition where the demands for understanding mathematical problems escalate, underscoring the urgency for targeted interventions, which is evident with the mathematical performance and assessment in PISA. Enhancing mathematical skills at this stage is essential for laying a strong foundation for future academic success.

Grade 8 classrooms typically comprise students with diverse learning needs and backgrounds. Utilization of MS Progress and MS Mathe Solver Applications as a strategy offers a flexible approach that can be adapted to cater to the varied needs of learners, including those with different learning styles and mathematical skills and proficiency levels.

Active engagement and critical thinking: utilization of technology such applications can effectively improve mathematical skills and encourages active engagement with the ICT Technologies and promotes critical thinking skills. By prompting students to think deeply about the content and construct meaningful understanding and analytical progress in the said applications, this approach fosters a deeper understanding of the material.

Utilization of MS Math Progress and MS Math Solver provides scaffolded support to learners by breaking down complex texts into manageable chunks and guiding them through the comprehension process. This structured approach helps students navigate through the text more effectively, particularly when faced with challenging mathematical problems or concepts. Developing effective comprehension skills through the use of these technologies not only benefits students in Mathematics

learning but also equips them with transferable skills that are essential across various subjects and real-life situations, such as analyzing information and making informed decisions.

Overall, the implementation of the Support building mathematics skills with Math Progress and MS Math Solver for 8th Grade learners holds promise for addressing the pressing need to improve mathematics skills outcomes and fostering a deeper, more meaningful engagement with the subject.

Keywords: *Mathematics Skills Development, Grade 8 Learners, Technology Integration in Education, MS Math Progress, MS Math Solver, 21st Century Skills, Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, PISA Performance, Differentiated Learning, Scaffolded Instruction*

Compliance and Practices of Selected Elementary Schools on WASH: Foundation for an Enhanced Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation Program

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Abstract

The focus on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in schools highlights its importance in promoting student health, reducing disease transmission, and supporting academic performance. In the Philippines, the Department of Education's WinS (WASH in Schools) program provides a framework for integrating hygiene, sanitation, and health education within the school system. This study aimed to assess the level of compliance and practices of selected public elementary schools in Santiago City, Isabela, with the WinS program, and to evaluate the microbial quality of school water sources. A mixed-methods, descriptive-experimental research design was utilized. Data were collected through structured surveys, key informant interviews, school observations guided by the WinS Monitoring Tool, and microbiological analysis of school water samples. A total of 400 respondents participated, including students, teachers, and school staff from four central public schools. Survey results revealed a "Very Good" level of WASH-related practices, with high adherence to handwashing habits, sanitation routines, and hygiene promotion activities. Compliance assessment showed a 98.19% overall rate across five components: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health Education, and Deworming. However, water analysis revealed that two schools failed microbiological testing, with high heterotrophic plate counts and detectable coliforms, indicating contamination risks. The findings conclude that while schools demonstrate strong behavioral and infrastructural WASH compliance, gaps persist in water safety and environmental monitoring. Thus, there is a need for more comprehensive implementation that includes regular water testing, improved toilet maintenance, and behavior-centered training programs. It is recommended that schools adopt the proposed CLEAN policy framework— Coordinate with health agencies, Learn through training, Evaluate practices, Assure access to resources, and Nurture a hygiene culture—to ensure sustainable and health-protective WASH practices.

Keywords: *Wash in Schools, sanitation, hygiene behavior, school compliance, water quality, public elementary education.*

Peculiarities in Filipino's use of Invectives: A Corpus Analysis of Social Media Posts on Verbal Aggression

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Abstract

Amidst the ongoing social media outrage over findings of irregularities, leading to calls for accountability of those involved in corrupt and anomalous flood control projects in the Philippines, this qualitative linguistic study investigated the peculiarities in Filipino's use of invectives in their social media posts that express verbal aggression. Corpus linguistics was used to determine the intensity of invectives by coding their presence and frequency and categorizing them into "high" or "low" levels of severity. A total of fifty Facebook (FB) posts, treated as "text corpora", are manually sourced from the researcher's FB newsfeed (August to September 2025) from different types of authors, i.e. Philippine "government agencies / personalities" (GAP), "media outlets" (MO) and "concerned Filipino citizens" (CFC). Only those aggressive FB posts addressing the issue on the irregularities in government-funded flood control projects were selected.

Findings revealed that most of the FB posts (82%) manifested the use of low invectives (LI). This contrasts with the fewer number of FB posts (30%) that utilize high invectives (HI). Notably, some FB posts (64%) subtly combine the use of LIs and His especially in the accounts of GAPs and MOs. Strategies in rendering invectives vary. HI strategies used are "intellectual attacks", "authority", and "figurative language"; while LI strategies employ "use of taboo and coarse language", "emotional evocation", and "characterization". Frequency levels differ in the utilization of HI and LI strategies, depending on authorship. HI is liberally used across all types of authors, most of which are rendered via "intellectual attacks" (60%). Among CFCs, majority of their posts (76%) manifest solely the use of LI. The most frequently used LI strategy is "characterization" (78%). Research findings imply Filipinos' intense aversion against corrupt practices although these are expressed on social media through relatively low-level sophistication of verbal aggression, due to the prevalence in using LI.

Keywords: *Linguistics; Invectives; Social media verbal aggression; Corruption in government-funded projects in the Philippines; Corpus linguistics; Filipino users of Facebook*

Level of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Implementation of Coastal Schools in Pampanga

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Abstract

This study examined the extent of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (SDRRM) implementation in coastal schools of Pampanga, Philippines. Using a descriptive research design, SDRRM practices were assessed across four dimensions: Safe Learning Facilities, School Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Education, and Coastal School Risk Management, from the perspectives of school heads, SDRRM coordinators, and faculty representatives. Respondents' profiles were also considered in terms of designation, school level, school size, SDRRM training, and years of involvement. Findings showed that SDRRM implementation was rated as *Implemented*. Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Education obtained the highest mean (3.20), followed by School Disaster Management (3.07), Safe Learning Facilities (2.98), and Coastal School Risk Management (2.95). The lowest rating for Coastal School Risk Management is notable, as respondents were from coastal schools, indicating the need for hazard-specific interventions and greater resource support. Statistical tests revealed no significant differences across respondent profiles and school characteristics, suggesting a uniform perception and practice of SDRRM regardless of role, level, size, training, or experience. Strengths were observed in contingency planning, emergency drills, and curriculum integration of DRR concepts, while gaps remain in infrastructure accessibility, standardized training, and coastal hazard-focused strategies. The study concludes that although coastal schools demonstrate commitment to SDRRM, enhanced context-specific measures are needed. These include improved funding, sustained capacity-building, and stronger stakeholder collaboration to bridge gaps between policy and practice. An enhanced SDRRM plan is proposed to strengthen disaster resilience in coastal schools.

Keywords: *Coastal Schools, Disaster Risk Reduction Management, Doctor in Education Management, PUP Open University*

Environmental Reporting Quality and Financial Performance of Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of environmental reporting quality on the financial performance of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. Despite growing stakeholder pressure for environmental transparency in high-impact industries, there remains limited empirical evidence on how environmental reporting affects financial outcomes in emerging economies, particularly in Nigeria's oil and gas sector, which faces significant environmental challenges. Using panel data from seven listed oil and gas companies over the period 2017-2023, the study disaggregated environmental reporting quality into three dimensions: completeness, accuracy, and adherence to framework. Fixed effects regression analysis revealed that environmental reporting quality significantly affects financial performance ($F = 3.8427$, $p < 0.01$, $R^2 = 0.2736$), with completeness demonstrating a positive and significant effect ($\beta = 0.0419$, $p < 0.05$), accuracy showing a positive but insignificant effect ($\beta = 0.0314$, $p > 0.10$), and adherence to framework exerting a negative and non-significant effect ($\beta = -0.1911$, $p > 0.05$). The findings suggest that while robust environmental disclosure can enhance financial outcomes through stakeholder trust and improved reputation, the cost of strict framework adoption may impose short-term costs that temporarily outweigh financial benefits. The study concludes that environmental reporting quality plays a vital role in shaping the financial performance, though its effect differs across reporting dimensions. It recommends that oil and gas companies prioritize comprehensive disclosure as a strategic tool for financial sustainability, while regulators should provide clearer implementation guidelines to minimize the short-term costs of framework compliance.

Keywords: *Accuracy, Adherence to Framework, Completeness, Environmental Reporting Quality, Financial Performance*

A Comparative Study of Mathematics E-Learning Modules in Asynchronous Learning Through Quasi-Experimental Method

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Abstract

The e-learning module leverages information and communication technology to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes. This research aimed to measure students' mathematics performance using two types of e-learning modules as asynchronous learning tools. The two modules studied were the current university template and a module developed using Kotobee Author. The study aimed to determine how using these modules in asynchronous learning influenced student performance in mathematics and how these results could improve current e-learning resources. The results showed that students in both the control and treatment groups performed better in the posttest compared to the pretest. This finding suggests that using pre- and post-test instruments supports the achievement of learning objectives, helping students focus on key topics. Additionally, a significant difference was observed between the mathematics performance of students in the control group and those in the treatment group. Students exposed to the Kotobee Author module had higher mean scores in the posttest than those using the university template module, even after controlling for pretest scores. The effectiveness of the Kotobee Author module is demonstrated by the improved mathematics performance of students who used it as an asynchronous learning tool, in contrast to the current university-prescribed e-module.

Keywords: *asynchronous learning, e-learning module, Kotobee Author, mathematics performance.*

Predicting Academic Achievement Through Socio-Economic Status: Insights from Financial Management Students in the Philippines

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between socio-economic status (SES) and academic performance among Financial Management students at the University of Cagayan Valley. Employing a quantitative predictive research design, the study investigates the extent to which SES indicators—including parents' highest educational attainment, occupation, family gross monthly income, and family size—predict academic achievement as reflected in students' General Weighted Average (GWA) for the academic year 2023–2024. A total of 213 students from second to fourth year were surveyed using a structured questionnaire adapted from existing literature. Descriptive statistics, weighted means, and regression analysis were utilized to analyze the data. Findings revealed that the majority of students came from middle-income families, with parents typically being college graduates. The participants demonstrated an average GWA equivalent to "Proficient" (mean score: 89.56). Regression analysis indicated that parental educational attainment, occupation, and family size significantly influenced academic performance. Surprisingly, family income did not show a statistically significant effect. These results suggest that while financial resources are important, the educational background and professional stability of parents, along with manageable family sizes, play more critical roles in shaping academic outcomes. The study concludes that SES factors, particularly parental education and employment, serve as strong predictors of student academic success. It underscores the importance of equity-focused policies and resource support programs in minimizing socio-economic barriers. Recommendations include enhancing access to school and community learning resources, developing low-cost digital device programs, and fostering structured home learning environments. The research contributes to a deeper understanding of how SES dynamics affect student achievement and offers valuable insights for educational institutions, policymakers, and future researchers aiming to promote academic equity and success.

Keywords: *Academic Achievement, Financial Management, Socio-Economic Status, Academic Performance*

Assessing Educators' Perceived Teaching Competencies Vis-A-Vis Instructional Support

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Abstract

This paper provides an assessment of teachers' perception on their teaching competencies and instructional support across seven school districts in Tawi-Tawi. Through a two-stage random sampling technique, data was gathered using the Results-based Performance Management System tool, particularly on the seven domains of the Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers, core behavioral competencies, and instructional support. Due to the ordinal nature of data, non-parametric analysis was used to determine significant difference across gender, age group and school districts with respect to their perception on teaching competencies and instructional support. Similarly non-parametric correlation was employed to determine association of the same. Results reveal that teachers in the seven school districts are highly capable across the various teaching competencies. However, while they perceived classroom as conducive to learning, moderate satisfaction was expressed with regards to the availability of ICT resources and health supplies. Varying responses was observed when grouped according to age and school districts in terms of teaching competencies. The same is true when asked about their perceptions on instructional support. A weak monotonic relationship was also established between teaching competency perception and instructional support. While teachers demonstrate high teaching competencies, equitable access to resources, tailored capacitation, establishment of support systems and fostering collaboration are among recommended strategies for improvement. Further research, nevertheless, including qualitative studies, can provide deeper insights and validation into teaching competencies and instructional support.

Keywords: *Results-based Performance Management System, Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers, Non-parametric, teaching competencies, instructional support*

Artificial Intelligence and Ethical Paradigms in Islamic Scholarship: Insights from the Philosophy of Taha Abdurrahman

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Abstract

The global discourse on artificial intelligence (AI) ethics remains dominated by western secular paradigms, creating significant gap for faith-based frameworks. This paper focuses on analyzing the interaction between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and ethical paradigms in the framework of Islamic sciences through the philosophical lens of Taha Abdurrahman. Abdurrahman's work provides a critical historical critique of western modernity and a vision for future development of AI that is grounded in Islamic principles or the foundational principles of justice ('adl), consultation (shura), and pursuing noble purpose. He emphasizes the necessity of building a technological society that reflect moral and spiritual values of Islam particularly in digital economy. At the same time, implementing Artificial Intelligence in such spheres as Halal marketing and Islamic law regarding the conflict resolution in Religious Courts speak about the need for ethical concerns in these fields. in this study I utilized Literature review and analysis to synthesize Abdurrahman's concepts of Islamic science with modern AI challenges, thoroughly examining existing scholarly work related to both islamic ethics and the development and implications of AI. Through integrating AI framework with the theory of Maqasid al-Shari'ah , this research also reveals that AI can enhance the Islamic finance, education and law in a manner that manages to address the ethical issues that arise from adopting AI systems.

Keywords: *AI (artificial intelligence), maqasid al-shari'ah (objectives of shariah), 'adl (justice), shura(consultation).*

Insights into Consumer Perspectives on Antibiotic Prescription Requirements and Resistance in Cavite, Philippines

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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance (ABR) is a growing global health concern, often aggravated by inappropriate and non-prescription use of antibiotics. In the Philippines, limited public awareness and weak regulatory oversight worsen the problem. This study assessed consumer awareness and practices on antibiotic use and ABR in Cavite, Philippines. A quantitative descriptive–correlational design was employed, involving 409 adult residents who completed a validated questionnaire distributed online and onsite. Descriptive statistics summarized practices and awareness, while Spearman's rank correlation, Pearson's chi-square test, and odds ratio examined associations between socio-demographic factors, behaviors, and awareness. Results showed that only 36.9% of respondents consistently consulted healthcare professionals before antibiotic use, while 40.8% reported self-medication and 36.9% stored leftover antibiotics. Although 63.1% had heard of ABR, only 12% demonstrated full understanding. Female respondents were more compliant in completing prescribed courses and less likely to self-medicate, while younger adults (18–24 years) engaged in riskier practices. Higher education and income were associated with improved awareness and safer practices. Significant correlations were noted between healthcare consultation and ABR understanding ($\rho = 0.371$, $p < 0.001$) and between completing courses and perceiving ABR seriousness ($\rho = 0.502$, $p < 0.001$). Findings emphasize the need for stronger public health education, tighter regulation of antibiotic sales, and targeted campaigns to promote rational antibiotic use.

Keywords: *antibiotic misuse, antibiotic prescription requirements, antibiotic prescription requirements, consumer perception, public health intervention.*

Exploring School Heads' Perspectives on the Pedagogical Needs and Teaching Competencies of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language (ISAL) Teachers: A Foundation for Teacher Training Programs

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Abstract

This study explored the school heads' perspectives on pedagogical needs and teaching competencies of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language (ISAL) teachers of primary and elementary schools of East South Ubian District, South Ubian, Tawi-Tawi using phenomenological research design. This study utilized a research-made questionnaire interview guide to collect narrative-based text data from seven identified participants using total enumeration sampling. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed thematically and revealed the following findings, such as ISAL teachers need pedagogical development and curriculum integration, classroom management and values-based education, pedagogical improvement, collaboration, resource provision and professional support, instructional gaps and professional standards, and comprehensive professional development and support. Another six thematic strengths were identified, and these were the teaching competency and cultural sensitivity, teaching competency and cultural sensitivity, moral and spiritual development, leveraging strength for inclusive and engaging learning environment, professional growth and pedagogical competency standards, alignment with diverse learning needs and quality standards, ongoing professional development for quality teaching. Also, another four themes revealed the weaknesses of ISAL teachers, and these were weakness in pedagogical skills and classroom management affecting learning quality, professional development and curriculum integration challenges, negative effects of weak pedagogical skills on students' engagement and learning outcomes learning, and curricular misalignment and instructional design deficiencies affecting quality of instruction. Lastly, comprehensive and inclusive pedagogical and curriculum training standards, differentiated, inclusive and culturally responsive teaching approaches, focused improvement on teaching approach, pedagogical and instructional delivery with classroom management. The findings conclude that ISAL teachers have pedagogical deficiencies requiring immediate attention. They strongly rely on traditional, rote-based teaching methods, which hinder student engagement and academic performance. The problem is further compounded by the weaknesses in instructional delivery, classroom management, and a lack of alignment with the modern K-12

curriculum. Hence, it can be recommended that there is a need for curriculum review and enhancements focusing on contextualization, pedagogical approaches, differentiated teaching styles inclusive teaching approach, learning assessments, curriculum integration, and a need for development of more relevant, culture-sensitive teachers' training program design for ISAL teachers to deepen their knowledge and experience on effective teaching strategies and learning styles. There must also be strong support and encouragement from the school heads for continuous professional development and opportunities for ISAL teachers.

Keywords: *School Heads' Perspectives, Pedagogical needs, Teaching competencies, ISAL teachers, Teachers training program*

Psychological Dimensions, Family Dynamics, and Career Mobility of Migrant Filipino Workers: Insights for Intervention Framework

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Abstract

Global labor migration continues to rise, with Filipino migrant workers representing one of the largest migrant populations worldwide. This study examined the psychological well-being, family dynamics, and career mobility of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), together with perspectives from their families and support institutions. A total of 450 respondents participated, including 153 OFWs, 173 family members, and 124 personnel from recruitment, manning, and government agencies. Data were gathered using a validated researcher-developed Likert-scale instrument administered via an online platform. Results indicated that OFWs generally reported good psychological well-being, strong family relationships, and progressive career mobility. Perceptions of psychological well-being were consistent across groups, while significant positive correlations emerged among the three variables at the 0.05 level. However, moderate challenges were identified in all dimensions. The findings served as the basis for a comprehensive support and intervention framework designed to enhance OFWs' well-being, strengthen family ties, and sustain career growth, thereby contributing to their personal and professional development.

Keywords: *Career Mobility, Family Dynamics, Migrant Filipino Workers, Psychological Well-being*

Community Extension Program of Saint Joseph's College of Baggao: A Basis for Comprehensive Community Development Plan

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Abstract

This study is focused on community needs assessment of the seven clustered barangays of the municipality of Baggao to come up with comprehensive development plan for Saint Joseph's College of Baggao extension program. The descriptive correlational design was employed in this investigation.

Findings highlighted the level of urgency of the different community needs as assessed by the participants of the seven clustered barangays of the municipality.

The study also revealed items on community health needs, socio-cultural needs, environmental, technological, economic, spiritual, and literacy needs found out to have high level of urgency.

Based on the results, recommendations for administrations teachers, students and other stakeholders are provided to address gradually those needs which have found to have high level of urgency.

These include barangay community training programs, collaboration, and support systems for all the stakeholders.

The study emphasizes the need to implement the comprehensive community development plan to address the identified needs of the different barangays to help imrprove the quality of life of the community residents.

Keywords: *Needs assessment, Community Development Plan, Community Needs and Extension Services*

Assessing Digital Literacy among Students and Faculty: A Cross-Institutional Analysis of Colegio de la Ciudad de Tayabas

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Abstract

In today's digital age, possessing adequate digital literacy skills is crucial for academic success and professional development. This study aims to assess the digital literacy levels among students and faculty in Colegio de la Ciudad de Tayabas (CCT) in the Philippines and Asian Institute of Cambodia (AIC), exploring the similarities and differences between these two institutions. A mixed-methods approach will be employed, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to gather comprehensive insights. The research investigates five key areas: (1) current levels of digital literacy among students and faculty and their comparison between CCT and AIC; (2) perceived importance of digital skills and competencies for academic and professional pursuits; (3) influence of demographic factors like age, gender, and discipline on digital literacy levels; (4) differences in digital literacy levels between students and faculty and contributing factors; and (5) implications for digital literacy training and support programs. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights into the digital literacy landscape of CCT and AIC, informing the development of targeted training programs that cater to the specific needs of students and faculty. By identifying areas of strength and weakness, this research will contribute to enhancing digital literacy and promoting effective integration of technology in education.

Keywords: *Digital Literacy, Cross-Institutional Analysis, Students, Faculty, Colegio de la Ciudad de Tayabas, Asian Institute of Cambodia, Digital Skills, Competencies, Demographic Factors, Training Programs*

Critical Analysis of Applicable Legal Mobilizing Climate Finance for Vulnerable Nations

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Abstract

Humanity faces previously unheard of dangers from climate change, but its effects are not felt equally by all. Even though they contribute the least to global greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerable countries like Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Pacific Island nations—face existential threats from droughts, floods, cyclones, and sea level rise. For these nations, climate finance is a matter of survival rather than just assistance. This essay examines the idea, workings, and difficulties of climate finance, emphasising how it supports clean energy transitions, adaptation, food security, and disaster resilience. According to research, developed countries have made significant promises, such as the Paris Agreement's annual target of USD 100 billion, but their implementation has been erratic, cumbersome, and primarily loan-based, which has increased debt loads. Additionally, funding is still biassed towards mitigation initiatives rather than adaptation, which is especially important for economies that are vulnerable to climate change. The Maldives, Bangladesh, and Pacific Island nations serve as case studies to highlight both advancements and enduring obstacles in obtaining fair financing. The report emphasises climate justice as a guiding principle, arguing that global funding allocation should give priority to those who are most impacted but least accountable. It is critical to address inequitable distribution, broken promises, and gaps in transparency. In the end, protecting lives, livelihoods, and the survival of vulnerable countries depends on the mobilisation of equitable, timely, and accessible climate finance.

Keywords: *Renewable Energy Transition, Adaptation and Mitigation, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Climate Finance, Vulnerable Nations, Climate Justice, Loss and Damage, Equity and Fairness, Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate-Induced Migration, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), and Global Climate Policy.*

Mycological Identification of Hvac Isolates: Implications for Indoor Air Quality and Public Health Measures

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Abstract

This study investigated indoor fungal contamination in air-conditioned environments, focusing on specific rooms at Lyceum of the Philippines University - Cavite Campus. Through a comprehensive mycological assessment, contamination levels and prevalent fungal species were identified to understand associated health risks, integrating qualitative methods within a cross-sectional research design, direct and indirect sampling techniques collect specimens from designated rooms. Macroscopic and microscopic observations analyzed fungal phenotypic characteristics, validated by registered medical technologists/microbiologists. Results showcase diverse fungal phenotypes, highlighting variations in form, elevation, color, margin, and colony count. Prominent species like *Aspergillus fumigatus, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger,* and *Fusarium spp.* were identified through microscopic examination. After the statistical analysis, the data has shown that there is no significant difference in the isolated colonies between the two methods used, and that the distribution of the fungal spores was even throughout these rooms. These findings stress the significance of precise fungal identification methodologies, offering insights for targeted remediation strategies to improve indoor air quality and protect occupant health.

Keywords: *Aspergillus, Fusarium, Fungi, HVAC, Macroscopic, Microscopic, Indoor Air Quality*

Exploring the Relationship between Population Dynamics, Migration Patterns, and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Butuan City, Philippines: A Resource-Based Theory Perspective

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between population dynamics, migration patterns, and sustainable socio-economic development in Butuan City, Philippines, through the lens of Resource-Based Theory (RBT). Specifically, it sought to determine the status and trends in population growth, migration, and key socio-economic indicators; assess the relationship between demographic changes and development outcomes; and propose a strategic framework to guide inclusive urban development.

Employing an explanatory mixed-method research design, the study gathered quantitative data from a structured survey of 154 respondents across government, private, and academic sectors, complemented by focus group discussions involving 51 participants to capture qualitative insights. Analytical tools included frequency distribution, means, and Pearson correlation to identify patterns and test relationships among variables.

Results revealed that migration is the primary driver of Butuan City's population growth, contributing to a 63.7% increase from 1990 to 2020. While this demographic trend has stimulated economic activity, it has simultaneously heightened pressures on housing, education, healthcare, and infrastructure, exposing disparities in spatial planning and service delivery. A significant positive correlation was observed between migration and local economic indicators; however, this growth remains uneven and largely concentrated in low-skilled sectors.

To address these challenges, the study proposed an urban resilience framework grounded in RBT, emphasizing the strategic mobilization of the city's valuable resources—human capital, institutional strength, and geographic advantages—integrated with robust population data in planning processes.

The study concludes that achieving sustainable and equitable development in Butuan City hinges on inclusive, evidence-based governance that proactively aligns demographic realities with urban strategies. By leveraging its unique assets and addressing systemic gaps, the city can transform migration-driven growth into long-term socio-economic resilience.

Keywords: *population dynamics, migration, inclusive growth, urban resilience, sustainable development*

Adaptive, Mindful, and Data-Driven Leadership in Implementing Inclusive Technology: A Comprehensive Approach to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)

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Abstract

Leadership in the 21st century is characterized by rapid digitalization and the widespread adoption of artificial intelligence (AI). The primary challenge lies in ensuring that technology, particularly AI algorithms, operates fairly, free from bias, and supports diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). This article analyzes a new paradigm of leadership that is adaptive, mindful, data-driven, and inclusive, emphasizing the importance of inclusive technology in advancing algorithmic fairness. The research adopts a systematic literature review and critical analysis of

DEI practices in a global context. The findings reveal that mindful and data-driven leadership can reduce structural biases, strengthen organizational legitimacy, and pave the way for a revolution of inclusive leadership in the digital era. This study explores modern leadership paradigms that integrate adaptive, mindful, and data- driven approaches in the implementation of inclusive technologies. The main focus is on how leaders can apply DEI principles in the development of bias-free artificial intelligence (AI) and fair algorithms. Through a comprehensive analysis of recent literature and case studies, this research identifies a strategic framework for creating a revolution in inclusive and sustainable technology.

Keywords*: Inclusive Leadership, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Algorithmic Fairness, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), Mindful and Data-Driven Leadership, Digital Transformation*

Building Adaptive and Resilient Teams

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Abstract

Today's business world is always changing and full of surprises. We are living in a time of constant new challenges, where what worked yesterday might not work today. The old ways of leading, where one person is in charge of everything and tells everyone exactly what to do, just aren't working anymore. These old-fashioned methods make companies slow and unable to handle unexpected problems. This paper is about a new kind of leadership that is urgently needed to build teams that are tough and can bounce back from anything. It's a completely different way of thinking: instead of just giving orders, today's leaders need to create strong, flexible teams that can handle change on their own, finding new solutions and staying productive no matter what happens.

We have a simple plan with three main ideas to help teams become tough and strong. The first and most important idea is **making sure people feel safe**. This means creating a work environment where everyone feels comfortable speaking up, sharing their honest thoughts, and even admitting when they've made a mistake. When a team feels safe, they can try out new ideas and take smart risks without the fear of getting in trouble. This trust allows for honest feedback and helps the team learn faster. The second big idea is **giving them freedom to act**. When leaders trust their teams and give them the power to make their own decisions, good things happen. The team can react to problems much more quickly and come up with clever ideas on their own. Instead of waiting for a single boss to approve every small step, the team can find the best way forward themselves. This freedom unleashes creativity and makes work feel more meaningful because everyone has a stake in the success.

The last key idea is **helping them never stop learning**. A strong team is always looking for new knowledge. This means leaders should encourage everyone to see challenges not as scary threats, but as great chances to learn and grow. When a project doesn't go as planned, a learning team doesn't look for someone to blame; they look at what they can learn to do better next time. This continuous learning mindset keeps the team's skills sharp and their minds open to new possibilities.

This presentation will show how putting these three ideas together helps leaders change from being a boss who manages a group of workers into a leader who builds a powerful, living system. Our research shows that this new kind of leadership turns teams from simply reacting to change into leading the way forward, becoming a source of new ideas and energy. In the end, building teams that can handle anything isn't just a quick fix for today's problems—it's the most important thing a company can do to stay strong, successful, and relevant for a long, long time. It’s about creating a foundation of trust, freedom, and learning that can support a company through any

storm.

Keywords: *Modern Leadership, Strong Teams, Adapting to Change, Feeling Safe at Work, Organizational Health*

GIS-Based Multicriteria Site Selection for Flood Retention:A Case Study in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

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Abstract

Urban flooding is a growing concern in Malaysia, particularly in vulnerable districts like Rembau, Negeri Sembilan. This study identifies optimal locations for flood retention ponds by integrating a Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) framework with Geographic Information System (GIS). Criteria considered include land use, slope, soil permeability, hydrological factors, proximity to river networks, and existing drainage infrastructure. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to derive weights for each parameter based on expert judgment and stakeholder input. Weighted overlay analysis generated suitability maps highlighting priority zones, especially in moderately sloped areas near natural waterways. Field validation confirmed site feasibility. Findings demonstrate the practical value of GIS–MCDA integration for flood mitigation and provide a replicable model for other flood-prone regions.

Keywords: *Flood retention, MCDA, AHP, GIS, site suitability, Rembau*

Morphological Awareness in Alternative Learning System (ALS) Learners: Basis for Intervention and Instructional Material (IM) Development

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Abstract

This study highlights the urgent need to improve literacy among [1] Alternative Learning System (ALS) learners, focusing on morphological awareness, a skill critical for vocabulary, reading, and spelling. The research was driven by the goal of [2] promoting equitable educational outcomes and sought to both assess learners' morphological awareness and identify any gender-specific performance patterns. The insights gained from this would then be used to create targeted, gender-sensitive interventions and teaching materials.

Employing a descriptive-survey research design, the study involved a total of 70 ALS learners (51 female, 19 male) from Mabinay, Negros Oriental. A carefully designed, self-made instrument was used to evaluate their vocabulary knowledge, reading comprehension, and spelling skills. This tool was rigorously validated and tested for reliability to ensure the accuracy of the results.

[3] The findings revealed that most learners possessed only a basic level of morphological awareness. [4] This deficiency significantly contributed to their notable struggles in both vocabulary and reading comprehension. Interestingly, [5] while the participants' spelling skills were comparatively stronger, their overall literacy development was still being held back by a fundamental lack of morphological understanding.

A key discovery was the emergence of distinct gender-specific patterns. [6] Male students demonstrated a higher performance level in reading comprehension, whereas female students showed greater proficiency in spelling. These crucial findings emphasize the need for instructional approaches that are not one-size-fits-all.

In conclusion, [7] the study emphasizes the importance of developing tailored, gender-sensitive interventions and instructional material to address the unique learning requirements of male and female ALS learners. By providing empirical data on the intersection of gender and education, this research strongly advocates for incorporating explicit morphological awareness instruction into ALS curricula. This will not only improve literacy outcomes but also empower all learners to achieve their full potential.

Keywords: *morphological awareness, ALS learners, gender-sensitive interventions, educational equity, literacy, empowerment*

Challenges Faced by Female Entrepreneurs in The Township of Umlazi in South Africa

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Abstract

Female entrepreneurs in townships face challenges including limited financial access (due to collateral requirements and discriminatory practices), inadequate infrastructure and resources (like lack of stable electricity, roads, and suitable business premises), social and cultural biases (gender stereotypes, family responsibilities), lack of education and training, and limited access to markets, technology, and formal support networks. These intersecting barriers hinder their ability to grow and sustain their businesses. In the heart of our townships lies a wellspring of innovation and determination. Yet, far too often, the ambitions of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) within these communities face insurmountable challenges, leading to the all-too-familiar narrative of struggle and closure. Navigating these challenges and reasons for business failures necessitates a comprehensive strategy encompassing governmental policies, community empowerment, educational initiatives, financial access, and infrastructural enhancements. By addressing these issues, a fertile ground for township entrepreneurs to thrive and bolster local economies can be cultivated. Empowered by education, collaboration, and unwavering dedication, we can chart a transformative course for township economies. This study sheds light on the crucial issues that plague township businesses and provides a roadmap to transformative change. South Africa's townships, particularly in Umlazi, are often seen as vibrant hubs of potential and creativity. However, many businesses in these areas struggle to survive, with a significant number failing within the first few years. Understanding the reasons behind this phenomenon requires a closer look at the motivations for starting businesses, the types of enterprises that dominate, funding challenges, and the broader economic context. There is considerable policy interest in supporting township economies currently. This is vital considering their history of marginalization and the extent of unemployment and poverty. However, the short-term injection of added resources could simply leak out unless more favourable conditions are created for enterprises to grow and develop locally. This paper examines the background of government laws, regulations and administrative measures that impede township economic development. Inappropriate standards and burdensome approval systems make it difficult for firms with growth ambitions and potential to formalize their operations and develop. The current situation wavers between laissez-faire neglect and enforcement of punitive regulations, which creates ambiguity and prospects for abuse. The paper concludes with some recommendations to create a more enabling environment, highlighting the need for local investigation and learning from reforms to diverse elements of the regulatory framework. The paper draws on a careful review

of existing evidence, an analysis of key policy documents and 18 semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders (NGOs, local government officials, academics, consultants, informal trading associations). The purpose of the interviews was to identify major regulatory obstacles to informal and township enterprises in cities and to discuss options for policy reform. A series of workshops was also held with city, provincial and national officials and other well-placed informants to discuss ways of strengthening township economies.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, female entrepreneurs, township, small medium enterprises, empowerment.*

Charting Iraq's Journey toward Health-Related SDGs: Evaluating Progress and Future Direction (Health Equity and Equality)

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Abstract

To accomplish additional health-related objectives, it is imperative to attain sustainable goals (SDG 3). A review is being conducted to monitor progress toward these goals within specific time frames by scrutinizing national data. The report considers publications from United Nations health agencies related to sustainable frameworks (UNSDCF), strategic frameworks (UNSF), country analysis and strategies (CCA, CCS), as well as country teams' submissions(UNCT). Despite facing numerous challenges and obstacles proposed in this document that focused on various healthcare areas, significant advancements were observed over a short period. Consequently, effective tools are suggested that can help overcome current/future barriers while enhancing implementation rates. The data compilation process combined statistical analyses with review examinations, methodologically enforced principles/procedures for guidance throughout all evaluation phases, leading to integrity evaluation level

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 3), Health Monitoring and Evaluation, UN Health Frameworks (UNSDCF, UNSF), Country Health Strategies (CCA, CCS, UNCT), Implementation Barriers and Solutions, Data Analysis and Methodology Integrity*

Promoting Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Entrepreneurship in Iraq: Current Challenges and Future Opportunities

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Abstract

This paper examines the state of gender equality, women's empowerment, and entrepreneurship in Iraq, analyzing their interconnected roles in fostering sustainable development. Gender inequality poses a significant barrier to women's participation in economic activities, particularly entrepreneurship. Using a combination of literature review and statistical analysis, this study identifies key challenges and opportunities for empowering Iraqi women to become equal contributors to the national economy. The findings reveal systemic barriers, including cultural norms, limited access to education, financial constraints, and policy shortcomings. Recommendations are proposed to address these barriers and unlock the potential of women entrepreneurs in Iraq.

Keywords: *Gender equality, women's empowerment, entrepreneurship, sustainable development, economic participation, systemic barriers*

Undertones of Pessimistic Existentialism in the Conceptualization of Homosexuality: A Critical Analysis of the 1986 Catholic Pastoral Letter Homosexualitatis Problema

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Abstract

This philosophical study clarified the multiple concepts of "homosexuality" as described in the 1986 Catholic Pastoral Letter (CPL): "On the Pastoral Care of Homosexual Persons" also known as "Homosexualitatis Problema". The study determined how it conceptualizes homosexuality, and how these concepts signify to pessimistic existentialism. The philosophical methods of conceptual analysis and critical analysis were employed. A total of 31 distinct statements of conceptual definition (SCD) of homosexuality were drawn from the source literature. A rereading of the SCDs resulted in the formulation of different themes. It also revealed that the Church's conceptualization of homosexuality. although multifaceted, is more emphatic on the attitude on how to treat homosexuals and homosexuality as a behavioral orientation. Further critical analysis of the SCDs revealed that most (68%) of them depict homosexuality as a negative existential. The latter bears implications on the type of moral instruction accorded by the Church in its pastoral approach towards homosexuals, which is anchored on "negative instruction" rather than "positive instruction", which is psychologically detrimental to homosexual persons. Findings in this study raise the moral exigency for the Church to reconsider its teachings on homosexuality and its overall framework of pastoral care for homosexual persons.

Keywords: *LGBT / Queer Studies; Religious views on homosexuality; Philosophical Pessimism Critical Analysis; Conceptual analysis; Critical analysis; Roman Catholic Church*

Perceived Risk for Depression and Coping Skills of Adolescents in a Private Higher Education Institution: Basis for Mental Health Education Program

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Abstract

Adolescent mental health is a pressing global concern, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the Philippines, mental illness is the third most frequent disability, yet only 3–5% of the health budget is allocated to mental health services. This study perceived risk for depression and coping skills among senior high school students in Cavite, Philippines, to inform school-based interventions. Anchored in Erikson's Psychosocial Development Theory, a quantitative descriptive design was employed, with 365 participants (61.4% female; 84.1% aged 18) selected via Raosoft sampling. Validated tools—the Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale-6 (KADS-6, α=0.80) and Brief-COPE inventory (α=0.60)—were administered online.

Results revealed 67.67% (n=247) scored ≥6 on KADS-6, indicating possible depression, with symptoms like low energy (mean=2.50) and diminished enjoyment (mean=2.45). Coping strategies were predominantly problem-focused (mean=2.89), with active coping (mean=3.08) most utilized, while avoidant strategies were least employed (mean=2.10). No significant correlation was found between depression severity and coping styles (avoidant: p=0.474; problem-focused: p=0.128), suggesting external factors (e.g., family dynamics) may influence perceived risk for depression.

These findings highlight high post-pandemic depression risks but also resilience through adaptive coping. Schools are pivotal for early intervention, and this study recommends: (1) institutionalizing routine mental health screenings using KADS-6 and Brief-COPE; (2) training school staff to facilitate peer support groups and self-reflection programs; and (3) advocating for increased mental health funding and stigma reduction. By leveraging schools as hubs for mental health support, this research contributes to global efforts to address adolescent mental health in low-resource settings.

Keywords: *Perceived Risk for Depression, Coping Skills, Adolescent Students, KADS 6, Brief-COPE, Adolescent mental health, Adolescent mental health Philippines, Student mental health assessment, Coping skills students, KADS-6 assessment tool, Brief-COPE questionnaire, School mental health programs, coping mechanisms high school students.*

Preserving the Past for the Future: Leveraging Technology to Protect the Osun Oshogbo Groove, a Sacred Site in Nigeria

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Abstract

Sacred sites like the Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove in Nigeria are vital cultural and spiritual landmarks, preserving the legacy of past civilisations and embodying humanity's connection to nature and the divine. However, these invaluable heritage sites are increasingly threatened by urbanisation, environmental degradation, unchecked tourism, and human neglect. Traditional preservation efforts, while essential, are often insufficient in the face of modern challenges. TThis study explores how modern technology can complement traditional conservation methods to safeguard the Osun-Osogbo Grove. It highlights the role of digital tools such as 3D scanning, drone mapping, GIS, and digital archiving in documenting, monitoring, and protecting sacred spaces. These technologies enhance the accuracy and efficiency of preservation efforts, offering new possibilities for data-driven conservation, educational outreach, and sustainable tourism management. The study also considers the challenges of integrating technology into heritage preservation, including ethical concerns, costs, and the need for community involvement. Emphasis is placed on collaboration between technologists, conservation experts, and local custodians to ensure culturally sensitive and inclusive approaches. By showcasing innovative strategies and successful applications, the chapter underscores the transformative potential of technology in protecting sacred heritage for future generations. The study is an exploratory review of the role of Technology in the preservation of heritage sites.

Keywords: *Sacred sites, technology, conservation, drones, 3D scanning, digital archiving, cultural heritage, spiritual heritage, preservation, tourism management.*

Teacher-Turnover in the Archdiocesan School System: A Basis for Faculty Retention Program

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Abstract

This paper explored the teachers' turnover among the nineteen member schools of the Tuguegarao Archdiocesan School System (TASS). Descriptive – correlational design was utilized and data were gathered with the survey-questionnaire. The participants were comprised of 139 teachers who either resigned or transferred from TASS to public schools during the school years 2020-2021, 2021-2022, and 2022-2023. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to describe the profile of the participants and weighted mean was used to describe the participants' turnover in relation to motivation and hygiene factors. Pearson-r was used to determine the relationship between and among the respondents' profile, motivation factors and hygiene factors. Findings revealed that the teachers are generally motivated and satisfied with various aspects such as job fulfillment, recognition, and professional development opportunities. Moreover, TASS schools perform relatively well in terms of hygiene factors, which include aspects like working conditions, administrative policies, and interpersonal relations. However, there are areas needing improvement, particularly concerning salary and benefits. Enhancing these hygiene factors can further increase teacher satisfaction and decrease turnover rates, contributing to a more stable and committed workforce. The study also found that significant positive correlation exists between motivation factors and hygiene factors which indicates that improvements in hygiene factors can positively influence motivation levels. Recommendations for a Proposed Faculty Retention Program are given to address the prevailing causes of teacher turnover from TASS.

Keywords: *turnover, motivation factors, hygiene factors, archdiocesan school system, retention*

Addressing Academic, Behavioral, and Psychosocial Challenges of College Students: An Evaluation of Guidance and Counseling Interventions at Saint Joseph's College of Baggao

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Abstract

This study examines the prevalent academic, behavioral, and psychosocial challenges faced by students and evaluates the effectiveness of guidance and counseling interventions implemented by the Guidance Office of Saint Joseph's College of Baggao. Using a mixed- methods design, the research draws on survey responses, counseling reports, and neuro-psychological evaluations to identify the most pressing student concerns, including academic stress, exam anxiety, financial struggles, low self-esteem, and time management difficulties. The findings reveal that individualized counseling, group therapy, multiple intelligence assessments, and structured psycho-therapeutic sessions significantly contributed to students' emotional stability, coping strategies, and academic engagement. Moreover, students reported improved resilience, self-awareness, and positive outlook after participating in these interventions. The study concludes that a holistic and proactive guidance program is essential in fostering student well-being, retention, and academic success. Recommendations are provided to strengthen future mental health initiatives and institutional support mechanisms.

Keywords*: Academic Stress, Psychosocial Challenges, Guidance and Counseling, Neuro-Psychological Evaluation, Student Well-being.*

Parents' Involvement to Schools' Programs and Activities Among Select Archdiocesan Schools: A Basis for an

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Abstract

This study explores parental involvement in school programs and activities within Archdiocesan schools (academic year 2023-2024) to inform the development of an enhanced PTA program.

Employing a descriptive-correlational design with 192 participants, the research examines how PTAs collaborate in various roles (financier, observer, etc.) to improve school initiatives.

The results show a relatively high degree of parental participation and a relationship between degrees of involvement and employment position.

The findings likely reveal a well-rounded participation across various roles. Parents might contribute financially to school programs, actively observe their children's progress, and volunteer their time and skills. Additionally, some might hold decision- making power, while others stay informed as interested observers.

Recommendations for parents, school administrators, and the TASS superintendent are provided to strengthen program implementation through an improved PTA program.

The study emphasizes the importance of a strong parent-teacher partnership in fostering well-rounded, socially responsible citizens.

Keywords*: Collaboration, Parental involvement, School programs and activities, Archdiocesan schools, PTA program.*

Machine Learning Methods for Nighttime Pedestrian Detection

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Abstract

Pedestrian detection is a very basic component of autonomous driving and also surveillance systems in urban environments. Such powerful pedestrian detection systems would significantly find application especially at nighttime and lowvisi bility applications such as surveillance and autonomous driving. The present state-of-the-art in ADAS and auto technologies are generally failing because of the inability to cope up with the constraints related to lighting conditions, occlusions, and other changes of the environment. Multi sensor fusion with adaptive feature extraction, based on deep learning, are the most advanced techniques. This survey integrates the outcomes of various studies on the use of CNNs, multispectral data fusion, and reinforcement learning to achieve better accuracy in detection. Techniques include combining visible, infrared, and millimeter-wave (MMW) radar data, novel architectures like MLF-CNN and SIFRCNN, and special modules for models such as YOLOv5. Results show that the combination of complementary sensor data enhances robustness in detection, particularly in adverse conditions. Some future research directions include the improvement of detection reliability and its integration into real-time applications.

Keywords*: Object detection, Task analysis, Neural networks, Image segmentation, Convolutional neural networks, saliency map, thermal image.*

The Representation of Legal Defendants in Literature: Victim, Villain, or Both

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Abstract

This paper explores the representation of legal defendants in current literature, including the meeting of law, morality, and social beliefs. Through two cases of famous characters, Billy Pilgrim in Kurt Vonnegut's Slaughterhouse-Five or Briony Tallis in Ian McEwan's Atonement, the use of legal battles to advocate the criticism of the justice system as well as investigating the moral complexity will be discussed. Billy Pilgrim was a victim of the dehumanizing forces of war, with legal and moral frameworks becoming meaningless and traditional justice irrelevant. In the meantime, the false accusation and then failed attempt at Briony Tallis's atonement illustrates the inability of legal systems to reflect upon subjective realities and human motivations. Both characters disrupt the binary of victim versus villain, and offer reflections on the impotency of state institutions and mechanisms to render the reality of human behaviour and its repercussions. Through an investigation of these contemporary representations of legal respondents, the paper will contend that fiction is a powerful medium through which to question how law is implicated in social, moral, and personal realities, stimulating the sort of critical thinking required to consider the essence of justice and human responsibility.

Keywords*: legal systems, behavior, critical*

Recent Advances and Future Directions in Fintech Interventions: A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract

Fintech interventions have gained much attention recently, primarily to tackle the challenges encountered in our current financial systems. This paper analyses literature from the period between January 2019 and the middle of 2021 on FinTech interventions including blockchain, machine learning, digital currencies, and risk management solutions. To this end, the study employs a systematic review approach to synthesize literature from a large number of sources and discuss important novelties such as CBDCs, IoTs, Big Data, and KYC procedures. These technologies are described here due to the contribution they make towards financial inclusion, operations, and security. Note that the investigation has restrictions concerning both the period (two-and-a-half years) and the technologies included (a selection); thus, some newer trends such as augmented reality or gamified finance are not discussed in this study. From the practical perspective, the study underlines the importance of flexible legal environments and the implementation of robust and flexible technological solutions by the financial sector to address the existing and future needs of consumers as well as to address compliance issues. Although there are some constraints in terms of data and territorial scope of the analyzed literature, this review can be useful for further research and practical implementation of FinTech innovations.

Keywords: *Fintech Interventions, Future Directions in Fintech, Financial Services, Digital Finance, Emerging Technologies*

Preservation of Indigenous Cultural Heritage Among Dumagat Residents in Barangay Dibut, San Luis, Aurora: A Mixed Methods Analysis

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Abstract

This study employs a convergent parallel mixed-methods approach (Creswell and Plano Clark 2018) to explore the preservation of Indigenous cultural heritage among Dumagat residents in Barangay Dibut, San Luis, Aurora, Philippines. Quantitative data were collected through structured surveys of 30 community members to assess their awareness, participation, and attitudes toward cultural heritage. Simultaneously, qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with 30 respondents provided deeper insight into lived experiences and perceptions. Thematic analysis revealed five key themes: cultural identity, intergenerational knowledge transfer, culturally embedded livelihoods, institutional support, and inclusivity. The integration of both data strands demonstrated strong cultural resilience despite limited formal educational exposure to heritage concepts. The study recommends inclusive, community-driven education and policy support to enhance cultural sustainability.

Keywords*: Indigenous Peoples, cultural heritage, Dumagat, mixed methods, Aurora Province, preservation, participatory development*

Potential Staining Ability of *Beta Vulgaris (Beet Root) Flesh* and *Caesalpinia Sappan Linn. (Sappan Wood)* Wood Dye Extract Mixture as an Alternative Dye to Eosin-Nigrosin in Sperm Viability

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Abstract

Sperm viability assessment determines whether immotile sperm cells are alive or dead when sperm motility is low. Eosin-Nigrosin stain is the standard method used for sperm viability assessment, serving as the control for the study. This comparative experimental study investigated the staining capabilities of two combined plants, *Beta vulgaris* (beetroot) and *Caesalpinia sappan L.* (sappan wood) as an alternative staining agent to eosin in the Eosin-Nigrosin stain. The plant extract mixture was prepared into concentrations of 25%, 50%, and 75%. The results revealed that the 25% concentration of the dye extract mixture with Nigrosin demonstrated a staining uptake capacity comparable to the control stain. 25% concentration achieved an average staining rating of 3.0, which signifies effective moderate staining of dead sperm cells. Furthermore, the 25% concentration generated an average sperm viability result notably higher than the control group stained with Eosin-Nigrosin. All three experimental extract concentrations with Nigrosin led to interpretations of normal sperm viability results, consistent with the results obtained using the control Eosin-Nigrosin stain. The study suggests that a 25% concentration of the dye extract mixture from *Beta vulgaris* flesh and *Caesalpinia sappan L.* wood offers a promising combination of stain uptake with Nigrosin for the assessment of sperm viability.

Keywords*: Stain, Beta vulgaris (Beetroot), Caesalpinia sappan Linn. (Sappan wood), Extract, Sperm viability, Eosin-Nigrosin*

Distance Learning in the Post-Pandemic Era: Adaptive Models for Educational Evaluation

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Abstract

This study examines the transformations in theological education and biblical engagement that emerged in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, proposing adaptive models for evaluating distance learning in religious education. The pandemic accelerated the shift from traditional face-to-face instruction to technology-enhanced, learner-centered, and community-oriented pedagogies. Based on the findings, five key developments were identified: (1) proactive engagement with biblical texts through digital platforms and technological resources; (2) a renewed emphasis on the interpretive process through inquiry-based curricular design; (3) the mitigation of socioeconomic disparities via community–academic partnerships; (4) the active involvement of children and adolescents in faith formation through web-based mental health services and context-sensitive strategies; and (5) the cultivation of resilience through collaborative recovery initiatives. These findings highlight adaptive teaching models that promote critical and active engagement with Scripture, fostering spiritual transformation across age groups. More broadly, this research extends the discourse on theology and education by emphasizing the intersection of digital pedagogy, contextual relevance, and social responsibility in post-pandemic distance learning.

Keywords: *Distance Learning; Post-Pandemic Pedagogy; Digital Engagement; Community-Based Learning*

The Impact of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Implementation on Operational and Environmental Sustainability in Indonesia's Palm Oil Plantation Industry

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Abstract

Indonesia's palm oil industry contributes 4.5% to GDP and supplies 54% of the global market. However, it faces operational inefficiencies and environmental pressures, including deforestation and the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). This study examines the impact of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) implementation on sustainability. It addresses gaps in AI-enhanced tools for agribusiness.

We used a quantitative survey of 200 respondents from palm oil firms. Structural equation modeling (SEM) in SmartPLS tested hypotheses on direct effects, mediation by employee perceptions (via Technology Acceptance Model, TAM), and moderation by technological literacy and firm scale. Data analysis (n=200, 100% usable post-cleaning) supported all hypotheses: ERP positively influenced operational (β=.43, $p<.001$) and environmental sustainability (β=.40, $p<.001$). Partial mediation occurred (indirect β=.24–.26), with significant moderation.

Findings highlight ERP's role in optimizing yields and compliance. We recommend subsidized training for smallholders to achieve Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) targets by 2025.

***Keywords**: ERP implementation, palm oil industry, operational sustainability, environmental sustainability, SEM, Technology Acceptance Model, AI integration, Indonesia.*

Artificial Intelligence and Social Media Algorithms as Central Forces in Political Stability and Legal Order towards Smart e-Governance

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence and social media algorithms have become central forces in shaping the stability of political systems and legal order in the dynamics of modern politics. Both often serve as miniature models in influencing the political landscape, becoming a significant force for nations and politicians in building political existence. Based on the interconnectedness of algorithms with individual data, AI can process data on what individuals like and dislike, including their opinions on public figures. Similarly, algorithms are adept at sorting posts and are believed to possess powerful data manipulation capabilities, making them part of the solution in addressing individual problems, even within the realm of urban politics.

This research focuses on the dynamics of city politics, which are rich in actual and rapidly changing information, and examines the dual role of AI and algorithms in supporting political stability through a qualitative-descriptive approach. The findings of this research are expected to have significant implications for understanding the influence of AI and algorithms in emphasizing political education as a form of decentralized "touchless" political system towards digital e-governance.

The political system and governance, particularly the dual role of AI and algorithms as subjects of political maneuvering, are expected to play a significant role in building e-governance at the national level and shaping regulations that are not limited to Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law). Furthermore, it is hoped that the government will comprehensively overhaul the management of Electronic-Based Government Systems (e-government) or we can attend on the international countries.

***Keywords**: AI, Politics, Smart Governance*

The Relationship of E-Wallet Adoption and Sales Motivation on Selected Coffee Shops: Basis for Enhanced Financial Strategies Innovation

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Abstract

The rapid growth of digital payment has transformed business operations in the food and beverage sectors. E-wallets have emerged as a convenient and efficient payment method for customers. This study aims to assess the impact of e-wallet adaptation, focusing on crucial factors such as benefits, challenges, customer demand, and competition of coffee shops. Using a quantitative approach, employing descriptive-correlation to analyze the data that collected from 50 coffee shop owners in the Fifth District of Manila. This approach enables a broader understanding of the relationship between e-wallet adaptation and business performance, providing insight into the factors that influence digital payment adaptation. The findings indicate that the primary benefits of e-wallet adaptation include faster transactions, reduced cash errors, improved sales tracking, and enhanced customer satisfaction. However, despite challenges such as internet reliability and user adaptation, digital payments were found to enhance customer satisfaction and smooth sales processes. The study concludes that e-wallet adaptation has a significant impact on the sales performance and operational efficiency of coffee shop businesses. The findings indicate that e-wallet usage is highly valued for its speed, competitive advantage, and ability to enhance revenue, reflecting its importance in modern businesses. Benefits ($r=.669$, $p<.01$), challenges ($r=.579$, $p<.01$), and competition ($r=.849$, $p<.01$) all have high influence in influencing e-wallet adoption with positive correlation, leading to improvements in performance, Coffee shop owners who have integrated e-payments or digital wallets within the previous 2 years recognize the usefulness of these technologies in improving transaction efficiency, enhancing customer satisfaction, and staying competitive. The researchers hope that the findings contribute to a deeper understanding of digital payment and their role in enhancing sales performance, in terms of transaction efficiency, an increase in revenue, and business growth.

Keywords: *E-wallet, Digital Payment, Business Performance, Coffee Shops, Customer Satisfaction.*

Empowering Women Entrepreneurs for the SDGs: Equity, Inclusion, and Family Business Continuity.

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Abstract

Empowering women entrepreneurs is crucial for driving innovation, economic growth, and sustainable development. Women entrepreneurs bring diverse perspectives and creative solutions to the business landscape, often addressing unmet needs and fostering social change. Despite their potential, women face significant barriers, including limited access to capital, entrenched social and cultural biases, and inadequate support systems. Overcoming these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that includes targeted financial initiatives, education and skill development programs, and the creation of robust networks for collaboration and support. This paper addresses these challenges by reviewing and synthesizing recent empirical and conceptual scholarship to provide a comprehensive understanding of women's entrepreneurship in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Enhancing access to financial resources is essential, as systemic biases often prevent women from obtaining the capital necessary to grow their businesses. Providing grants, loans, and investment opportunities specifically for women-led enterprises can help bridge this gap. Education and skill development are equally important, with accessible training programs that build business acumen, leadership, and technological literacy playing a key role in empowering women. Mentorship and networking opportunities further strengthen women entrepreneurs by offering guidance, shared experiences, and a sense of community. By investing in women entrepreneurs, we not only enable their individual success but also contribute to broader societal goals, such as achieving gender equality, reducing inequalities, and promoting sustainable development. By mapping existing strategies and exposing critical research gaps, the paper offers actionable insights for policymakers, educators, and practitioners.Empowering women in entrepreneurship is a strategic imperative that can lead to a more inclusive, equitable, and innovative world, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and driving positive change across economies and societies. The collective efforts of governments, businesses, and civil society are necessary to create an environment where women entrepreneurs can thrive, transforming their potential into tangible economic and social impacts.

***Keywords**: Women Entrepreneurs, Empowerment, Innovation, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development*

6 Determinants of Manufacturing Output in India: Panel Data analysis

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Abstract

This study investigates the determinants of manufacturing output in India for the period 2000 to 2019 considering 25 states of India. The study employed panel data regression analysis on secondary data extracted from EPWRF. Traditional panel data models of POLS, FEM and REM have been estimated along with the long-run FMOLS and DOLS models. As per the result, variables of total persons engaged, fixed capital, working capital, fuel consumed and output of service sector have positive and significant influence on output of the manufacturing sector in India but agriculture production have negative and significant impact on manufacturing output in long-run. Among the three models, the study found out that Fixed Effect model is the most appropriate model and as per the FMOLS and DOLS model there exist a long-term association between the variables.

***Keywords**: appropriate model, FMOLS and DOLS*

Changing Face of People Risk Management in Information Technology Projects in The Era of Gen Ai Disruption

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Abstract

We are in the era where Generative AI (Gen AI) is changing the fundamental way of performing various activities. Gen AI has impacted both the business as well as personal lives. HR should embrace these advancements with a human touch. This study demonstrates how Generative AI has redefined People risk management and the implementation of Risk management methodology in various IT sector projects and the benefits achieved.

People risks can affect an organization at various levels - viz project, department or organization. In Information Technology (IT) sector projects. Many people related risks requires the intervention of HR department for effective risk management. People risk management is the process of identifying, evaluating, and reducing potential risks that employees pose to a business. The goal is to prevent risks from happening by helping the Project manager and HR teams anticipate scenarios and their outcomes.

Risk management was implemented in the projects under study using a structured methodology. The methodology involves identifying risks, assess the risks and manage the risks. The identified risks are quantified in terms of Risk Exposure (RE) value. RE is calculated as the product of Probability of the occurrence of risk and the Impact of risk if it occurs. Risks are prioritized based on the Risk Exposure value. Based on the priority of risks, an appropriate risk management technique - viz Risk Avoidance, Risk Control or Risk acceptance can be selected. Mitigation and contingency planning is done based on the risk management technique selected. Periodic risk analysis was done to ascertain the effectiveness of the risk management process. A Risk management portal was implemented for the case study projects under study to track the risks.

Typical people related risks that are deliberated in this study are Code of conduct breach, Skills mismatch/inadequate with people, Low productivity, Non availability of resources, Learning curve, High Learning curve, Low motivation level, Lack of communication skills and Client attitude.

The Risk density metric was compared before and after implementation of AI in risk management. A hypothesis test was done using 2 Sample T Test on the Risk density for People dimension. The p value <0.05 proved that the improvement in Risk density before and after implementing AI in Risk management was significant. The data was based on an engagement consisting of 2500+ employees across 100+

projects.

People risks were seen as critical and HR played a key role in People risk management. Mitigating the People related risks by leveraging Gen AI tools and techniques wherever possible enabled significant reduction of risks

Keywords: *Risk, Gen AI, SharePoint*

From Bean to Business: The Evolution of Coffee Shop Entrepreneurship in the Philippines

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Abstract

This study investigates the historical, cultural, and entrepreneurial evolution of coffee shop businesses in the Philippines, with a particular focus on how local entrepreneurs have adapted to global coffee trends while preserving Filipino identity. Using a qualitative research design, the study employed document analysis and semi-structured interviews with coffee shop owners, managers, and industry stakeholders across various regions. Thematic analysis revealed a dynamic transformation of the coffee industry—from colonial-era plantations and instant coffee consumption to the rise of third-wave cafés that emphasize artisanal brewing, ethical sourcing, and cultural storytelling.

The findings highlight several key turning points: the collapse of traditional coffee farming due to disease and colonial transitions, the mid-20th century boom of instant coffee, and the emergence of urban café culture in the 1990s. More recently, the third-wave coffee movement has catalyzed a renaissance in local coffee appreciation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable practices. Filipino coffee entrepreneurs have successfully blended global café models with local flavors, aesthetics, and community engagement strategies, resulting in a uniquely Filipino coffee shop identity.

The study underscores the socio-economic impact of coffee shop entrepreneurship, including job creation, youth and women empowerment, and the revitalization of indigenous coffee farming communities. It also explores the role of digital transformation and post-pandemic resilience strategies in shaping the future of the industry. Ultimately, coffee shops in the Philippines have evolved into cultural hubs and economic drivers, reflecting the nation's creativity, adaptability, and pride in its heritage.

Keywords*: Coffee shop entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial evolution, Philippine coffee industry*

Hotel Housekeeping: Establishing a Cultural Lens in the Hospitality Industry

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Abstract

This study investigates the multifaceted role of hotel housekeeping in shaping cultural identity and enhancing guest experiences within the hospitality industry. Traditionally viewed as a functional domain focused on cleanliness and maintenance, housekeeping is redefined here as a cultural interface that reflects and reinforces local values, global standards, and hybrid traditions. Using qualitative methods, including guest surveys and social media reviews, the research examines three hotels in Isabela, Cagayan Valley, Philippines, to explore how housekeeping practices contribute to cultural representation and identity formation. The findings reveal that core housekeeping elements, which are cleanliness, orderliness, and standardization, are deeply embedded in Filipino hospitality, promoting values such as respect, harmony, and professionalism. These practices not only influence guest satisfaction but also serve as tools for cultural adaptation, fusion, and enculturation. The study integrates theoretical frameworks including Imai's Kaizen 5S, anthropological symbolism, material culture, and environmental psychology to contextualize housekeeping as a culturally resonant practice. Ultimately, the research underscores the importance of culturally informed housekeeping in fostering inclusive, authentic, and emotionally engaging hospitality environments. Recommendations include integrating heritage elements into hotel design, enhancing culturally sensitive training programs, and leveraging cultural narratives in marketing strategies to strengthen brand identity and guest loyalty.

Keywords: *Cultural representation, hotel business, housekeeping, , hospitality industry*

Exploring Motives and Perceived Benefits in Social Media Engagement: Evidence from Cultural Event Tourism in Denpasar, Bali

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Abstract

Understanding how visitors' motives and perceived benefits influence their interaction with event-related content on social media is essential for optimizing digital engagement and cultural event promotion. This study examines how different motivational dimensions—information seeking, entertainment, social interaction, and self-expression—along with perceived social, cultural, and hedonic benefits, shape the type and intensity of engagement behavior among event audiences in Denpasar. A mixed-methods approach was applied, combining survey data from 400 event attendees and semi-structured interviews with event organizers and destination marketing officers. Quantitative data were analyzed using regression and moderation models to test the relationships between motives, perceived benefits, and engagement types (cognitive, affective, behavioral). Qualitative interviews provided contextual validation and practical insight. Findings reveal that motives significantly predict engagement modes: information-seeking drives cognitive actions (saving, reading, commenting); entertainment and self-expression fuel affective and behavioral engagement (liking, sharing, UGC creation); and social motives enhance community interaction (tagging, commenting). Perceived benefits—particularly cultural and social value—strengthen these relationships and encourage active behaviors like sharing and user-generated content creation. Message processing routes (central vs. peripheral) moderate engagement intensity, with visual and influencer content driving peripheral engagement among younger users.The results suggest that motives and perceived benefits jointly determine how audiences engage with event content online. Central-route information appeals to deliberative users, while peripheral cues engage affective audiences. These findings integrate Uses and Gratifications Theory, Social Exchange Theory, and the Elaboration Likelihood Model to explain the multilevel nature of digital event engagement.Aligning event content with audience motives and emphasizing tangible benefits can transform passive media consumption into active participation and advocacy. For event organizers and DMOs in Denpasar, integrating motive-based segmentation, benefit-driven messaging, and cross-route persuasion strategies will enhance digital visibility, cultural sustainability, and community participation.

Keywords: *Event engagement; Uses and Gratifications Theory; Social Exchange Theory; Elaboration Likelihood Model; perceived benefits; user-generated content; cultural events; destination marketing; digital participation; Denpasar*

.Predictive Analytics for The Early Detection of Diabetic Foot Ulcers: Investigating Several Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

Diabetes patients face a serious health risk from diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs), which can result in serious consequences like infections, hospital stays, and even amputations. Improving patient outcomes and putting prompt preventative measures in place depend on the effective early diagnosis of risk variables linked to DFUs. The purpose of this research is to investigate how predictive analytics, using a variety of machine learning algorithms, can be used to detect and track risk variables that lead to the development of DFUs in diabetic patients.

This study compares several machine learning models, such as logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), and deep learning approaches, using a large dataset that includes electronic health records, demographic data, clinical parameters (e.g., HbA1c levels, neuropathy status, and peripheral vascular conditions), and patient histories. Every model is trained to look for patterns and correlations in the data that indicate a higher risk of ulcer development.

Each algorithm's efficacy is assessed using performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). To find out which risk factors have a major impact on ulcer predictions, we also do feature importance analysis. According to our research, ensemble approaches—in particular, random forests and gradient boosting algorithms—repeatedly outperform conventional models in identifying patients who are at risk, delivering excellent predictive accuracy and dependability.

The results of this study highlight the possibility of incorporating predictive models based on machine learning into standard clinical procedures for the proactive treatment of diabetic foot health. We also discuss the difficulties caused by bias and poor data quality, highlighting the necessity of ongoing model validation and improvement across a range of patient populations. To sum up, our study shows that using predictive analytics to detect diabetic foot ulcers early can help medical professionals identify high-risk patients, which will ultimately lower the incidence and consequences of DFUs and improve diabetes care overall.

Keywords*: diabetes management, logistic regression, random forests, early diagnosis, risk variables, predictive analytics, machine learning, diabetic foot ulcers, and electronic health records.*

OSINT-Driven Digital Forensics: A Comprehensive Framework for Cyber Investigations

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Abstract

The rise of cybercrime has introduced complex challenges for digital forensic investigations, necessitating innovative approaches to uncover evidence effectively. Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) has emerged as a valuable tool in digital forensics, leveraging publicly available data to aid in cyber investigations. This paper presents a comprehensive framework for integrating OSINT into digital forensic workflows, highlighting its capabilities in uncovering actionable intelligence for various applications, including cybercrime detection, counterterrorism, and data breach investigations.

The framework emphasizes a structured approach to OSINT-driven digital forensics, incorporating the identification, collection, and analysis of open-source data while adhering to legal and ethical standards. Key OSINT tools such as Maltego, Shodan, SpiderFoot, and The Harvester are evaluated based on their utility in gathering digital footprints, mapping networks, and identifying suspicious activities. Case studies demonstrate the application of these tools in real-world scenarios, showcasing their effectiveness in profiling suspects, correlating digital artifacts, and tracing cybercriminal activities.

However, the integration of OSINT into digital forensics also presents challenges. Issues such as data authenticity, false positives, and the overwhelming volume of information require advanced filtering mechanisms and skilled analysts to extract meaningful insights. The paper discusses the legal and ethical considerations surrounding OSINT usage, emphasizing the need for compliance with data privacy laws and maintaining the integrity of investigations.

Future prospects for OSINT-driven digital forensics include the development of automated systems leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to enhance data analysis and improve efficiency. Collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies, cybersecurity professionals, and academia are critical to advancing this field and addressing emerging cyber threats.

This research underscores the transformative potential of OSINT in digital forensics, offering a robust and scalable solution for tackling modern cybercrime. By bridging the gap between open-source intelligence and traditional forensic techniques, investigators can achieve a more comprehensive understanding of cyber incidents, ultimately strengthening national security and cybersecurity frameworks.

Keywords: *OSINT, Digital Forensics, Cybercrime Investigation, Open-Source Intelligence Tools, Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Data Privacy, Counterterrorism, Cyber Threat Analysis.*

Survey on Intelligent Traffic Management Systems: Optimizing Traffic Light Control and Emergency Vehicle Prioritization

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Abstract

The paper surveys the state-of-the-art in automatic control of traffic lights with a focus on providing flexibility in response to existing scenarios of traffic and differentiated attention towards emergency vehicles. We discuss two approaches that use IoT together with machine learning: YOLO for vehicle detection and MICDRL for cooperative management of traffic. Implementations of Emergency Vehicle Priority Systems using RFID technology and visual sensing for improving emergency response times are discussed in further detail. Despite such a significant development, implementation complexity, data accu racy, and infrastructure requirement issues have to be addressed. Emphasis has been given in this paper to the possible use of such innovative systems to optimize urban traffic flow.

Keywords*: Automatic Traffic Control, Real-time Adaptability, Emergency Vehicle Priority, IoT, Machine Learning, Multi-Agent Systems, Traffic Management.*

Innovative Approaches to Water Resource Management in Arid Regions

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Abstract

Using the Sabarmati River Basin as an example, this thesis examines the urgent problem of water resource management in dry areas. The research has three major goals. The first objective is to provide a thorough assessment of the current water issues and difficulties in the Sabarmati River Basin by illuminating the complex dynamics of water supply, demand, and distribution. Second, this study aims to develop a theoretical framework for incorporating technological, institutional, policy, and legal factors. This complex framework is meant to serve as a guide for coordinating long-term water management policies that are adapted to the unique requirements of dry areas. The goal of this thesis is to provide an adaptable and comprehensive framework for managing water resources. The third goal is to create reliable institutional frameworks that support sustainable water management across the whole basin. Here are the three most important parts: first, developing flexible institutional modifications for demand management, which incorporates strategies for optimal water use and distribution. The second step is to set up a system of governance and administration that will let all the different groups who have an interest in water (from individuals to governments to NGOs) work together for the common good. Finally, developing a legal and policy framework that incorporates legislative measures and policy directives that support sustainable practises and lays the groundwork for long-term water management solutions. The research integrates knowledge from several fields to accomplish these goals, including hydrology, engineering, governance studies, policy analysis, and law. Water resource management is influenced by many different variables, both natural and technological, as well as social and political. Primary data collection, like field surveys, stakeholder discussions, and water quality evaluations, and thorough secondary data analysis are both used to inform the thesis. This guarantees that the proposed framework and institutional arrangements are founded on a solid and evidence-based foundation. Both theoretical and practical consequences for policy and decision-making in the area of water resource management are to be expected from this study. This thesis aims to provide a reproducible model that may be adapted to similar circumstances worldwide by tackling the unique problems experienced in dry regions. With the Sabarmati River Basin as a laboratory, this research hopes to pave the path for more sustainable and resilient approaches to water management in dry areas.

Keywords: *Water Resource Management, Sabarmati River Basin, Dry Areas, Water Supply and Demand, Institutional Frameworks, Policy and Governance, Sustainable Water Management, Legal Framework, Hydrology, Stakeholder Engagement, Technological Integration, Field Surveys, Policy Analysis, Water Distribution, Resilient Water Strategies.*

Robust Hybrid Feature Fusion-based Texture Descriptor for Texture Classification

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Abstract

Texture classification is a crucial task in computer vision with applications ranging from industrial inspection to medical imaging. However, achieving robustness against noise, illumination, and rotation variations remains a significant challenge today. This paper proposes a hybrid texture descriptor technique that integrates complementary feature extraction methods to ensure invariance to these factors. The method combines wavelet transform for noise reduction, Rotation-Invariant Local Binary Patterns (RI-LBP) for capturing rotationally invariant patterns, and gradient-based descriptors such as Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) for illumination robustness. Additionally, preprocessing techniques like logarithmic transformation and contrast normalisation are employed to mitigate the effects of illumination variations. A classifier ensemble combining Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) ensures improved generalisation across diverse texture datasets. The proposed technique is evaluated on the KTH-TIPS & Kylberg Sintron dataset, achieving high accuracy and handling its robustness in handling noise, illumination, and rotation variations. This hybrid approach highlights the multi-method integration for advancing texture classification.

Keywords: *generalization, normalization, Kylberg Sintron*

Improving Performance and Energy Efficiency in Centrifugal Pumps Using Bionic Riblet Structures

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Abstract

The world is facing two major problems: energy shortages and environmental damage. To tackle these challenges, it is crucial to make industrial systems more energy-efficient. Centrifugal pumps, which are commonly used in hydropower plants and industrial processes, consume a large amount of energy. Even small improvements in their performance can save a lot of energy. However, traditional pump designs usually focus on either how well the pump moves fluids (hydraulic performance) or how much noise it makes (acoustic performance), rather than improving both at the same time.

This study explores using bionic riblet structures inspired by shark skin to improve the performance of centrifugal pump impellers. Shark skin has tiny grooves called riblets that reduce drag and help the shark move efficiently through water. By adding similar riblet structures to the surface of pump impellers, this research aims to see how they affect important factors like how much fluid the pump can lift, energy consumption, and noise levels. The goal is to show that these shark skin-inspired designs can improve both fluid movement and noise reduction at the same time. This approach can make pumps more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly while reducing noise pollution. By applying nature-inspired designs, this study highlights a promising way to create more sustainable and efficient industrial systems.

***Keywords**: Bionic, centrifugal pump, Bionic impeller*

AI Powered Predictive Analytics for Internet of Things and Cloud Integration

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Abstract

IoT represents the Internet of Things, which alludes to a quickly extending organization of web-associated sensors that are implanted in a wide assortment of actual items. In spite of the way that things might be any actual article on the earth, whether it is alive or dead, to which you could join or embed a sensor, things can likewise be anything. Countless potential assessments might be gotten by means of sensors. Sensors create huge amounts of new data that is coordinated, unstructured, and a persistent cycle, and they likewise shape gigantic measures of data. Internet of Things (IoT) data is exceptionally broad and disrupted, and it can possibly give continuous setting and hypothesis data on true articles or normal peculiarities. Among the many difficulties that the Internet of Things (IoT) is as of now confronting, the three most significant areas of concern are the requirement for a productive structure to get IoT data, the requirement for another adaptable equal indexing technique for effectively putting away IoT data, and the need to get IoT created data at all stages, which incorporates from edge gadgets to the cloud. It is feasible to get helpful data from these Internet of Things gadgets and list it in a successful way because of the presentation of another system that is productive. To handle the huge measures of continuous data that are made by Internet of Things gadgets, new arrangements that are both versatile and safe are being presented. An all inclusive Internet of Things network engineering is proposed by the review. In particular, it portrays the interconnectedness that exists between numerous substances, like sensors, beneficiaries, and the cloud framework. The design that has been introduced can successfully acknowledge data continuously from the sensors in general. In the Internet of Things (IoT), the essential accentuation is on the annihilation of the ongoing issues. Furthermore, the arrangement needs to incorporate a typical method for future proofing against the new plans that are being proposed.

Keywords: *Internet of Things (IoT), cloud data, sensor data, indexing technique, interconnectivity, gigantic data.*

Exploring the Key Drivers of Employee Performance: A Comprehensive Study of Contributing Factors

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Abstract

Background: Especially in demanding sectors like healthcare, emotional intelligence (EI) has been shown to be quite crucial for employee performance. In order to bridge information gaps concerning how Emotional Intelligence (EI) impacts workplace dynamics and results in diverse organisational contexts, this paper investigates how employee performance in public and private hospitals is affected by Emotional Intelligence.

Objective: Analyzing the dynamics between public and private hospitals in the Delhi-NCR region, identify major emotional intelligence (EI) elements affecting job performance, and look for the relationship between EI and employee performance.

Methodology: We followed a cross-sectional strategy and a descriptive study design. Using a rigorous questionnaire including demographic data, an Emotional Intelligence Scale, a Job Performance Scale, and a Comparative Analysis Scale, data from 400 healthcare professionals was collected. Though the emphasis of comparative research was variation in hospital types, quantitative analytical methods like correlation and regression analysis revealed relationships.

Findings: Emotional intelligence and employee performance shown to be really closely correlated. Higher EI workers had improved interpersonal relationships, stress control, and decision-making. Private hospital staff participants attributed somewhat greater EI and performance levels to superior resources and training opportunities. Public hospitals, on the other hand, showed how capable they might be of enabling staff members to grow more flexible and resilient.

Conclusion: Emotional intelligence helps public and private hospitals' staff operate far better. Specifically tailored to develop emotional intelligence (EI), training courses can boost workplace efficiency, hence improving organizational results and patient care. The results highlight the significance of moving early to incorporate the development of Emotional Intelligence (EI) into hospital administration.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence, employee performance, healthcare, public hospitals, private hospitals, organizational effectiveness*

Enhancing Zamboanga City's Urban Flooding Resilience: A Forward-Looking Evaluation of Flood Management and Hazard Mitigation Strategies

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Abstract

Rivers are vital to sustaining human settlements, yet human interventions have disrupted natural fluvial processes, leading to ecological degradation, altered river dynamics, and heightened flood risks. Floods remain the most common and destructive natural disaster worldwide, causing severe social, economic, and environmental damage. Zamboanga City, Philippines, exemplifies these challenges, frequently experiencing floods exacerbated by inadequate management and mitigation strategies. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the city's flood management and hazard mitigation programs as a forward-looking assessment of its urban flood resilience, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16.3 on Strong Institutions and SDG 17 on Partnerships for the goals. A mixed-methods approach was adopted, combining surveys of 200 residents in flood-prone barangays with qualitative data from KIIs and FGDs of 30 government officials, planners, engineers, and disaster risk reduction personnel. Findings revealed that 59.5% of respondents perceived their communities as inadequately prepared, and 57.5% expressed dissatisfaction with mitigation measures. Key challenges identified include poor infrastructure (36.5%), limited public awareness (28%), weak inter agency coordination (21.5%), and insufficient funding (13.5%). Governance gaps were also evident, with respondents citing poor coordination (32.5%) and inadequate resources (27%) as primary issues. The study concluded that in order to address the key challenges identified policy recommendations derived should include infrastructure enhancement (adoption of state-of-the-art) and maintenance (through drainage systems improvement, river rehabilitation and dredging, and evacuation infrastructure); strengthening governance and coordination (through inter-agency collaboration, policy enforcement, and resource allocation); and community engagement and education (through public awareness campaigns, capacity building programs, and empowerment through volunteerism.

Keywords*: Urban flooding resilience, flood management, hazard mitigation, governance and policies, infrastructure and engineering*

Digital Marketing Communication in Higher Education Marketing: A Systematic Review with TCCM Framework

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Abstract

Advancements in technology have reshaped the digital communication landscape, prompting higher education institutions (HEIs) to adopt innovative strategies to engage diverse and global audiences. This study systematically reviews digital marketing communication in higher education from 2011 to 2024, employing the SPAR-4-SLR methodological approach. Guided by the TCCM framework, it critically examines theoretical foundations, contextual applications, characteristics, and methodological approaches in this domain. Findings reveal a significant focus on social media platforms, with limited exploration of other digital tools such as websites, email campaigns, and eWOM. Furthermore, the study underscores the need for holistic frameworks that integrate these tools while addressing global, cross-cultural, and sustainability-driven perspectives. By identifying research gaps and offering a pathway for advancing communication theory, this review contributes to the development of sustainable and inclusive marketing strategies in higher education. It provides actionable insights for scholars and practitioners aiming to refine digital strategies that align with the principles of sustainability, fostering long-term institutional success and global engagement.

Keywords: *Digital Marketing Communication, TCCM framework, Literature Review, Higher Education Marketing*

Dynamic Traffic-aware Routing Protocol for Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks

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Abstract

The VANET relies on routing protocols derived from MANET, yet approaches such as geocast, topology-based routing, broadcast, geographic routing, and clustering may not universally suit all scenarios. Integrating metaheuristic algorithms such as genetic algorithms (GA), trajectory algorithms, and nature-inspired algorithms with VANET protocols can significantly enhance efficiency. We propose a hybrid method, termed GAACO, which combines genetic algorithms and ant colony optimization to optimize routing across realistic VANET traffic scenarios. In contrast to conventional VANET routing techniques, we elaborate on VANET simulation scenarios for validation. This methodology leverages open-source technologies such as Urban Mobility Simulation (UMS) for implementation and testing, alongside NS3.2. Three traffic scenarios modeled on Dehradun City are deployed for experimental evaluation. Routing algorithms are evaluated using four key performance metrics: packet loss, total delay, packet delivery ratio, and overall throughput. Our findings consistently demonstrate the superior performance of GAACO over ACO, Particle Swarm Intelligence (PSO), and Ad-hoc Demand Distance Vector Routing (AODV) protocols [1], with typical improvements of 1.45%, 1.55%, and 1.23% observed across various VANET network situations.

***Keywords**: Routing Protocols, Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) Communication, Performance Metrics, VANETs*

Conflict Management and Workplace Bullying in Public Sector Organizations in Jaffna District

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Abstract

The perfect survival purposes in the public sector environment, organizations are focusing on reducing and managing their employees' workplace conflicts and workplace bullying. Human resources are very difficult to imitate and combine with others so as to help to improve organizational performance. So, this study focuses on the impact of Conflict Management on Workplace Bullying. Thus, the study objectives are to identify the levels of conflict management and workplace bullying, to identify the relationship between conflict management and workplace bullying, and to identify the impact of conflict management on workplace bullying among the employees of public sector organizations in Jaffna District. In this study, the researcher attempt to highlight a difference between practical and theoretical contexts by using the information found in particular organizations. For this purpose, the survey questionnaire was considered as a tool to get responses from 100 employees.

In this study, the statistical tools that were used to analyze the levels of variables are mean and SD values, while relationships were measured by Pearson coefficients and linear regressions for further simple regression analysis. Moreover, the result shows significant negative associations among the dependent and independent variables, denoting a negative relationship between conflict management and workplace bullying too, where most of the literature commonly supports such a negative relationship. Hence, this study helps administration directors, especially Human Resource Administration Directors, to understand conflict management and workplace bullying relationships in order to face and control the human resource management problems in their organizations in an effective, efficient, and practical manner.

***Keywords**: Conflict Management, Workplace Bullying*

Artificial Intelligence and Customer Relationship Management: Enhancing Customer Experience in Retail Marketing

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has essentially transformed Customer Relationship Management (CRM) into the retail sector, offering progressive answers to beautify client experience (CX) and pressure sustainable enterprise growth. This literature review delves into the combination of AI technologies into CRM strategies, emphasizing their effect on personalized advertising, predictive analytics, and automated customer support. AI's capability to technique and examine sizable datasets allows stores to supply tailored purchaser interactions, assume client preferences, and design statistics-pushed advertising campaigns that increase engagement and loyalty. Additionally, AI-powered predictive analytics helps proactive selection-making via figuring out emerging trends and forecasting consumer behavior. Automated customer service tools, consisting of chatbots and digital assistants, enhance responsiveness and operational performance. Notwithstanding those advancements, the amalgamation of AI in CRM presents hurdles. Ethical disputes, such as data privateness and algorithmic bias, underscore the need for transparent and robust governance frameworks to ensure accountable use. This evaluation synthesizes cutting-edge studies and practical case studies, demonstrating AI's transformative ability in reshaping CRM practices. By strategically implementing AI, shops can attain a substantial aggressive edge, fostering innovation and purchaser-centricity in a swiftly evolving retail landscape. Ultimately, the findings spotlight AI's twin position in improving commercial enterprise effects while addressing crucial ethical and operational demanding situations.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Customer Relationship Management, Customer Experience, Retail Sector, Personalization, Automated Customer Service, Marketing Effectiveness, Data Privacy, Ethical Considerations, Competitive Advantage, Digital Transformation.*

The Role of Digital Platforms in Shaping Social Norms Around IPR

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Abstract

The emergence of digital structures has converted many elements of intellectual property regulation within the twenty first century. Social media, content material sharing platforms, and virtual trade have not most effective end up vital venues for expression and innovation, but have also enabled human beings to discover, create, have interaction, take part in, and defend clever devices. this article examines the effect of digital systems on highbrow belongings rights subculture, focusing at the evolution of felony strategies and fluid, interconnected collaboration in collaboration. It democratizes content material advent and distribution, allowing users to effortlessly create, share, and distribute digital content material. This openness to introduction and publishing has changed social styles round club, and lots of users have become greater forgiving and sharing-orientated. This has been visible among participants' intelligence. highbrow assets rights historically did not endorse the "unfastened sharing" of innovative works, but the practice has now end up a wonderful behaviour in the digital network. platforms blur the road among unlawful interest and authorised use. Remixes, streaming, fan artwork, and so on. have come to be not unusual within the virtual surroundings. Copyright infringements are regularly made through computerized systems inclusive of YouTube content id or DMCA takedown notices. alternatively, public attitudes in the direction of member rights are motivated by using the structures themselves, as customers interact in and debate practices together with truthful use, expressive language, and content changes. in many approaches, users, specifically younger human beings, trust that the management of highbrow assets rights stifles creativity and innovation, creating a culture that opposes strict rules. have interaction inside the enforcement of highbrow assets rights, such as balancing the safety of copyright holders with loose get admission to highbrow and cultural products. via examining the interplay among platform regulation, consumer behaviour, and societal expectations, this study highlights the evolution of individuals' intellectual capabilities in the virtual age and gives insights into future challenges and possibilities in law and practice.

Keywords*: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Digital Platforms, User-Generated Content (UGC), Copyright Law, Remix Culture, Social Norms, Content Creation, Blockchain Technology, Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), Artificial Intelligence (AI),*

Copyright Enforcement, Digital Ownership, Fair Use, Open Access, Platform Governance, Digital Rights Management (DRM)

The Impact of Digital Transformation on the Socio-Economic Development of the Country

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Abstract

The trends of change in the new society inextricably contribute to the development of the interregional connectivity of the world and connect it with the global challenges of digital technology, climate change and the transition to a green economy. The introduction of digital technologies (for example, artificial intelligence) provides human resources with the opportunity to focus creatively and solve problems faster, and economic growth is expressed in increasing the production of goods and services and improving the quality of production in the economic system. Economic phenomena and processes formalize digital globalization, network economy, process intellectualization and globalization. And with globalization, leadership is shifting from one civilization to another. According to forecasts, the GDP of Asian countries in the near future will amount to about 50% of global GDP. The number of Internet-connected facilities will grow to 35 billion in 2028. The total annual revenue from IoT technologies in 2025 will amount to 445.3 billion US dollars, and in 2030 it will exceed 741.9 billion US dollars, which will increase 3.4 times over ten years. Over the period 2000-2030, the number of devices connected to the Internet of Things in the world will increase by 4.09 times. The author has calculated that in 2010-2023 the growth trends of investments and GDP in Azerbaijan will be positive.

Keywords: *Digital Transformation, The İmpact, Social-Economic Development, Economic Growth*

Optimizing Enrollment Forecasting in Higher Education: ARIMA Model Application

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Abstract

Efficient resource allocation, strategic marketing, and optimal budget utilization are all facilitated by accurate enrollment trend forecasts, which are crucial in the field of education. These predictions enable institutions to cope with the constantly evolving educational landscape with foresight and intelligence. The ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) model, one of the most frequently employed machine learning approaches, was utilized in this study to predict enrollment trends at a state university in the Philippines. The study evaluates accuracy and reliability by employing evaluation metrics such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), Coefficient of Determination (R2), Prediction of Change in Direction (POCID), and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The utilization of historical enrollment data from the university over 30 years revealed non-stationarity in the data and underscored the necessity of time series analysis. Findings revealed that the ARIMA (1,2,0) model displayed the lowest RMSE, MAE, and MAPE, while the ARIMA (1,1,0) model provides a concise explanation with the lowest AIC and BIC. Meanwhile, the ARIMA (2,0,1) model is particularly effective in predicting directional changes (POCID). Among these models, the ARIMA (1,2,0) model was considered the most appropriate choice due to its lesser MAPE and RMSE, as well as its higher R2. Enrollment values are anticipated to exhibit consistent growth, with an initial surge of over 11 percent, followed by a progressive moderation to approximately six percent in the second year and subsequent minor increments. The accuracy of forecasts is improved through regular monitoring and refinement, while resource allocation and infrastructure planning are improved through the implementation of the recommended model.

Keywords: *Enrollment Forecasting, ARIMA Model, Time Series Analysis, Higher Education, Predictive Modeling*

Consolidated Review of Epilepsy Seizure Detection and Prediction by Deep Learning Models

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Abstract

This review evaluates the effectiveness of seizure detecting devices that can alert for timely intervention to possibly avoid injuries or even deaths caused by seizure. Patients and their caregivers find seizures to be very disconcerting mainly because of their unpredictability; therefore, it is exceedingly critical to have an accurate detection. The literature was systematically reviewed with filtering from 120 relevant studies to 43 that applied to the PRISMA guidelines. Devices that were intended to be used in daily life and in a domestic environment were scrutinized. Devices requiring extended scalp EEG monitoring for a long duration were ruled out as these are evidently inappropriate. Most of the devices that were tested based their seizure detection on the variability of the movement or physiological signals and have relied on algorithms and thresholds for the seizure indication. However, none of them have completed a series of seizures without generating false positives or failing to identify seizures. Many of the articles reviewed contained small sample sizes or provided only limited information with a few recorded seizures. Discussion about seizure alert dogs was virtually nonexistent. The sum of it is that the seizure detection technology is still very much in its infancy, with no major studies or head-to-head comparisons made against other devices. False positives persist and can be pretty disruptive to patients and caregivers. Despite these challenges, seizure detection devices hold remarkable promise in improving future management of epilepsy.

Keywords: *EEG monitoring, seizures, psychological signals.*

Impact of Branding on Service Quality Perception of Shopping Malls in India: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

Indian retail industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and is the fifth largest retail destination. It is one of the largest contributors to the country's GDP and a prominent source of employment. One of the major players in the organized retail segment is shopping centres or shopping malls. Shopping malls play a very important role in our daily lives and have contributed significantly to the growth of the organized retail sector. In the last few decades, India has witnessed a massive growth in the number of malls and also advent of e-commerce in the post pandemic era. This has led to massive competition and malls are finding it very difficult to sustain. In today's world, the shoppers are 'split-loyal' in nature; at the slightest level of dissatisfaction, they shift from one place to another. Thus, it is necessary to nurture and build a delighted customer base, who would not only come back to the same mall but will also convince their acquaintances to opt for the same. In this regard, it is necessary to explore the area of branding of shopping malls and on referring to a number of journals it was found that this area remains neglected. This study aims to determine the impact of branding on perception of service quality of malls. Primary data is collected from a sample of 525 mall visitors from Delhi NCR, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai with the help of structured questionnaire. Data obtained is analysed using SPSS. It is found that out the several branding elements, mall brand equity and mall brand image significantly impacts service quality perception. This study may act as guiding light for the malls enabling them not only to sustain in this fiercely competitive scenario but to run the show with flying colours.

Keywords: *Brand Image, Brand Equity, Shopping Malls, Service Quality Perception*

Consumer Loyalty in The Book Retail Industry: A Comparative Analysis Between Physical and Ecommerce Stores

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Abstract

Consumer loyalty is an intriguing topic and it has captured the imagination of academia and marketers alike. For years, researchers and marketers have studied loyalty from different angles. However, quantifying loyalty has always posed a major challenge to the researchers who try to study it. Loyalty is a mix of several subtle human emotions. In this study an attempt has been made to understand Consumer Loyalty in a relatively unexplored industry – the Book Retail Industry. India is the third largest producer of English titles annually. However, there has been a minimal evidence of studies on consumer loyalty in the Book Retail industry of India. The current market scenario is marked by the presence of both traditional book retailers and E-book retailers. The presence of E-commerce players in retailing has given stiff competition to Retailers who sell their merchandise through Physical Bookstores. Hence, it has become imperative for the Retailers to understand what drives consumer loyalty in each of these shopping formats. In this study it has been ascertained what is preferred by the Indian consumer when they go shopping for books – A Physical Bookstore or an E-Commerce Store. It also assesses the sentiments harbored by the consumers towards both the shopping formats by a sentiment analysis. The major predictors of consumer loyalty in Physical and E-commerce bookstores have also been ascertained. Finally, it has been ascertained is the people belonging to different age groups are willing to change their preferences in the near future.

***Keywords**: Consumer Loyalty, Book Retail Industry, Physical Bookstores, E-Commerce Bookstores, Sentiment Analysis*

Creating Carbon Credits: Unveiling the Dynamics of the Asean and East Asian Market

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the dynamics of carbon credit markets within the ASEAN and East Asian regions, focusing on their development, challenges, and potential for sustainability. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, we conducted quantitative analyses of carbon credit transaction data alongside qualitative interviews with key stakeholders, including policymakers, industry leaders, and environmental experts. The results reveal a growing interest in carbon credits as a tool for mitigating climate change, yet significant barriers remain, including regulatory inconsistencies and market volatility. The findings underscore the importance of harmonizing regulations and fostering collaboration among countries to enhance market efficiency. This research contributes to the understanding of carbon credit mechanisms in Southeast Asia and East Asia, providing insights that could inform future policies and initiatives aimed at achieving regional sustainability goals.

Keywords: *Carbon Credits, ASEAN, East Asia, Climate Change, Sustainability*

Analysis of Green Viability Assessment System in Philippine Government Hospitals Towards Climate-Resilient Health Facilities

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Abstract

Health facilities contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, such emissions can be mitigated by using renewable, sustainable, and clean energy. As the health sector is significantly affected by the circumstances brought about by climate change, the Department of Health as the nation's leader in health is challenged to respond to this phenomenon by minimizing the carbon footprint of health facilities while delivering quality health care.

In line with the Department of Health's (DOH's) vision towards achieving universal healthcare for all, health facilities must be responsive in reducing vulnerability to climate change and disaster impacts by improving people's access to healthcare. The DOH through the Health Facility Development Bureau (HFDB) developed the technical standards for green and safe health facilities accompanied by a green viability assessment (GVA) tool for hospitals to comply with its eight (8) performance standards such as Governance; Energy Efficiency; Water Efficiency, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Health Care Waste Management; Environmental Resilience; Site Sustainability; Materials Sustainability, and Indoor Environmental Quality.

To achieve climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health facilities by 2040, the DOH has included the strategic thrust Agenda #4: Handa sa Krisis (Ready for Health Crises) within the 8-Point Action Agenda. The analysis focuses on GVA tool submissions that have undergone field assessment and subsequent desk validation from 2022-2024. In 2024, a total of 176 government hospitals garnered three (3) to five (5) Green Star Ratings under the Green Viability Assessment System with an initial 32 government hospitals recognized in 2022.

With the implementation of the GVA System, the management of hospital and local government units shows support for the objective to ensure that hospitals provide quality health and safety to people while minimizing the carbon footprint of the health facilities.

Keywords*: DOH, Green and Safe Hospital, GVA tool, greenhouse gas emission*

Investigating the Effects of Solanum nigrum Linn. against Spodoptera frugiperda found in Nicotiana tabacum

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Abstract

Control, management, and eradication of *Spodoptera frugiperda* or Fall armyworm (FAW) was challenging without the extensive use of inorganic pesticides. However, extensive application of inorganic pesticides threatens human health, animals, and environment. Hence, natural and organic pesticides are eco-friendly substance needed to control the proliferation of FAW. The main objective of this study was to determine the effects of *Solanum nigrum Linn*. or Black nightshade or Am-amsi leaf and fruit aqueous extract to FAW found in *Nicotiana tabacum* or Burley tobacco plants. Field experimental method using completely randomized design was employed. Data gathered were analyzed through descriptive statistics such as mean and ANOVA. Phytochemical analysis revealed that Black nightshade contains flavonoids, saponins, steroids, and terpenoids. Secondly, FAWs were irritable upon application of Am-amsi aqueous extract and became immobile after 12 hours of application. Moreover, there was an increasing mortality of FAW in the four treatments after 24 to 72 hours of application. In addition, there was a significant difference between T1 or 25% concentration and T4 or 100% concentration after 36 hours; there was a significant difference between T2 or 50% concentration and T4 after 60 hours; and there was a significant difference between T1 and T4 after 72 hours. Finally, Post Hoc analysis showed that T3 or 75% concentration was comparable to T4 when compared to a synthetic insecticide. It has been demonstrated that T4 of the aqueous extract was the most effective against FAW while T3 was comparable to T4 concentration. The phytochemical components of Black nightshade or Am-amsi contributed to the irritability, immobility, and mortality of FAW. The findings suggest that Black nightshade or Am-amsi is a potential natural and organic larvicide against FAW. Through the use of leaf and fruit extract of Black nightshade or Am-amsi, tobacco farmers may control FAW which is safer, more cost-effective, and more eco-friendly pesticide.

Keywords*: Burley tobacco, organic pesticides, phytochemical analysis, Solanum nigrum Linn, Spodoptera frugiperda*

Potential of Enhanced Probiotic (Provet) as Dietary Supplement for Growing-Finishing Pigs

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Abstract

The study entitled: Potential of Enhanced (Provet) Probiotic as Dietary Supplement for Growing-Finishing Pigs" was conducted at Agriculture Instructional, Research, and Production Units aims to evaluate its potential as dietary supplement for growing-finishing pigs in terms of body weight, gain in weight, average daily gain (ADG), Feed Consumption, and Feed Conversion Ratio, and the Return on Investment (ROI). The study was laid out using the Completely Randomized Designed (CRD). The least significance difference (LSD) was used for the comparison of means, if the result is significant. The treatments as basis of comparison were Treatment 1- Control (No Probiotic), Treatment 2. Commercial Probiotic, Treatment 3. 20ml of Enhanced (Provet) Probiotic, Treatment 4. 30ml of Enhanced (Provet) Probiotic. Highly significant ($P< 0.01$) result were observed on the growth parameters of growing-finishing pigs such as body weight, gain in weight, and the average daily gain (ADG) wherein, animals treated with 20ml provet probiotic took advantaged with the control treatment and the animals treated with 5 grams commercial probiotic. With the body weigh advantage of animals treated with 20ml provet probiotic, the Return On Investment (ROI) was significantly advantage compared with the pigs in other treatments. In is therefore concluded that the 20ml provet probiotic has something to do on the growth parameters of growing-finishing pigs, its utilization significantly affecting the return on investment, and safe to use for animal consumption. Therefore, it is recommended to use the 20ml provet probiotic and best to mixed with feeds and be utilized by pigs in the morning. Further study on provet probiotic be conducted for early and post weaned piglets, and gestating sow.

***Keywords**: probiotic, dietary supplement, potential, growth*

Cytotoxicity of Native Fruit Trees and Ethnomedicinal Tress

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Abstract

This study was conducted in the selected municaplities of Apayao, province namely Municipality of Luna, Pudtol, Flora, Conner, Kabugao and Calanasan. It aimed to characterize the native fruit and ethnomedicinal trees in Apayao province and to determine the cytotoxicity analysis of these trees. Cytotoxicity testing is a critical tool in ensuring safety and efficacy of products as well as in advancing scientific understanding of cellular response to various substances. A descriptive research design was employed, involving both fieldwork and chemical laboratory analyses. Methanol extracts from various species of these native and ethnomedicinal trees, were evaluated for their cytotoxic potential against cancer cells. The study found that out of sixteen (16) species tested, four (4) species exhibited high cytotoxicity, three (3) species showed moderate cytotoxicity, six (6) species were identified as weak to non-cytotoxic, and three (3) species were noted to promote breast cancer cell proliferation. The threats to the survival of these trees include extreme weather events such as droughts, typhoons, and forest fires

Keywords*: Native fruit trees; ethnomedicinal trees; cytotoxicity*

Experiences on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools for Research Writing Among Graduate School Students of ASC Conner Campus

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the power to revolutionize the field of education by enhancing teaching and learning experiences. The study aimed to explore the experiences of students of using Generative AI tools in research writing. It employed qualitative research particularly phenomenology. There were 15 students from the Graduate School who were selected for the study. In this study, students' experiences on using generative AI tools for research writing were thematized/ analyzed. Results revealed that students had varied purposes of using generative AI tools for the first time during their research writing process. Moreover, it is evident that the participants in this study had positive and negative experiences in using generative AI tools for research. It is recommended to strengthening the skills for effective use of generative AI tools in academic writing just like in research and thesis writing. The courses of the graduate school should be reviewed to incorporate competencies on utilization of AI tools to ensure that both students and teachers are well prepared for the responsible and effective use of AI tools and apps since AI have penetrated the teaching- learning process.

Keywords: *technology. artificial intelligence, generative, experiences, AI tools*

From Hashtags to Habits: How Event-Related Social Media Engagement Shapes On-Site Environmental Awareness—Evidence from Destination-Based Events in Denpasar, Bali

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Abstract

Destination-based events (DBEs) in Denpasar, Bali are increasingly leveraged to trigger pro-environmental behavior, yet the link between event-related social media engagement and on-site environmental awareness and the role of green event design remains under tested. Using attendee surveys across 3–5 DBEs (N=600) and an analytics-linked subsample (~30%), we find that higher event related engagement is consistently associated with greater on-site environmental awareness (β≈.20–.23 across OLS, multilevel, and SEM), with the strongest association for live, during-event engagement (β=.18) compared to pre- (β=.09) and post-event (β=.12) exposure. Perceived green event design (visibility, usability, authenticity of sustainability features) both explains and amplifies this relationship: engagement increases perceived design salience (β=.28), which in turn predicts awareness (β=.31), yielding a significant partial mediation(β_indirect=.09). A latent interaction shows moderation, whereby engagement's payoff is larger under high design salience (simple slope β=.27) and smaller under low design (β=.10), but remains positive for most observed conditions. Results are robust to objective engagement indicators, event effects, and common-method checks. Practically, synchronizing real-time, place-linked content (e.g., Stories/Reels, geotagged UGC) with clear refill/sorting affordances maximizes awareness outcomes. While observational limits temper causal claims, the findings formalize a digital-to-physical pathway—engagement → design salience → awareness—relevant to DBEs seeking measurable sustainability impact.

Keywords: *Destination-based events; Social media engagement; Environmental awareness; Green event design; Mediation; Moderation; Stimulus–Organism–Response (SOR); Denpasar, Bali; Pro-environmental behavior.*

Upcoming Conferences









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