



Disaster Awareness and Preparedness among College of College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur

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ABSTRACT

This research study investigates the Disaster Awareness and Preparedness Among College of College Students In Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur, the main objective of the study to determine the Level of Disaster Awareness of the College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur, to determine the preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness., and tto ascertain the alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness. The Research design of this study is Quantitative Descriptive Design that aims to focus on disaster awareness and preparedness among J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students, level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanisms of students in relation to disaster preparedness, and the alternative mechanisms of the students in disaster preparedness. The researchers gather the 81 respondents from J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur. The evaluation in this study uses a Survey Questionnaires through Virtual process. The result of the study indicates that majority of the students are aware about disaster and they have different preparedness mechanism and alternative preparedness mechanism.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The disaster is an unforeseen happenings, to include a natural catastrophe or an accident. According to the United Nations, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat, “A disaster is either a natural or man-made hazard that results to “a relevant disturbance of the functioning of the community or the society, along with that, it also involves the widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, which resulted to the affected community's or society's ability to rise up using its own available resources". Over the long years, loss of life and property are very relevant to us due to disasters have increased very fast. Disasters like typhoons, floods, earthquakes, fire, and etc. pose a very serious threat to all of the people. On October 30, 2019 a news report was published by the Philstar media, it was reported that Six people were confirmed dead when a magnitude 6.6 earthquake shook various parts of Mindanao. A report published by the CNN Philippines on June 24, 2019, reporting that at least nine students were injured when a covered court collapsed at Sinubong national high school in Zamboanga City. On the Initial report made by Zamboanga authorities, they stated that the grade 9 students were having their class activities when the roof of the covered court collapsed after days of intermittent rainfall. The grade 9 students sustained minor injuries following the incident. Indeed, being prepared for the future disasters may reduce the fear, anxiety and losses of life and property, hence conducting this study can result to formulations of interventions, taking also the considerations that interventions depends on the results of the study.

As we globally face this Covid-19 pandemic, our means and ways had totally change, our community faces hard time with this happenings, but in reverse to that, we still need to continue the way we used to live before the pandemic, it is a challenge for us to manage disaster preparedness while doing some efforts in mitigating the spread of the virus, but we cannot deny the fact that the Disaster education is very essential in the student



for them to acquire and increase their understanding and approaches concerning to the natural and man-made disasters, as the future front liners of the different communities it also important for them to be well equipped with necessary knowledge and proper skills to make them capable in handling undesirable effects or worst case scenarios.

Statement of the Problem

In this study, the researchers seeks to find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the Level of Disaster Awareness of College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur?
2. What is the preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness?
3. What are the alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness?

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to determine the following:

1. To determine the Level of Disaster Awareness of the College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur.
2. To determine the preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness.
3. To ascertain the alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness.

Significance of the Study

The beneficiaries of this research study are the following;

Regional Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council (RDRRMC)

This study will benefit the Regional Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council (RDRRMC) in giving them enough and essential information on what are level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism and alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness, with this they can able to formulate and initiate effective interventions to recalibrate the problems that is being focused in this study.

Local Government Unit (LGU)

This study will benefit the Local Government Unit (LGU) in terms of adhering the certain problems that the researchers have found out, together with that, this will help them also to be informed on what are the possible resolution or interventions they can create to resolve these problems, this study will give them the essential information that will serve as a guide in coming up with different programs or resolution that are effective and sustainable.

J.H. Cerilles State College

This study will benefit J.H. Cerilles State College in terms of having the knowledge on what is level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism and alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness, this research study will give them adequate and essential information so that on they can easily determine on what possible actions, programs and interventions they can formulate to resolve the problems.

Respondents and Students

This research study will benefit the respondents and students in determining their level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism and alternative preparedness mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness, this



will provide them essential information that will help them to be fully equipped when worst scenario will arise.

Future Researchers

This research study will benefit the future researchers in providing them some of the essential information's that are connected with our research study that also suits with their research study, they can utilize the information in improving their related literature.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The scope of the study was disaster awareness and preparedness, and limited to level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism, and alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness.

The research study was conducted at the J.H. Cerilles State College in the Departments of Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education, Bachelor of Science in Information Technolog, Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur, and Bachelor of Science in Information Technology. The research study has a target respondents of 82 coming from the students of J.H. Cerilles State College.

Operational Definition of the Terms

Disaster Awareness - Knowledge and awareness of individuals regarding with the Disaster.

Preparedness Mechanism - Refers to the responses and actions taken place by the individuals in relation to disaster preparedness, this is one of the dependent variable of this research study

Alternative Preparedness Mechanism - Refers another possible available responses and actions taken place by the individuals in relation to disaster preparedness, this is one of the dependent variable of this research study

Disaster Preparedness – Preparations and adjustments for disaster.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In This chapter the researchers will present related studies, assumptions, and literatures taken from the different sources and reviewed by the researchers, this will serve as the basis of the theoretical and conceptual framework of this research study.

Legal Bases

In Section 2 of Republic Act No. 10121, also known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, it was stated that "(a) Uphold the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of disaster vulnerabilities, strengthening the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management, and building a disaster-resistant infrastructure. (d) Adopt a systemic, integrated, and constructive disaster risk mitigation and management approach to mitigate the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters, including climate change, and encourage the involvement and participation of all sectors and stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community; (e) Develop, promote, and implement a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government and local government units (LGUs), in collaboration with partner stakeholders, to build disaster resilience in communities and to establish disaster risk reduction arrangements and measures, including development and proper. Furthermore, in Section 14. Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction Education into School Curricula and the Sangguniang



Kabataan (SK) Program, as well as Mandatory Training for Public Sector Employees, were all listed whether private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical vocational, indigenous learning, and out-of-school youth courses and programs. In collaboration with the OCD, the National Youth Commission (NYC), the DOST, the DENR, the DILG-BFP, the DOH, the DSWD, and other relevant agencies, the DepED, the CHED, and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) shall integrate disaster risk reduction and management education in secondary and tertiary school curricula, including the National Service. The NDRRMC, RDRRMCs, LDRRMCs, LDRRMOs, BDRRMCs, and SK councils shall encourage community participation in disaster risk reduction and management activities, particularly among youth, by organizing quick response groups, particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, and by including disaster risk reduction and management programs as part of SK programs and SK councils. Employees in the public sector must be qualified in emergency management and preparedness. Such workers must receive training in order to comply with the Act's requirements. This law in connection with this study has a lot of relevance because it covers a lot of ground when it comes to proposing and implementing initiatives regarding Disaster Risk Reduction Management. The efforts are aimed at reducing or avoiding possible hazards casualties, ensuring timely and adequate assistance to disaster victims, and achieving a swift and successful recovery.

The Quezon City Council passed Ordinance No. SP- 2450, 2016 sequence, an ordinance to increase youth engagement and representation in disaster risk reduction and management on a local level. The City has made it a policy to promote and protect the physical, moral, mental, intellectual, and social well-being of Filipino youth by instilling patriotism and nationalism in them and encouraging their participation in public and civic affairs. Quezon City acknowledges the importance of youth participation in disaster relief efforts. Despite the fact that they are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups during disasters, they cannot be denied as potential and essential partners in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. As a result, Quezon City has made it a policy to ensure that youth are well represented and that youth engagement in disaster risk mitigation and management, including climate change adaptation, is mainstreamed. This city ordinance is aligned to this research in a way that directly addresses the purpose of disaster risk reduction and management especially to the youth because this study tackles about the students' knowledge regarding disaster preparedness. Furthermore, an Ordinance NO. 12-129-14 prescribing the guidelines on the implementation of Pre-emptive or Forced Evacuation in Bayog, Zamboanga del Sur as a resort when a disaster or emergency is about to occur or occurred and danger of loss of lives becomes imminent.

Related Literature

News report from (CNN) Kuala Lumpur about the incidents involving fires, at a school in the Malaysian city of Kuala Lumpur, claimed the lives of at least 21 students. Cries for help were heard from within the blazing structure, where children looked to be trapped by metal window grills, according to witnesses. In addition, two adults also died in the fire, and four other people were seriously injured.

Firefighters discovered bodies in three different locations, all of which were badly burned, according to spokesman Jahid. A huge number of victims were discovered heaped on top of one another, with another finding in front of the main door.

"The building, based on my observations, has grills that cannot be opened from the inside," one of the fire fighter stated. "They couldn't escape by the windows because of the grills, save for the five pupils who escaped through the door and requested assistance from the firemen." This shows how important disaster awareness is to every one of us, to understand the risks, and to come up alternative mechanisms in such situation will happen and the important role in protecting ourselves in times of catastrophe and being more resilient and prepared.

In a post from the official page of CAHSS Campus Media stated that one of the residence of 3rd Year BSDevCom student of ZCSPC, Joseph Dela Pea was one of the houses burnt by a fire on November 1, 2019 on Katana Drive, Barangay Tumaga. The fire had consumed a lot of things including his stuff for his education. This shows that the awareness and preparedness are very important in this kind of situation to avoid a bigger loss. The awareness that we must consume and take it as an alternative mechanism to avoid such trag-



edy in our life is so important. That taking disaster awareness and preparedness seriously in our everyday life is one of the alternatives to recognize the safety and welfare of each one of us in this trying times. On March 18, 2018, around 11:40 p.m., a fire broke out in the tranquil Sunday evening at Bayog Municipal Public Market. Firefighters, together with workers from the Municipal Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) and several adjacent citizens, rushed to the scene and quickly extinguished the fires. The fire reduced some parts of the market to ashes, including the dried fish and vegetable section, the Carenderia, rice dealers, and other sari-sari stores. Later, heavy equipment was brought in to demolish the structures so that firemen could reach the hot spots and put out the fire before it spread to the rest of the buildings. At roughly 1:00 a.m., the firefighter managed to obtain full containment around the fire and successfully defend nearby structures after an hours-long battle against the flames. The cause and origin of the fire were unknown, according to the investigation. There were 57 completely damaged stalls, four slightly damaged stalls, and 38 storeowners in total. The Bayog LGU provided cash support to all fire victims.

Disasters cause deaths and significant disturbances in society, in the research study of Ventura and Madrigal entitled “Awareness and Practices on Disaster Preparedness of Students of a Public High School in Antique,” which calls on the global community to take drastic measures to resolve and minimize the impacts of these unavoidable calamities. That is why, under the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010, the government mandates the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the school curriculum in order to improve staff and student experience and practice in disaster preparedness. According to their results, public school students in Antique have a high degree of disaster preparedness awareness. Furthermore, all of the times received high marks. This means that these public students are mindful of the importance of planning ahead of time, during the crisis, and afterward. Meanwhile, it has been discovered that during these times, the students are acutely aware of the tragedy. Furthermore, the students are well-versed in all disasters, with an emphasis on the earthquake, which is a frequently drilled calamity in the school. On the one side, the results revealed that public school students have a lot of experience with disaster preparedness. This ensures that the students practice disaster preparedness before, during, and after the disaster.

Since anyone can be affected by disasters, disaster risk reduction must be taught in schools. Students would be more resilient to disasters as a result of their increased awareness. According to Habiba (2013), the first phase in today's disaster management is to plan and raise awareness about disaster risks. According to Leoni (2011), having a basic understanding of the components of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) can help mitigate the effects of incoming disasters.

One of the methods for raising public awareness and knowledge would be to use information sharing programs on basic principles for all risks, their causes, preventative measures, and consequences. This will be accomplished by incorporating disaster risk reduction concepts into school curricula, as outlined in Department Memorandum No. 100, s. 2007 “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Concepts in Secondary Curriculum,” and mainstreaming disaster risk management in the school system, as outlined in DepED Order No. 55, s. 2007 “Prioritizing the Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Schools.”. Son, Mamon, and Suba (2020). They discovered that a large percentage of students grasped certain disaster-related principles and ideas in their disaster preparedness research. Furthermore, Grade 11 students are primed, trained, adapted, and mindful of the dangers that disasters pose. Students, on the other hand, were found to have a low-risk view of catastrophe. Disaster-related skills, preparedness and preparation, adaptation, and understanding are all high among senior high school students. This may be the result of catastrophe education being included in the senior high school science curriculum.

Related Studies

Based on the study of Mamogale (2011) entitled “Assessing Disaster preparedness of learners and educators in Sosshanguve North School” that Disaster is a serious threat to a community or society because it will cause widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses. It may exceed the ability of affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disaster Preparedness pertains to the measurement taken in advance to ensure the effectual responses of the impact of disasters including of timely and effective early warnings also the temporary removal of people and property from the threatened location.



Natural and man-made disaster cannot be prevented but communities can plan for them through disaster management involving preparedness and allay measures as indicated by UNESCO. As for disaster preparedness to achieve in schools, the Disaster Management Act (South Africa, 2002) requires National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) to promote management capacity, training and education throughout the country including school premises.

School is a community where many vulnerable people can be exposed to natural or man-made hazards resulting in an emergency or disaster. The researchers team layout a disaster preparedness plans including: entries/ exits properly indicated, list of committees included, organizational structures posted on boards, name and function including the committees, teams, guidelines on fire and earthquake plus bomb explosion drills with evaluation forms a clinic plan containing activities and lastly a relocation plan. The mandate of department of education advocates safety in schools, provision of quality of education goes hand in hand with safety measures and risk reduction in schools premises. The proactive engagement of all stakeholders, school officials, teachers and parents recognize that the welfare and safety of the students in school are their foremost concern and responsibility. (Jonathan Guevara, et Al. 2016)

According to the research of School Safety in the Philippines (ASSI) (2015) In 2007 the Philippines Department of Education (DepEd) started to mainstream the disaster risk reduction into the education sector, which DepEd issued a policy, DepEd Order no. 55, that priorities the mainstreaming of disaster Reduction Resources manual was developed for school administration, principals, supervisors and teacher on the implementation of risk reduction project. The Department of Education created Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) as a focal point in planning, implementing, coordinating and monitoring activities related to Disaster risk reduction, education in emergencies and climate change adaption. The coordination with government agencies and civil society's organization and serving all of School safety resources including the issuance teaching and learning materials and distribution of school kits is assigned to DRRMO focal Point. The DRRM team and coordinator are expected to ensure the establishment of warning system for the school conduct identification annual student-led risk and mapping within the around school premises. Planning and implementation of disaster preparedness measures to maintain the safekeeping of vital school records and learning materials and all track of school personnel during resumption of classes and monitor the recovery and rehabilitation interventions being implemented in the school is one of their roles and responsibilities.

According to (Faizatul, Abdul Nifa, et al., 2018) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), this is the process of understanding, analyzing and managing the causes and the origins of disasters and the risk that accumulate and leads to disaster. Awareness is a concept of the ability of a person to perceive, feel, or directly aware of any events. DRR consists of lots of disciplines such as disaster management, disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness, DRR is mainly focuses on creating and developing a sustainable environment. Disaster defined as a hazardous incident, it can be natural, man-made or technological mistake by people that will cause serious destruction, loss of life, casualties or other health impacts, property damage and also destroy the entire area/environmental system such as the economic, cultural and social life of people.

When it comes to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in education, this is a crucial aspect in all of the country around the world to build resilience to disasters. According to World Meteorological Organization, over the past five decades, nine out of ten natural disasters around the world are directly or indirectly related to the extreme weather and climate change the important of education and awareness-raising program have been agreed as the top priorities in the policy of disaster, the educational and awareness-raising efforts have to be responsibility of everyone.

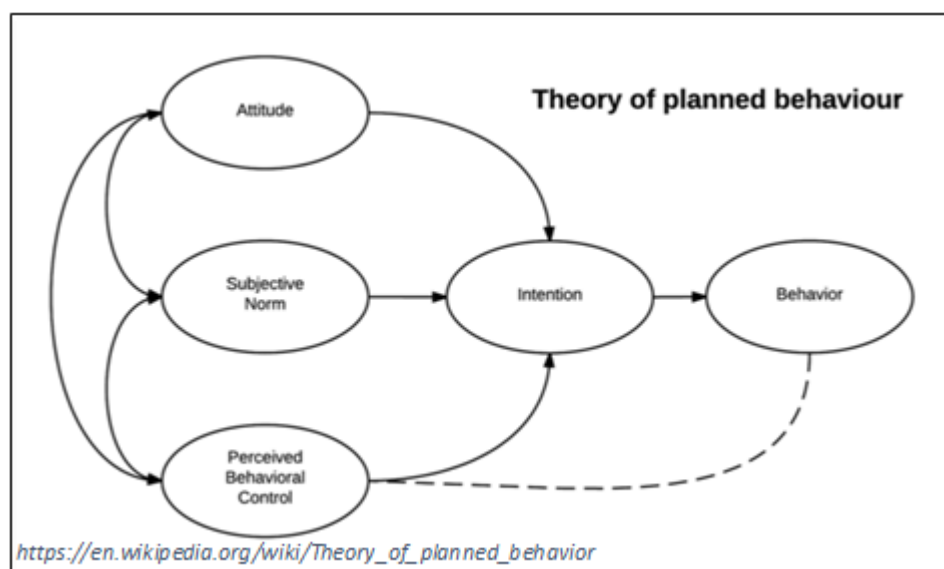
According to the research of Erm- Academy org Publication there is an increased need for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) education in the school sectors because of its massive impacts it has, over the past few years as a result of the earthquakes, landslides and floods it has had to face. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a way in reducing the impacts because this will help promote resilience as well as save lives and properties. Most cases after disasters, priority is often placed on basic necessities such as food, shelter and clean water. Schools are often neglected and are only afforded little attention as time goes on.

The DRR has not been taught to the public over the past 10 years, neither has there been enough emphasis on the sectors specific management. A Study have shown that a significant number of kids who spend a long period out of school after a disaster never make it back to the classroom. The safety of schools is significant and DRR pinpoint at reducing the vulnerability and the impact of disasters on schools. It prepares both teachers and students for potential disasters, thereby reducing the impact of said disaster. If the students can then transfer the knowledge to members of their families, it becomes general knowledge and the community can prepare as well.

Theoretical Framework

The Theory Planned Behavior in Disaster Awareness and Preparedness

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is a potent framework for examining the preceding events, conditions or cause of behavior. A paramount factor in the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is the individual's intention to carry out a given behavior. Intentions are supposed to capture the motivational factors that influence a behavior. Intentions are concluded by three foregoing motivational factors. The first one is the attitude toward the behavior, this particularly refers to the degree to which the individual has a favorable or an unfavorable evaluation of the behavior in question. The second one is the predictor, it is a social factor termed subjective norm; it refers to the perceived social pressure to do or not to do the behavior. The third one is the predictor of intention, it is the degree of perceived behavioral control which refers to the perceived ease or difficulty of performing the behavior.



A disaster is either a natural or man-made hazard that results to “a relevant disturbance of the functioning of the community or the society, along with that, it also involves the widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, which resulted to the affected community's or society's ability to rise up using its own available resources” (UNISDR). Although the level and causes of disasters may differ, their impacts are relevant; therefore, a plan on disaster should address the impacts on disaster. Disaster preparedness is defined as the actions of individuals that they ensure important and necessary resources to bring out as an effective response that are already available before a disaster to occur, or they can be obtained immediately when it is needed. Disaster preparedness are preparations for a certain disaster, this might include the storing of canned goods and Bottled water, preparing a home emergency plan, preparing a Home emergency kit, and other related preparation activities that will help you in reducing the risk or injury and damage. Indeed, disaster preparedness is a life protective behavior, so the behavioral approaches have taken center stage as a means of it. Even though there are a lot of lives that were affected without warning by disasters yearly, but on the table around, most people don't have any concern on themselves by preparing necessary resources until the disaster strikes. Furthermore, if we could have a community where almost everyone is prepared, like for instance, aide on firefighting, search and rescue and afforded with the essential tools and materials along with some drills carried out in all communities, with this context, their behavior patterns will change in the advent of a disaster

event because their perceived power or confidence of being able to control and perform their intention of helping family, friends and neighbors.

They will carry out the behavior of helping others thus reducing the impact and vulnerability level of the community and society at large since helping or assisting others is a socially accepted norm in most environment. The Theory of Planned Behavior utilizes a person's personal attitude and opinion in combination with their perceived control of the behavior and societies' subjective norms to influence their behavioral intention which will lead to the behavior or action.

This shows the level of awareness, preparedness mechanisms, and the alternatives mechanisms of the students in connection to disaster preparedness simply connects to the Theory of Planned Behavior to be able to know the students' level of the disaster awareness and preparedness, and how they will carry out alternatives mechanism or a response before a disaster will happen. This explained the behavior of the students and how aware they are when it comes to a disaster, and how will they react or respond to it.

Conceptual Framework

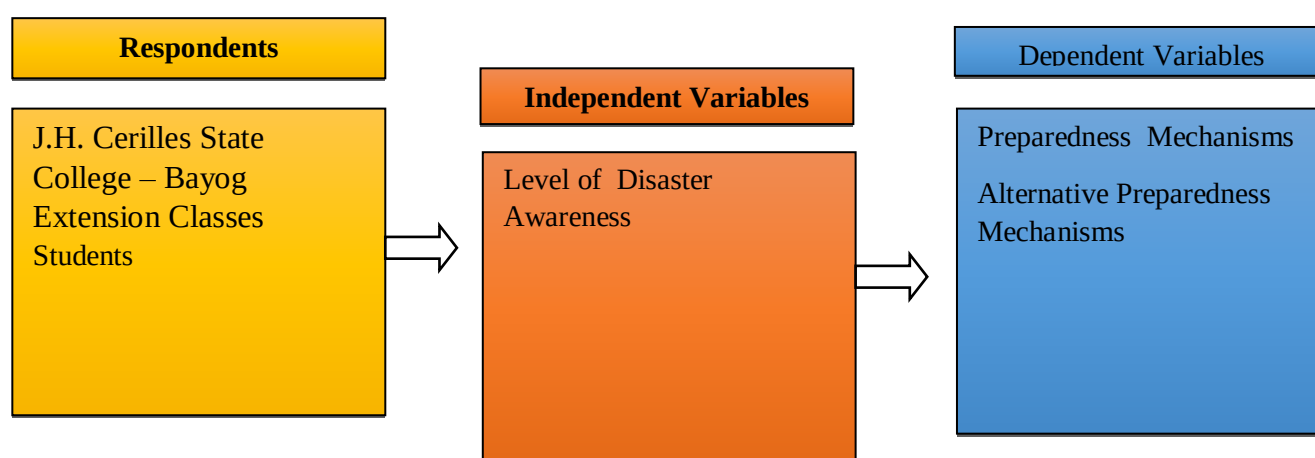


Figure 1

The conceptual framework indicates the relationships between the respondents, independent variables, and dependent variables. The respondents are Students of J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes, it is connected to the independent variables – Level of Disaster Awareness, and dependent variables – Preparedness Mechanisms, and Alternative Mechanisms of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness.

Assumptions

The assumptions of this study are the following:

1. The level of disaster awareness of J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students is inadequate and deficient and needs a thorough evaluation on the basis of readiness measures that expedite emergency response, rehabilitation and recovery and result in rapid, timely and targeted assistance. It is also achieved through community-based and activities that build the capacities of people and communities to cope with and minimize the effects of a disaster on their lives. It ensures that all members of the local community are well-informed of the undertakings of the disaster is related to disaster preparedness and awareness.
2. The preparedness mechanism of students in relation to disaster preparedness planning involves identifying organizational resources, determining roles and responsibilities, developing policies and procedures and planning preparedness activities aimed at ensuring timely disaster preparation and effective emergency response. The real planning process as stated by the students and carried out by reliable responses is preliminary in nature, and it is carried out in an unknown state until an emergency or tragedy arises. The goal of preparedness planning is to define assignments and specific actions that cover organizational and technological challenges in order to ensure that disaster response systems work properly



3. The alternative preparedness mechanism of students in relation to disaster preparedness is supported by public education campaigns, training of response teams and rehearsals of emergency response scenarios. The aim of public awareness and education programs is to promote an informed, alert and self-reliant community, capable of playing its full part in support of and in co-operation with government officials and others responsible for disaster management activities.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter will address the different procedures and techniques virtually used by the researchers in data gathering and data analysis to achieve the study objectives. This chapter consists of the following: Research Design, Study Locale, Population and Sampling, Data Collection Procedure, Research instruments, Ethical Consideration, Data Analysis, and Statistical treatment.

Research Design

This study was a Quantitative Descriptive Research Design that focuses on disaster awareness and preparedness among J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students, level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanisms of students in relation to disaster preparedness, and the alternative mechanisms of the students in disaster preparedness. This study gathered the relevant information's with the aid of Survey Questionnaires through Virtual process to determine the disaster preparedness and awareness of the J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students in Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur.

Research Locale

The respondents of the study was the college students of J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes in Poblacion, Salawagan Rd, Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur. The research focuses on the disaster preparedness and awareness of the student towards Future Disaster as well as discussing the level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism and alternative preparedness mechanism including catastrophe education to lessen the impact of it that hinder the student's ability to perform well in school after the natural or man-made disasters. In today's situation the world is battling with a pandemic which the researchers must follow safety protocols, so the study used virtual process in gathering the data.

Population and Sampling

Four hundred twelve (412) is the enrolled population of the students in J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes in Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur. The identification population is taken in the registered number of enrolled students in the school year 2021- 2022, which reflects on the table matrix below. To determine the sample size, Simple Random Sampling type of Probability Sampling is being used by the researchers to determine the sample size, 20% will be taken out of 406 which gives a sample population of 82 respondents The Inclusion of this research study is only the J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students who are officially enrolled for the Academic Year 2021-2022.

Area	Population	Sample
Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education	4	4
Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education	184	39
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology	224	39
J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes in Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur.	412	82



Research Instruments

The researchers of this study utilized a survey questionnaire checklist through online social media platforms via google forms and provided to the randomly selected 82 respondents of the J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes students in Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur. The 82 respondents received 1 copy of research questionnaire. The research questionnaire comprises, Part I will focus mainly on the respondents' profiles, while Part II will focus on determining the level of disaster awareness; Part III is determining the preparedness mechanisms in relation to disaster preparedness; Part IV is about determining the alternative preparedness mechanisms of the students in relation to disaster preparedness.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers of this study adhere and strictly follow the necessary safety Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) health protocols and procedures amidst of the Covid-19 pandemic, researchers utilized online platforms in gathering data and will assure that the participants are protected and ensured that the study will comply with the set of rules and ethical or moral implications, and that the privacy of the participants are protected and also considers the potential of harm to the participants, the researcher, the wider community, and the institution. The researchers ensures that the participants identity are kept confidential and were fully informed regarding the objectives of the study, while they are reassured that their answers will be treated as confidential and will be used only for academic purposes and only for the purpose of the particular research. Some questions are asked that, if appropriately answered, the researchers assures that potential ethical problems are avoided. The consent form provided by the questionnaires required the respondent to affirm their rights and is asked about their willingness to participate in the study.

Data Collection Methods

In more details, the researchers had formally communicate through a formal letter via virtual or online communication utilizing the social media platform with the permission of the Western Mindanao State University, J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes President, J.H. Cerilles state College – Bayog Extension Classes Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education Department's Dean, J.H. Cerilles state College Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education Department's Dean, to the J.H. Cerilles state College – Bayog Extension Classes Bachelor of Science in Information Technology Department's Dean, to the President of the student council in J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes. Upon the approval of the College Administration, 82 students are randomly selected and chosen as our research respondents. Together with these, there are documents to bear, such as questionnaires and consent forms for the students that participated in this study with the ethical consideration, furthermore, in order for the respondent to understand the research questionnaire, the researchers see to it that the instructions/directions were understood Clearly so that there will no items left unanswered. The researchers collected the data through virtual or online platforms through Messenger and Gmail via Google Forms, by formally requesting first, an approval of the students to participate in the study. The researchers collected data from the respondents in a systematic manner.

Data Analysis and Statistical Treatment

The researchers of this research study purely utilized Quantitative Descriptive Research Design Method using an evaluative survey questionnaire. The researchers also utilized the statistical tools weighted mean in Part II determining the level of disaster awareness, frequency and percentage in Part III determining the preparedness mechanisms in relation to disaster preparedness, and for Part IV determining the alternative preparedness mechanisms.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data on Disaster Awareness and Preparedness among College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur



Table 1 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Place of Origin

Responses	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Kahayagan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	19	23.1
Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	29	35.4
Bobuan, Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	4	4.9
Dipili Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	10	12.2
Salawagan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	7	8.5
Deporehan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	8	9.8
Kanipaan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur	5	6.1
	82	100

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic profile of the selected respondents in terms of Place of Origin. It shows that the selected respondents among the college students in J.H. Cerilles State College, there are 29 or 35.4 % resides in Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur, followed by Kahayagan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 19 or 23.1 %, Dipili Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 10 or 12.2%, Deporehan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 8 or 9.8%, Salawagan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 7 or 8.5%, Kanipaan Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 5 or 6.1% and lastly Bobuan, Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 4 or 4.9%.

The data implies that majority of the students from J.H. Cerilles State College resides in Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur which is the highest rate since it is the most populous barangay in Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur and is where the J.H. Cerilles State College building occupy, and Bobuan Bayog, Zamboanga Del is the lowest rate this is due to the school's location miles away in the said barangay, and students from here need to travel for about thirty minutes to arrive.

Table 2 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Age

Responses	Frequency	Percentage(%)
16 - 20	28	34.1
21 - 25	45	54.9
26 - 30	9	11
	82	100

Table 2 shows the socio-demographic profile of the selected respondents in terms of age. It shows that the selected respondents among the college students in J.H. Cerilles State College, there are 45 or 54.9 % belonging to the age bracket of 21 - 25 years old, followed by age bracket 16 - 20 years old with 28 or 34.1 %, and lastly age bracket 26-30 years old with 9 or 11%.

The data implies that majority of the selected respondents from J.H. Cerilles State College are from age 21-25 years old which is the highest rate this is because majority of the enrolled students in this school are in this age bracket, and students age 26-30 years old is the lowest rate since the number of students in this age group enrolled in the college is rather minimal.

Table 3 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Sex.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Female	52	63
Male	30	37
Total	82	100%

Table 3 shows the socio-demographic profile of the selected respondents in terms of sex. It shows that among the among the college students in J.H. Cerilles State College, it is noticeable that in the total number of selected respondents, 52 or 63% among the respondents are dominantly females and 30 or 37% are males.

The data implies that majority of the selected respondents from J.H. Cerilles State College are female sex, garnered the highest rate because majority of the enrolled students in this school are female, and the male sex is the lowest rate because the number of male students enrolled in the college is somewhat low.

Table 4 Type of Disaster

Disaster Category	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Flash Floods	33	40.2
Fire	6	7.3
Landslide	11	13.4
Earthquake	13	15.9
Typhoon	19	23.2
	82	100

Table 4 shows the answers of the selected respondents in the Type of Disaster, there are 33 or 40.2% answered Flash floods, followed by Typhoon with 19 or 23.2%, Earthquake with 13 or 15.9%, Landslide with 11 or 13.4% and lastly Fire with 6 or 7.3%.

Therefore, the data implies that majority of the selected respondents answered Flash Floods which is the highest rate this is due to the presence of two big rivers which critically raise an alarming rate during a rainfall which is just kilometres away in the barangay Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur where the school is located, and Fire which is the lowest rate among the disaster category because fire breakout rarely happens in this barangay and the Local Bureau of Fire Protection is on standby and ready if anything happens.

Table 5 Level of Disaster Awareness

Q. No.	Questions	HA(3) f	$\bar{x}$	A (2) f	$\bar{x}$	U (1) f			Descriptive Rating
1	I am aware what a Disaster is.	43	1.59	37	0.91	1	0.01	2.51	Highly Aware
2	I have the idea about Emergency Kit.	25	0.92	52	1.28	4	0.04	2.24	Aware
3	I know what an Evacuation Plan is.	27	1	50	1.23	4	0.04	2.27	Aware
4	I have knowledge about disaster drills.	24	0.88	50	1.23	7	0.08	2.19	Aware
5	I know about Emergency Exit.	24	0.88	48	1.18	9	0.1	2.16	Aware
6	I have the idea about usage of whistles for disaster response.	23	0.85	48	1.18	10	0.12	2.15	Aware
7	I have the idea about what to do before, after, and during Disaster.	39	1.4	37	0.91	5	0.06	2.37	Aware
8	I know about the	21	0.77	55	1.35	5	0.06	2.18	Aware

	Evacuation routes in our School and Community								
9	I know what to do if there is an injury during and after the Disaster.	16	0.59	54	1.33	11	0.13	2.05	Aware
10	I have the idea about disaster mitigation.	9	0.33	58	1.43	14	0.17	1.93	Aware
Total		251	0.92	489	1.2	70	0.08	2.2	Aware

Legend: 2.5 – 3 Highly Aware; 1.5 – 2.49 Aware; 1 – 1.49 Unaware.

Table 5 shows the level of awareness of students, in this data it implies that the students are **Highly Aware** about the disaster because all of the disaster being mentioned in the category are known and has already happened in the barangay Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur where the school is located. The responses also shows that majority of the students are **Aware** about Emergency Kit, Evacuation Plan, knowledge on disaster drills, about the usage of whistles for disaster response, what to do before, after, and during Disaster, the Evacuation routes in School and Community, what to do if there is an injury during and after the Disaster, and lastly, disaster mitigation—all of this important information that can help in an emergency situation and to mitigate such disaster is announced in every barangay by the local MDRRMO, and updates are posted in the official social media account of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Mitigation Office (MDRRMO), which is why most students are aware. Therefore, the level of Disaster Awareness of the students is **Aware**.

Preparedness Mechanism of the Students

Table 6.1

If there will be a Disaster, are you prepared? If yes what are your preparations? And if not why?

	Responses	Percentage(%)
Yes	78	95
No	4	5

Table 6.2

If there will be a Disaster, are you prepared? If yes what are your preparations? And if not why?

Responses: Yes

Disaster Preparation	Frequency	Rank
Preparing an emergency kit (Foods, money, medicine kit, canned goods, clothing, flashlight, and all the important papers.)	30	1
Listen to Municipality Government, warning and updates on News, so we can prepare necessary things.	20	2
Knowing immediate evacuation center.	12	3
Ask assistance to the team of DRRMO, police and Barangay Tanod.	10	4
Plan for an exit plan.	9	5
Knowing all access or hotline numbers of rescue teams.	7	6
Practice on how to escape or leave a hazardous area immediately when disaster occurs.	5	7



Open enough to talk about disaster preparedness between family members.	3	8
Listen to reliable sources.	1	9

Table 6.2 shows the answers of the selected respondents in the no. One (1) survey question under the Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness Question, 78 or 95% answered yes. The 1st ranked answered, preparing an emergency kit (Foods, money, medicine kit, canned goods, clothing, flashlight, and all the important papers.) with 30 responses. The 2nd ranked, Listen to Municipality Government, warning and updates on News, so we can prepare necessary things with 20 responses. The 3rd ranked, Knowing immediate evacuation center with 12 responses. The 4th ranked, ask assistance to the team of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, police and Barangay Tanod with 10 responses. The 5th ranked, plan for exit plan, with 9 responses. The 6th ranked, knowing all access or hotline numbers of rescue teams, with 7 responses. The 7th ranked, practice on how to escape or leave a hazardous area immediately when disaster occurs with 5 responses. 8th ranked, Open enough to talk about disaster preparedness between family members, with 3 responses, and lastly the 9th ranked, listen to reliable sources, with 1 response. Disaster is unpredictable we can never prevent this to happen according to SK Saini (2018) Disaster preparedness supplies which includes blankets, medical supplies, water and food. Other basic necessities such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephone service can be cut in an emergency. Community individuals also needs to evacuate their homes if case scenario will occur. It also an advantage if they have some essential tools, clothing, sanitary supplies and medications that are easily accessible. These items can be prepared instantly, packed in a back pack that can be quickly grabbed if a disaster will happen. No matter what type of Disasters strikes, it is very important to be equipped and prepared. With the essential knowledge and the right equipment, it is possible to survive in a natural or man-made disaster.

Table 6.3

Are the Government Officials prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?

	Responses	Percentage(%)
Yes	82	100
No	0	0

Table 6.4

Are the Government Officials prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?

Responses: Yes - 82

Disaster Preparations	Frequency	Rank
Municipality Government always monitors the weather and the alert level of the community.	27	1
The MDRRMO are prepared (Rescue boats, first aid, medical kits, food supplies; for survivors.)	25	2
The Government has immediate evacuation for all.	15	3
The MDRRMO announces all risk will happen.	10	4
The Government provides Evacuation routes.	8	4
Posting hotline number of rescue teams.	4	5
Giving and preparing needs such as, can goods, noodles, rice, coffee and etc.	3	6
Reminding people to evacuate ahead of time if they see the risk of having great damage of the incoming disaster.	1	7



Table 6.4 shows the answers of the selected respondents in the no. two (2) survey question under the Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness Question, 82 or 100% answered Yes. The 1st ranked answered, Municipality Government always monitors the weather and the alert level of the community, with 27 responses. The 2nd ranked, MDRRMO are prepared (Rescue boats, first aid, medical kits, food supplies; for survivors.) with 25 responses. The 3rd ranked, The Government has immediate evacuation for all and the MDRRMO announces all risk will happen, with 10 responses. The 4th ranked, The Government provides Evacuation routes. And posting hotline number of rescue teams, with 4 responses. The 5th ranked, Giving and preparing needs such as, can goods, noodles, rice, coffee and etc., with 2 responses, and lastly the, 7th ranked, Reminding people to evacuate ahead of time if they see the risk of having great damage of the incoming disaster, with 1 response. According to a Philippines article, the first thing a government does when responding to a natural disaster is prioritize search and rescue and minimize loss of life and property; second, secure the surviving communities with food, basic health care, and water, while maintaining peace and order; and third, clear and restore critical infrastructure, such as lifeline roads, sea- and airports, telecommunications, and access to water and electricity. The ultimate goal is to be able to predict needs. This is why the government makes it a point to preposition goods, equipment, and even personnel: ideally, relief and rescue should not have to travel long distances; they should already be in areas predicted to be hit by natural disasters. Judiel (2020) As Filipino resilience gets exploited, netizens slam gov't disaster response Filipinos tapped into the bayanihan spirit to organize online and help those affected by the typhoon. But they refuse to romanticize this familiar act of resilience. For them, the time calls for Filipinos to demand for leadership and better, coordinated disaster response from the national government.

Table 6.5

Is your community prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?

	Responses	Percentage (%)
Yes	73	89
No	9	11

Table 6.6

Is your community prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?

Responses: Yes -73

Disaster Preparations	Frequency	Percentage
By reminding to have emergency kits (e.g. flashlight, extra batteries, some medicines, whistle, etc.)	22	1
Giving the idea of making a family communications plan and routes of evacuation.	20	2
Preparing in helping government rescuers in time of catastrophe.	10	3
Preparing for disaster and announces risk that comes in an unexpected way.	10	3
The community helps in many ways in order to prevent and mitigate such damage.	7	4
Taking about disaster openly with the community for knowledge.	7	4
Giving evacuation routes.	2	5
Communicate and response immediately to rescuers.	2	5

Table 6.6 shows the answers of the selected respondents in the no. Three (3) survey question under the Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness Question, 73 or 89%. 1st ranked answered, reminding to have emergency kits (e.g. flashlight, extra batteries, some medicines, whistle, etc.), with 22

responses. The 2nd ranked, giving the idea of making a family communications plan and routes of evacuation, with 20 responses. The 3rd ranked, preparing in helping government rescuers in time of catastrophe and preparing for disaster and announces risk that comes in an unexpected way, with 10 responses. The 4th ranked, the community helps in many ways in order to prevent and mitigate such damage and taking about disaster openly with the community for knowledge, with 7 responses, and lastly, the 5th ranked, Giving evacuation routes and communicate and response immediately to rescuers, with 2 responses. SK Saini (2018) Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, the following items are recommended for inclusion in your basic disaster supplies kit, Three-day supply of non-perishable food, Three-day supply of water - one gallon of water per person, per day, Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries, Flashlight and extra batteries, first aid kit and manual, Sanitation and hygiene items (soap), Matches and waterproof container, Whistle. Extra clothing. Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils, including a can opener. Photocopies of credit and identification cards. Cash and coins. Special needs items, such as prescription medications, eye glasses, contact lens solutions, and hearing aid batteries. Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles, and pacifiers. Other items to meet your unique family needs. If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat. Think about your clothing and bedding supplies. Be sure to include one complete change of clothing and shoes per person. Maintaining Your Disaster Supplies Kit Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed, furthermore, Judiel (2020) stated that, as Filipino resilience gets exploited, netizens slam gov't disaster response Filipinos tapped into the bayanihan spirit to organize online and help those affected by the typhoon. But they refuse to romanticize this familiar act of resilience. For them, the time calls for Filipinos to demand for leadership and better, coordinated disaster response from the national government.

Alternative preparedness mechanism of the students.

Table 7.1

In the absence of the Government officials, does the community have other preparations if disaster will occur? If yes what are the preparations? And if Not why?

	Responses	Percentage(%)
Yes	73	89
No	9	11

Table 7.2

In the absence of the Government officials, does the community have other preparations if disaster will occur? If yes what are the preparations? And if Not why?

Responses: Yes -73

Disaster Preparations	Frequency	Percentage
In the absence of the Government official the community guide people where are evacuation center, first aid and also food for the people who are affected by the disaster.	22	1
Knowing all the immediate evacuation center and Never forget to be mindful to the people around you. We should be ready as always as soon as the disaster will happen. I will make sure that I will handle the calamity with my full strength.	20	2
Securing all the people in our barangay to go in a safe place (EVACUATION CENTER) and tell them that don't be panic everything will be alright.	15	3
Giving some awareness of what will happen now to our environment. And update in other places that gives us an information to aware us if there is possible might happen in our place. Sometimes I listen through radio. It gives important information to us.	10	4



Providing exit routes in every purok or barangay.	8	5
Providing evacuation routes.	5	6

Table 7.2 shows the answers of the selected respondents in the no. One (1) survey question under the Alternative Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness Question, 73 or 89% answered Yes. 1st ranked answered, in the absence of the Government official the community guide people where are evacuation center, first aid and also food for the people who are affected by the disaster., with 22 responses. The 2nd ranked, knowing all the immediate evacuation center and Never forget to be mindful to the people around you. We should be ready as always as soon as the disaster will happen. I will make sure that I will handle the calamity with my full strength, with 20 responses. The 3rd ranked, securing all the people in our barangay to go in a safe place (EVACUATION CENTER) and tell them that don't be panic everything will be alright, with 15 responses. The 4th ranked, giving some awareness of what will happen now to our environment. And update in other places that gives us an information to aware us if there is possible might happen in our place. Sometimes I listen through radio. It gives important information to us, with 10 responses. The 5th ranked, providing exit routes in every purok or barangay, with 8 responses, and lastly, the 6th ranked, Providing evacuation routes, with 5 responses. According to the RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991, LGUs are responsible for conducting rescue operations, providing prompt humanitarian assistance, and establishing and operating evacuation centers as soon as a disaster occurs. As a result, students rely on their local government in the event of a disaster. This means that a portion of the students are unsure of what else to do and will have to rely on the rescuers. The majority of those who choose to evacuate in this area are aware that they are in a highly structured area that can accommodate a large number of people, according to local government officials.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the research work undertaken, the conclusion drawn, and recommendations made as an outgrowth of this study.

Summary of Findings

Part I. Socio-Demographic

The study stated that the majority of the respondents resides in Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur with 29 or 35.4 %, this is the highest rate since it is the most populous barangay in Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur and is where the J.H. Cerilles State College building occupy, furthermore, the majority age of the respondent is from age 21-25 years old, this is the highest rate because majority of the enrolled students in this school are in this age bracket Moreover, the majority of the respondents are female with 52 or 63%, this is the highest rate because majority of the enrolled students in this school are female,

Part II. Type of Disaster

The study stated that majority of the students responded that Flash floods is the most vulnerable Disaster, with 33 responses or 40.2%, furthermore, Flash floods ranked 1st as the Highest Rate Flash Floods which is the highest rate this is due to the presence of two big rivers which critically raise an alarming rate during a rainfall which is just kilometres away in the barangay Poblacion Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur where the school is located,

Part III.

The findings of the study were summarized according to the statement of the problem stated in Chapter I.



What is the Level of Disaster Awareness of College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur?

The study revealed that majority of the students are aware about what a Disaster is, moreover, majority of the students also have the idea about Emergency Kit. Furthermore, the students are aware about what an Evacuation Plan is, they have knowledge about disaster drills, and knowledgeable about Emergency Exit. In addition, the students have the idea about the usage of whistles for disaster response. Furthermore, majority of the students also have the idea about what to do before, after, and during Earthquake. Moreover, the students know about the Evacuation routes in their School and Community and they know what to do if there is an injury during and after the Disaster, lastly, majority of the students have the idea about disaster mitigation, all of this important information that can help in emergency situation and to mitigate such disaster is announced in every barangay by the local MDRRMO, and updates are posted in the official social media account of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Mitigation Office (MDRRMO), that is why most students are aware. Therefore, the level of Disaster Awareness of the students is aware.

What is the preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster Preparedness?

The following are the different Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness:

Majority of the students are prepared in any disaster because always listen to what the Municipal Government is say and they also listen to Television news. They are also mindful and knows where the evacuation center is and prepared their own emergency kits and pack their things in case of an emergency not only by knowing the emergency evacuation center but also, they are mindful about the emergency hotlines.

Government is also prepared, they monitor and always announces the weather or if there will be a catastrophe might happen along with it the MDRRMO are always ready and their rescue equipment, the evacuation center is always open to every family or person who are affected by the said calamity.

The Community is prepared pack and ready the emergency kit (e.g. flashlight, extra batteries, some medicines, whistle, etc.) and hot line numbers of rescue teams and also the local government, the community have their knowledge and know some drills to do during calamities like floods, earthquake and more. Erik Auf der Heide "Common Misconceptions about Disasters: Panic, the "Disaster Syndrome," and Looting" (Erik 3). Because of the frequency, ferocity, and potential importance of disasters, a lot of common preconceptions regarding catastrophe behavior have emerged. The public picture of disaster has frequently focused on the notion of personal loss and turmoil. This type of sight is regularly recorded by individual stories. Disaster is unpredictable we can never prevent this to happen according to SK Saini (2018) Disaster preparedness supplies which includes blankets, medical supplies, water and food. Other basic necessities such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephone service can be cut in an emergency. Community individuals also needs to evacuate their homes if case scenario will occur. It also an advantage if they have some essential tools, clothing, sanitary supplies and medications that are easily accessible. These items can be prepared instantly, packed in a back pack that can be quickly grabbed if a disaster will happen. No matter what type of Disasters strikes, it is very important to be equipped and prepared. With the essential knowledge and the right equipment, it is possible to survive in a natural or man-made disaster. Natural disasters, according to Prachi Juneja, cause a great deal of damage. People lose their homes, businesses, and other sources of income. Even the working class is facing significant income loss. Natural disasters are a harsh reality. Regardless of our beliefs, natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods have a significant impact on our lives all over the world. Every year, disasters strike people all over the world. Many of these people's lives have been completely destroyed as a result of these disasters. According to a Philippines article, the first thing a government does when responding to a natural disaster is prioritize search and rescue and minimize loss of life and property; second, secure the surviving communities with food, basic health care, and water, while maintaining peace and order; and third, clear and restore critical infrastructure, such as lifeline roads, sea- and airports, telecommunications, and access to water and electricity. The ultimate goal is to be able to predict needs. This is why the government makes it a point to preposition goods, equipment, and even personnel: ideally, relief and rescue should not have to travel long distances; they should already be in areas predicted to be hit by natural disasters. Judiel (2020) As Filipino resilience gets exploited, netizens slam gov't disaster res-



ponse Filipinos tapped into the bayanihan spirit to organize online and help those affected by the typhoon. But they refuse to romanticize this familiar act of resilience. For them, the time calls for Filipinos to demand for leadership and better, coordinated disaster response from the national government.

SK Saini (2018) Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, the following items are recommended for inclusion in your basic disaster supplies kit, Three-day supply of non-perishable food, Three-day supply of water - one gallon of water per person, per day, Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries, Flashlight and extra batteries, first aid kit and manual, Sanitation and hygiene items (soap), Matches and waterproof container, Whistle. Extra clothing. Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils, including a can opener. Photocopies of credit and identification cards. Cash and coins. Special needs items, such as prescription medications, eye glasses, contact lens solutions, and hearing aid batteries. Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles, and pacifiers. Other items to meet your unique family needs. If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat. Think about your clothing and bedding supplies. Be sure to include one complete change of clothing and shoes per person. Maintaining Your Disaster Supplies Kit Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed. According to Max Fisher from the Washington Post that One of clearest explanations for the Philippines' unpreparedness may, sadly, also be one of the most difficult to address: its poverty. The reason why the remaining of the people who are not prepared and lack awareness during a typhoon is because they cannot afford any essentials.

What are the alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to Disaster?

The following are the different Alternative Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness: Majority of the students have responded in the absence of the Government official the community people are guided where the evacuation center are located, what are the first aid and also foods for the people who are affected by the disaster. Knowing all the immediate evacuation center and Never forget to be mindful to the people around them. They should be ready as always as soon as the disaster will happen. They will make sure that they will handle the calamity with full strength. Securing all the people in their barangay will went in a safe place (EVACUATION CENTER) and tell them that don't panic everything will be alright. Along with that, some responded, giving some awareness of what will happen now on our environment, and inform updates in other places that gives them an information to be aware us if there is possibility disaster may happen in their place. Listening to the radio. Providing exit routes in every purok or barangay and providing evacuation routes. According to the RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991, LGUs are responsible for conducting rescue operations, providing prompt humanitarian assistance, and establishing and operating evacuation centers as soon as a disaster occurs. As a result, students rely on their local government in the event of a disaster. This means that a portion of the students are unsure of what else to do and will have to rely on the rescuers. The majority of those who choose to evacuate in this area are aware that they are in a highly structured area that can accommodate a large number of people, according to local government officials. According to a press release issued by Secretary Jesse Robredo of the Department of Interior and Local Government on March 5, 2012, all local government units (LGUs) are urged to adopt and implement emergency measures such as pre-emptive or forced evacuation in areas declared to be in imminent danger during disasters.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the indicated findings, the following conclusion was drawn:

1. The majority preparedness mechanism of the students are preparing an emergency kit, that includes the foods, money, medicine kit, canned goods, clothing, flashlight, and all the important papers, and getting ready to go in the evacuation centre or higher ground places. The students also responded that they will make a family communications plan as part of their flash flood preparedness mechanism, furthermore, they will know the evacuation routes, shelter plans, and disaster response for them to easily cope up with the adverse effect of disaster. The student's also responded that they will gather some supplies, including non-perishable foods, cleaning supplies, and water for several days, in case



they must leave immediately or if services are cut off in their Community. The students also retaliate that they will ready the important documents and keep it in a waterproof container and they will also bring things that will help them get information such as cell phones and radios. Moving forward, majority of the students know where are the location of their evacuation areas. Furthermore, majority of the students responded that they listen to the News on Radio, Television, Social Media or any platforms and they internalize the information by informing the people what they have heard from the radio or in television so that the community people will know what to do if flash floods will happen. Majority of the students have an emergency kit, and the following items are found in their emergency kit; Flashlight, Alcohol, Cotton balls Medicine kit, First Aid kit- sterile gloves, gauze, ointment for burn, and bandages in a variety of sizes, pain relievers, scissors and tweezers, Clothes, Money, Hygiene kit, Band aids, Towels, Radio, Non-perishable- food canned goods, food that can be eaten even raw like sardines, Water, Extra battery, Cell phone for emergency call and text, Toiletries, Blanket, Whistle, Rope, Water container, Swiss Army knife, and Waterproof case.

2. The majority alternative preparedness mechanism of the students responded that they will call a rescue team so that other people who need to be need recued will be rescued, and also, they will call the Barangay captain to seek help on the rescue team. Furthermore, the other actions they will take when disaster will occur is evacuating and follow the instruction of authority/government in their community, along with that they will move immediately to higher ground and immediately follow instructions from public safety officials. Moreover, Disaster can strike at any time, with little or no warning. The widespread devastation can cut off from the outside world for days. Following a disaster, emergency rescuers will arrive quickly to assist, but it may take some time for them to reach some help. The majority of J.H. Cerilles State College students in Bayog, Zamboanga Del Sur, has a strong emphasis on being prepared for and dealing with natural disasters. Majority of the students know the other evacuation area in their community if disaster will occur, the students also responded that they have other source of information if disaster might happen, they will listen to radio, watch the television, surf on the internet, read social news and keep updated on the municipality's radio and announcements, furthermore will keep in touch to Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRM). Majority of the students responded that there are still necessary items that needs to be included in their emergency kit. The following are; Extra batteries, Flashlight, Whistle, Mobile phone, important documents, Medicine, clothes Foods, Canned Goods, Tools, Radio, Can Opener, Clothes, Water, Money, Bible, Bandage, Bethadine, Blankets, and Zip lock bags.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made based on the summary and findings and conclusion of this studies:

1. A future research should be carried out on this same topic in other academic Institutions. The future researchers should incline their topic with this research study to have a justified and accurate outcome.
2. The researcher highly recommend that future researchers should use the variables to deeply expound the research study.
3. The future research study should be carried out on the advantages and disadvantage of Disaster Awareness and Preparedness. Also a research should be conducted to ascertain the usefulness of Preparedness Mechanism in terms of Disaster Response and Mitigation

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To our respondents, J.H. Cerilles State College students, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for their enthusiasm and participation in answering our survey questionnaires. Without their active participation and honest responses in this research study, we will not be able to conclude their responses profoundly based on the statement of the problem.

To the class of BSCD – 3A (A.Y. 2021-2022) for their untiring help to assist each one another so that no one will be left behind. Indeed, the class's teamwork established camaraderie and strong foundation for reaching the success.

To the researchers' parents for the continuous support especially in terms of financial needs, for the love, care, comfort, and efforts that keeps their children on holding and fighting, for always cheering up and motivate their children to work hard and study well. Without their inspirational wisdom and unconditional support throughout the journey of our research study this study would not be made possible.

To our second family College of Social Work and Community Development, friends, relatives, and schoolmates, thank you so much for the moral, spiritual, mental, and physical support. Without all of you, this study would not be made possible.

And lastly, the researchers would like to express their humble gratitude to their selves for always being strong despite of the hardships, failures, pressure, and frustrations. Indeed all of the sleepless nights are paid off with exerted efforts, perseverance and hard work that we have contributed.

DEDICATION

Camaraderie, Perseverance, Unity, and Inspiration was our key to success, these



Serves us our driving force and principles to work hard and achieve the impossible.

We sincerely dedicate this research paper to our beloved mentors, teachers and parents for their

Continuous support, unending guidance, love and compassions, we are able to

Develop our research study and finish our research paper profoundly.

Before we reach this far, we encounter a lot of challenges and circumstances, without those,

Success is not possible, we would like also to dedicate our research study to our

Community Development Department Head, Sir Munib A. Kahal, MSW, for the

Diligence and guidance, and for your valuable knowledge, wisdom and time.

To our Thesis Adviser, Maria Teresa A. Sta Ana, MSW, RSW, thank you for guiding us always.

Hopefully, we can apply all of the learning you have imparted to us.

Right now, we also dedicate this work to our Technical Chairperson Committee, Marcelina G. Carpizo, RSW, Ph.D, without your wisdom ma'am, this research study would not be possible

Each of us really made an outstanding works, indeed, all of the sleepless night are now paid off

Even though we have so much pressure and hardships, we are always proud to say that without the help of everybody, we cannot achieve the success that we are having right now.

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Republic of the Philippines
Western Mindanao State University



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Zamboanga City

September 06, 2021

DR. MARY JOCELYN VILLEJO – BATTUNG

University President

J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes

Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur

Dear Ma’am:

Greetings of Peace and Prosperity!

The undersigned are third-year students of Bachelor of Science in Community Development at Western Mindanao State University who are currently conducting research entitled “**DISASTER AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF BAYOG ZAMBOANG DEL SUR**”, as part of our CD199.2 (Research II) requirement.

In this regard, we are requesting for your approval to allow us to conduct data gathering to the randomly selected students of J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes via Social media platforms and Google forms.

We believed that you are with us in our enthusiasm to finish this requirement as compliance on CD 199.2 (Research II). We hope for your positive response on this humble matter. Thank you and more power!

Respectfully yours,

BALANES, ROMEL C.

Researchers

Noted by:

Maria Teresa Aguila, Sta. Ana, MSW, RSW

Research Adviser



Republic of the Philippines

Western Mindanao State University



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Zamboanga City

September 06, 2021

DR. JOEAN B. PALAHANG

Dean, College of Teacher Education

J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes

Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur

Dear Ma'am:

Greetings of Peace and Prosperity!

The undersigned are third-year students of Bachelor of Science in Community Development at Western Mindanao State who are currently conducting research entitled “**DISASTER AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF BAYOG ZAMBOANG DEL SUR**”, as part of our CD199.2 (Research II) requirement.

We would like to ask for your permission to allow us to conduct a survey among selected BEED and BSED students. The survey would only last about 5- 10 minutes and would be arranged at a time convenient to the student's schedule (e. g, during break time). Participation in the survey is entirely voluntary and all information provided will be kept in utmost confidentiality and would be used for academic purposes only.

We believed that you are with us in our enthusiasm to finish this requirement as compliance on CD 199.2 (Research II). We hope for your positive response on this humble matter. Thank you and more power!

Respectfully yours,

BALANES, ROMEL C.

Researchers

Noted by:

Maria Teresa Aguila, Sta. Ana, MSW, RSW

Research Adviser



Republic of the Philippines

Western Mindanao State University



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Zamboanga City

September 06, 2021

MR. ZENON A. MATOS

Dean, College of Information Technology

J.H. Cerilles State College – Bayog Extension Classes

Poblacion, Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur

Dear Sir:

Greetings of Peace and Prosperity!

The undersigned are third-year students of Bachelor of Science in Community Development at Western Mindanao State University who are currently conducting research entitled “**DISASTER AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF BAYOG ZAMBOANG DEL SUR**”, as part of our CD199.2 (Research II) requirement.

We would like to ask for your permission to please allow us to conduct a survey among selected BEED and BSED students. The survey would only last about 5- 10 minutes and would be arranged at a time convenient to the student’s schedule (e. g, during break time). Participation in the survey is entirely voluntary and all information provided will be kept in utmost confidentiality and would be used for academic purposes only.

We believed that you are with us in our enthusiasm to finish this requirement as compliance on CD 199.2 (Research II). We hope for your positive response on this humble matter. Thank you and more power!

Respectfully yours,

BALANES, ROMEL C.

Researchers

Noted by:

Maria Teresa Aguila, Sta. Ana, MSW, RSW

Research Adviser



Republic of the Philippines
Western Mindanao State University



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Zamboanga City

September 06, 2021

Dear Respondent's,

You are invited to participate in a research study entitled “**DISASTER AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN BAYOG ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR**”, conducted by Romel C. Balanes, Erika Grace B. Matias and Michelle Ainne G. Mateo, this study will be delimited only to the level of disaster awareness, preparedness mechanism and the alternative preparedness mechanism of the students in relation to disaster preparedness.

The participation in this survey and questionnaires is entirely voluntary and there are no known or anticipated risks in the study. All information provided will be kept in utmost confidentiality and would be only used for academic purposes only.

Name of Person (please print): _____

Signature of Person: _____

Date: _____

(Person signing must be 18 years of age or over)

In the meantime, if you have any questions please ask or contact:

ROMEL C. BALANES (0955-466-3138)

Or

Maria Teresa Aguila, Sta. Ana, MSW, RSW

Research Adviser

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

A Guided Survey Questionnaire on the Disaster Awareness and Preparedness among College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur

Dear Respondents,

We, the researchers would like to conduct a research study about the Disaster Awareness and Preparedness among College Students in Bayog Zamboanga Del Sur. Your cooperation in answering the research questionnaire will be a big help and highly appreciated. Your information will be kept confidential. Thank you.

I. Personal Information

Directions: Fill in the necessary information in the blank space provided below.

Name (Optional): _____

Age: _____



Place of Origin: _____

Sex: _____

Which is the most Vulnerable Disaster? (Choose only One, Indicate a check (✓) mark on the box that corresponds to your answer regarding the question.)

Flash flood

☐

Fire

☐

Landslide

☐

Earthquake

☐

Typhoon

☐

II. Level of Disaster Awareness

Directions: Indicate a check (✓) mark on the box that corresponds to your Answer regarding the questions.

Q. No.	Questions	HA (3)	A (2)	U (1)
1.	I am aware what a Disaster is.			
2.	I have the idea about Emergency Kit.			
3.	I know what an Evacuation Plan is.			
4.	I have knowledge about disaster drills.			
5.	I know about Emergency Exit.			
6.	I have the idea about usage of whistles for disaster response.			
7.	I have the idea about what to do before, after, and during Disaster.			
8.	I know about the Evacuation routes in our School and Community			
9.	I know what to do if there is an injury during and after the Disaster.			
10.	I have the idea about disaster mitigation.			

Please note the following scale when indicating your responses:

1= Unaware (U); 2= Aware (A); 3= Highly Aware (HA)

III. Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness

Directions: Answer the following questions on the space provided in every items.

1. If there will be a Disaster, are you prepared? If yes what are your preparations? And if not why?
2. Are the Government Officials prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?
3. Is your community prepared if there will be a Disaster? If yes what are their preparations? And if not why?

IV. Alternative Preparedness Mechanism in relation to Disaster Preparedness (Flash Floods)

Directions: Answer following questions on the space provided in every items.

1. In the absence of the Government officials, does the community have other preparations if disaster will occur? If yes what are the preparations? And if Not why?

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name and Surname: Romel C. Balanes
Address: Brgy. Maasin, Zamboanga City
Contact No.: 0955-466-3138
Email Address: romelbalanes2001@gmail.com
Expected Graduation: June 2023



CAREER OBJECTIVES

To be a committed Community Development Worker, with the dedication and passion to be an efficient Community Development Worker in the field of community organizing, with an excellent community commitment and community engagement. An enthusiast and a catalyst, believer of positive change with an innate leadership that can deliver priority community collaborations together with the community people.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Community Development, Western Mindanao State University, Zamboanga City

August 2021 • Senior Thesis:

Awards

- Consistent Honor Students (Elementary-Senior High School)
- Leadership Awardee (A.Y 2016-2017)
- Academic Excellence Awardee (A.Y 2017-2018)
- Leadership Awardee (A.Y 2017-2018)
- Academic Excellence Awardee (A.Y 2018-2019)
- Leadership Awardee (A.Y 2018-2019)
- Proficiency Awardee (Award for Work Immersion) (A.Y 2018-2019)
- Special Recognition in Supreme Student Government (SSG) (A.Y 2018-2019)

ON CAMPUS INVOLVEMENT

- CSWCD Gender Club Treasurer (A.Y. 2020-2021)
- CSWCD Gender Club Board Member (A.Y. 2019-2020)
- NSTP CWTS President (A.Y. 2019-2020)
- CSWCD BSCD President Batch 2019 (A.Y. 2019-2020 – A.Y. 2020-2021)
- College Student Council Community Development Board Member (A.Y. 2019-2020)

OUTSIDE CAMPUS INVOLVEMENT

- UNBOUND Zamboanga Foundation Inc. Student Service Scholar (2018-present)
- UNBOUND Zamboanga Foundation Inc. Student Service Scholar President (2019-2020)

SKILLS

- Computer Literate: Proficient in Windows OS, MS Word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel, and MS Publisher.
- Ability to lead several groups.
- Committed on completing the job on time.
- Possess good organizational and communication skills.
- Sense of responsibility, inquisitive, and resourceful.
- Innovative and Creative