

Implementation of Boarding House Policies on Student Boarders' Safety in Tangub City: An Assessment

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ABSTRACT

Boarding houses serve as a second home for many students offering not just a place to stay but also a sense of comfort, community, and belonging, making the safety and well-being of residents a pressing concern. This study aimed to assess the implementation of boarding house rules and regulations in Barangay Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City, with a focus on facilities, fire safety, sanitation, and maintenance. A total of 259 respondents participated in the quantitative survey, while seven boarders were interviewed for qualitative insights. The findings indicated that, overall, respondents were satisfied with the boarding houses' basic facilities such as comfort rooms, lighting, and waste management. However, concerns arose regarding the inconsistent supply of potable water, inadequate fire safety measures, and insufficient maintenance of electrical and fire safety equipment. The study concludes that while the boarding houses largely meet the required standards, improvements are necessary in specific areas- particularly water supply, fire safety responsiveness, and water safety to better ensure the well-being of the residents. Based on these findings, it is recommended that boarding house owners implement a consistent water supply, improve fire safety inspections, and provide better electrical fault management to enhance overall living conditions for student boarders.

Keywords: Boarding houses, Facilities, Fire safety, Maintenance, Sanitation, Potable water, Electrical, Living conditions, Waste management

Dedication

This study is dedicated to the student boarders of Tangub City, whose daily experiences and stories inspired this research. To the boarding house owners and administrators, this is for your continuous effort to provide a safe and conducive living environment. May this study serve as a guide to improving practices that support the well-being of students.

This study is also dedicated to the families of Compayan and Dasok, friends, and mentors, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been the guiding light in completing this research.

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The Problem and Its Scope

Background of the Study

The growing student population in Tangub City has led to an increasing demand for adequate, affordable, and safe housing options. Many students, particularly those coming from distant areas, rely on boarding houses as their temporary homes while pursuing their studies. However, numerous students have encountered various difficulties in their respective boarding houses. As the cost of living continues to rise, the need for accessible, regulated, and well-maintained accommodations becomes even more critical. Unfortunately, some boarding houses fail to meet basic standards, raising significant concerns regarding the safety, comfort, and overall well-being of their tenants.

Ideally, boarding houses should serve as secure and welcoming environments that support both the academic and personal development of students. They should provide not only shelter but also an atmosphere conducive to learning and mental well-being. Thus, it is essential for local authorities to work closely with boarding house owners to ensure strict compliance with safety regulations, sanitation standards, and other relevant policies.

According to Rachmawati (2017), a boarding house functions as a short-term living arrangement where individual units are rented separately, and tenants are expected to pay rent within a specific timeframe and at an agreed price. The ambiance and environment of the boarding house also influence students' choices, as these factors significantly affect their academic performance and motivation (Maulida & Syahrani, 2022). Similarly, Malaga (2022) emphasized that the living conditions in boarding houses play a crucial role in shaping students' educational experiences. Navarez (2017) revealed that student housing facilities in the Philippines often fail to meet current learner-centered and quality-driven standards, showing a clear gap between expectations and actual conditions.

Furthermore, Lester and Mander (2020) studied the mental health and well-being of male high school boarders during their adjustment period in boarding schools. Their findings showed an increase in emotional challenges and a decline in academic motivation among boarding students compared to their day-school counterparts. These studies collectively highlight widespread dissatisfaction among boarders and the urgent need to address issues related to safety, comfort, and management in student accommodations.

Although numerous studies have examined service levels in student housing, there remains limited empirical data on compliance with safety and operational standards among boarding houses. Therefore, this study aims to assess the implementation of boarding house policies in Tangub City, specifically focusing on facilities, fire safety, sanitation, and maintenance. The assessment seeks to determine whether boarding house operators adhere to existing local and national regulations governing student accommodations in the Philippines.

Preliminary observations reveal inconsistencies in the implementation of boarding house policies in Barangays Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City. These inconsistencies have caused several issues affecting students' quality of life and overall college experience. Some boarders even choose to transfer to other boarding houses due to feelings of neglect and dissatisfaction. To address these challenges, it is crucial to gather and analyze the perceptions of student boarders, particularly those from Tangub City Global College (TCGC). Their insights can provide valuable input for improving boarding house management practices and enhancing students' academic and living conditions.

Boarding house owners and administrators are legally required to comply with municipal regulations concerning safety, security, and service quality. Their responsibility extends beyond providing shelter—they must also ensure the protection and well-being of their tenants by adhering to established standards. This study, therefore, seeks to evaluate the extent of compliance among boarding houses in Tangub City and to identify the challenges and experiences of TCGC student boarders. The findings are expected to serve as a practical guide for boarding house owners, administrators, and policymakers in developing actionable solutions to improve living conditions and promote student welfare.

Conceptual Framework

This study was anchored on the Ordinance no. 2007-09-462, an ordinance requiring all operators of boarding houses and apartments in Tangub City to secure first mayor's permit/ license to operate before accepting boarders and tenants and providing among others certain requirements for their safety thereof. The RA 6541, also known as the National Building Code of the Philippines, and Republic Act No. 9514 to assess the of implementation of boarding house policies in Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City.

One of the requirements is stated in the section 8 of the ordinance, that boarding houses and apartments shall be provided with good facilities such as comfort rooms, bathrooms, lightings, potable water supply, etc. students shall be provided with study tables in rooms conducive to learning with good lightings and ventilation. A boarding house is a type of lodging where individuals pay rent for a room or bed, and common facilities like a kitchen, bathroom, and living spaces are typically shared among residents.

Republic Act No. 9514, commonly known as the Fire Code of the Philippines, establishes the country's standards for fire safety and prevention. It provides the legal foundation that empowers the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) to carry out its mandate, particularly in conducting fire safety inspections and determining the appropriate fire protection systems for different types of buildings and facilities. This law plays a vital role in ensuring that structures are equipped with the necessary safeguards to protect lives and property from fire-related hazards. Owners, occupants, or administrators of buildings or structures except those exempted shall have portable fire extinguisher, single-station smoke or heat detector as fire detection alarm and communication system. Ensuring fire safety is essential for safeguarding both building occupants and property from the risks associated with fire hazards. Fire safety encompasses various precautions, procedures, and strategies implemented to prevent fires, reduce the likelihood of fire-related incidents, and protect people and property in the event of a fire.

The maintenance requirements for boarding houses are the same as standard tenancies. Landlords are required to keep the boarding house in an acceptable state of repair, ensuring that it is safe and healthy for occupants. Additionally, they should maintain the cleanliness of facilities like the kitchen and bathroom. If landlords do not do these then they could be liable for a penalty. Mubita et al. (2016), highlighted that inadequate waste management was among the health and safety issues observed in some schools within the Chibombo district of central Zambia. Boarders must segregate their waste as penalties will be imposed for improper disposal of waste.

The RA 6541 or the Building Code of the Philippines, section 1, states that all existing and newly constructed buildings or structures, including all their components, must be kept in a safe and clean condition. Any devices or safety measures mandated by this code during the construction, modification, or repair of a building or structure must be maintained in proper working condition.

There is a huge necessity to conduct this study as previous studies showed that the living environment of students is one of the factors that affect their safeness and academic achievement. This study sought to assess the boarding

house policies in terms of the implementation, so as to see if the boarding house operators follow the standards set by the Local Government of Tangub City, the Building Code, Fire Code, and the standard living condition. Further, it would also identify the problems and challenges faced by the student boarders regarding the overall management of the boarding house.

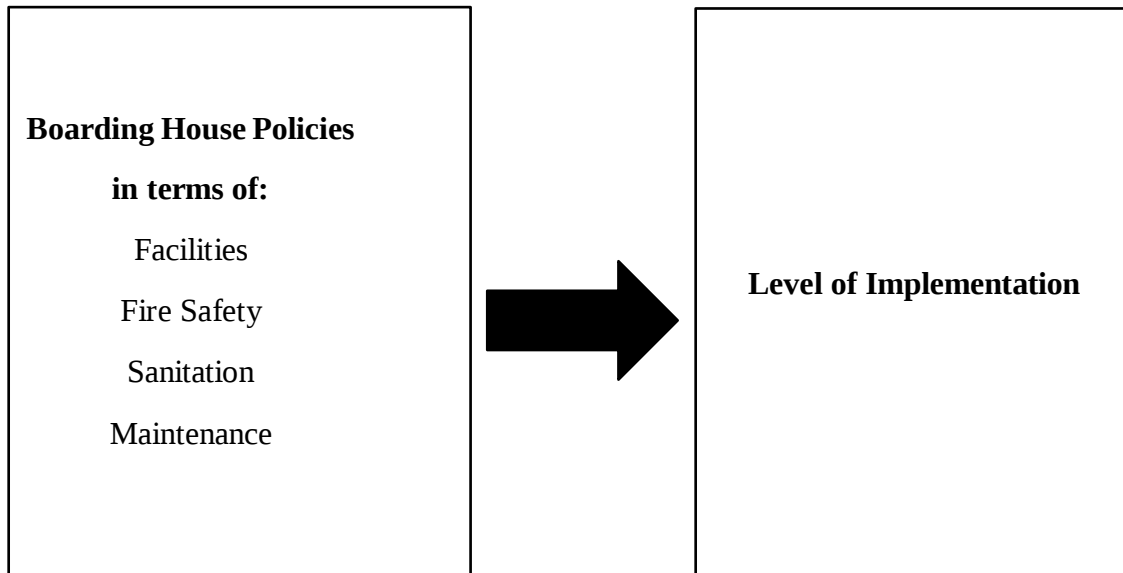


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to assess the implementation of boarding house policies in Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City and determined the positive and negative experiences, as well as the challenges they encountered.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of implementation of boarding house policies in terms of;
 - 1.1 Facilities;
 - 1.2 Fire Safety;
 - 1.3 Sanitation;
 - 1.4 Maintenance;
2. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student boarders face in relation to boarding house policies?

Significance of the Study

This study was conducted to provide valuable insights into the implementation of boarding house policies in selected areas of Tangub City, specifically in Maloro, and Silanga. The findings may benefit boarding house owners by helping them improve their management practices and attract more boarders. Furthermore, this study holds significance for the following groups and individuals, who are considered its primary beneficiaries.

Local Government Unit (LGU). The study can serve as a basis for evaluating and strengthening the enforcement of local ordinances and regulations related to boarding houses, ensuring student safety and well-being.

Landlord/Landlady. This study is beneficial to the owners of the boarding houses as they would have knowledge of fostering better administration. With this, they can possibly gain loyalty to their borders as they would be aware of the concerns by the borders.

Parents and Guardians. By providing data on the safety, sanitation, and overall quality of boarding houses, this study offers assurance and guidance to parents in selecting appropriate accommodations for their children.

School Administrators. The findings can support school officials in identifying off-campus student housing issues that may affect academic performance and well-being, allowing them to establish partnerships with compliant boarding houses.

Future Researchers. This study is also beneficial to future researchers as they may utilize the findings of this study to develop new hypotheses for future research. It can be a foundation for future research related to this area.

Students/Boarders. This study is beneficial to students who rent a boarding house, also known as boarders, because their concerns would be heard and addressed. It is fundamental and one way of exercising their rights. Additionally, to have a better space for living while pursuing their studies.

Scope and Limitations

This research focused on the implementation of boarding house policies in Tangub City and determined the experiences and challenges faced by the students in TCGC. This research used simple random sampling techniques for the quantitative phase with a total of two hundred fifty-nine (259), and purposive sampling for the qualitative phase with seven

(7) participants. This study focused only on the registered boarding houses for the assessment of the implementation. This study was conducted at the boarding houses located at Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed how the researchers gather the data and information. It contains the location where the research was performed and done. Aside from that, it covers the respondents, research design, instruments, validation of the instrument, the data- gathering procedure, and as to how the data was analyzed and interpreted.

Research Design. This study used sequential explanatory mixed methods research design to uncover the underlying issues behind quantitative results. The Explanatory Sequential design involves two interactive phases. The first phase includes collecting and analyzing quantitative data. In this phase, the facility, fire safety, maintenance, and sanitation were assessed based on the standards set by the LGU in order to find out the level of implementation. The second phase consists in designing a qualitative phase based on the findings from the first phase (Creswell and Plano, 2018). The researchers found inconsistencies of the data from quantitative phase. With that, the researchers gathered insights as to the experiences and challenges faced by the student boarders in order to provide in-depth explanation out of the findings from quantitative result. A researcher examines a particular numerical discovery and explains it using qualitative data (Wisdom and Creswell, 2013).

Research Setting. The researchers conducted the study in Tangub City particularly in barangay Maloro and Silanga where most of the boarding houses are located. These two barangays are populated ever since it opened a college that offers free tuition. As the population increases, the demand of accommodation also increases which resulted the existence of problems. Student boarders faced significant concerns such as but not limited to lack of water supply, unhealthy living environment and more. Issues like these should be addressed so that students can focus more on their studies and have a safe and sound environment.

Research Respondents. The participants in this study are the TCGC students who are temporarily living in barangay Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City, and are referred as boarders from Purok Roses, Dancing Lady, Vanda, Golden Shower, Yellow Bush, and Orchids as well as in different purok in barangay Silanga namely; Purok 1, Purok 2, Purok 3, and Purok 4. The researchers determined the respondents through purposive sampling in the qualitative phase. There were seven (7) student boarders who were purposively selected based on the criteria. The respondents must be a bonafide student of TCGC with at least six months living in boarding house. The student must have an experience of transferring in different boarding houses, known to be unsatisfied in their living experience. Purposive sampling is a non- probability sampling technique where researchers select

participants based on specific characteristics or qualities that align with the study's objectives Etikan et al. (2016). In the quantitative phase, participants are selected through simple random sampling. A total of 259 student boarders from a population of 788. The exact sample size was determined using the Raosoft sample size calculator, with a 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level.

Research Instrument. This study used a Likert scale from a researcher-made questionnaire. It includes questions assessing the implementation of boarding house policies. Additionally, the researchers utilized semi-structured interviews to determine the perceptions of the student boarders. However, the researchers asked supplementary questions whenever something needs to be clarified.

Validation of Instrument. The instrument was checked and verified by the adviser, statistician, editor, and panel group as they are the experts in this field. The indicators and items from the instrument came from a thorough reading of related literature and some were from the provision of the ordinance that was used as basis of this study. The researchers integrated all suggestions and recommendations into the questionnaire and the instrument underwent pilot testing before it was distributed to the respondents. The research instrument tested the reliability using Cronbach's Alpha with the coefficient α of 0.819 which implies a high level of reliability.

Data Gathering Procedure. In this study, the researchers secured first a letter of approval addressed to the mayor of Tangub City for a permission to gather data. Then, the researchers provided a letter of approval addressed to the barangay official to conduct the research of a certain barangay. After the needed permissions had obtained, the researchers then proceed to the actual data gathering. In the quantitative phase, the researchers provided an informed consent together with the questionnaire to every respondent, requesting their agreement to participate in the study, ensuring the confidentiality of their responses. After that, the researchers personally administered the questionnaires to the respondents. The researchers conducted the survey from 17th day of December to its succeeding days. In the qualitative phase, the researchers provided an informed consent to each of the respondents, requesting their agreement to participate in the interview. After the researchers secured the agreement to participate, an actual interview has commenced. The researchers conducted the interview from 22nd day of December to its succeeding days. The researchers personally conducted the interview and recorded it using audio recorder feature from smartphone for transcribing, interpretation, and analysis. The researcher encountered challenges such as refusals, rejection, and shyness. Apparently, with perseverance and determination, the researchers eventually completed the needed survey and interview, and subsequently tabulate, analyze, and interpret the completed questionnaire and the data from interview.

Data Analysis. The collected data were quantitatively analyzed and objectively interpreted using weighted means. The following values were used in analyzing and interpreting the data on the level of implementation of boarding house policies.

Numerical Value	Hypothetical Mean Range	Interpretation	Implication
4	3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
3	2.51-3.25	Agree	High
2	1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1	1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

Verbal Interpretation

1. Respondents have a very high assessment to the indicators of implementation of boarding house policies which imply a very high level.
2. Respondents have high assessment which indicates high implication of implementation of boarding house policies.

3. Respondents have low assessment with the statement which indicates low implication of implementation of boarding house policies.
4. Respondents have very low assessment with the indicators of implementation of boarding house policies which imply a very low level.

After the quantitative data gathering, the researchers proceeded to the thematic analysis for qualitative data. The researchers transcribed the data collected and grouped them based on their similarities or differences to come up with themes. The findings were analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis involves identifying patterns or themes in qualitative data. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), this qualitative method should be the first one learned, as it imparts essential skills that are beneficial for performing various other types of analyses. Further, it is a flexible method of data analysis used to identify themes.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers ensured the utmost confidentiality of all data gathered. First, the respondents were asked to provide their voluntary participation through written informed consent. Second, the researchers thoroughly explained the purpose of the study and the rationale for selecting them as participants. Finally, all information provided by the respondents was treated with strict confidentiality and used only for academic purposes.

Definition of Terms

For clarity and consistency in understanding the terms used in this study, the following conceptual and operational definitions are presented:

Boarding House. It refers to a type of lodging establishment where rooms are rented out for a specific period agreed upon by both the owner and tenant. In this study, a boarding house refers to a residential facility in Maloro and Silanga, Tuguegarao City, where students rent rooms based on an agreement between the tenant and the owner for a specific period.

Facilities. These pertain to the basic amenities provided for residents to make the living more comfortable and convenient. Facilities in this study, include the basic amenities—such as electricity, water supply, toilet and bath, and cooking areas—provided to make student living more comfortable and convenient.

Fire Safety. It refers to the measures taken for preventing fires and detection in order to minimize damage. In this context, fire safety refers to the presence and condition of fire extinguishers, emergency exits, smoke detectors, and fire escape plans within the boarding houses.

Maintenance. This pertains to the ongoing activities intended to preserve the functionality and safety of physical spaces and equipment. For this study, maintenance refers to the regular upkeep, repairs, and cleanliness of boarding house structures and facilities to ensure they remain in good and usable condition.

Policies. These refer to detailed guidelines or directives established by an organization or governing body to manage behavior and activities, often holding legal authority. Boarding house policies in this study refer to the written or verbal rules imposed by boarding house owners or aligned with government regulations that govern the conduct, safety, and responsibilities of both tenants and owners.

Sanitation. It refers to the practices that promote cleanliness and maintain hygienic conditions through services like waste disposal, clean water, and pest control to prevent disease. In this study, sanitation refers to the cleanliness of communal and personal areas, waste management, and access to clean water within boarding houses.

Student Boarder. It refers to a student who lives and studies away from their family home and rents a room in someone's house or premises. The term student boarder in this study refers to a student from Tuguegarao City Global College - who rents and resides in a boarding house in either Maloro or Silanga, Tuguegarao City, during their period of study.

Presentation, Analysis, And Interpretation Of Data

This chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation. Tables are presented and thematic analysis and the interpretation of data. Level of implementation of Boarding House in terms of facilities, fire safety, sanitation, and maintenance. A total of 259 respondents were surveyed and a total of 7 participants were purposively interviewed.

Table 1 Respondents' Response on the Level of Implementation of Boarding House Policies in Terms of Facilities

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. There are enough comfortable rooms and bathrooms in the boarding house.	3.27	Strongly Agree
2. There are toilets, sinks, and showers provided in the boarding house.	3.13	Agree
3. Common areas such as hallways and entrances are well-lighted during the night.	3.07	Agree
4. There is adequate lighting in the boarding house.	3.12	Agree
5. There is a consistent supply of potable water in the boarding house.	2.3	Disagree
Grand Mean	2.98	Agree

Table 1 presents the response in boarding house' implementation of facilities. The table shows that the highest mean is 3.27 which implies that the respondents strongly agree that there are enough comfort rooms and bathrooms in terms of facilities. There are enough comfortable rooms and bathrooms, toilet, sink, shower, and adequate lighting in the boarding house. However, the respondents have low assessment when it comes to a consistent supply of potable water in the boarding house with the lowest mean 2.3. It means that boarding houses have no consistent supply of potable water which could pose a serious risk to the health of residents. Water is a vital resource crucial for human health and well-being. Facilities in places like dormitories and boarding houses are not just buildings—they are important spaces that affect how people live. Access to adequate facilities such as clean water, proper ventilation, sufficient natural light, functional sanitation, and personal privacy plays a vital role in promoting good health, ensuring comfort, and supporting individual well-being and personal development (Liu et al., 2020). Rahman et al. (2019) said that students and young workers rely on these essential features daily to maintain their physical health, sustain concentration, and support their mental well-being. If these places are crowded or not well-maintained, it can cause stress, poor school performance, and health problems (Al-Shammari and AlShammari, 2018). Ghosh and Roy (2021) explained that safe and well-kept housing helps people feel secure and more motivated. Amuah et al. (2021) also stated that having safe drinking water is important for staying clean, avoiding illness, and being healthy overall. Lastly, Tan and Lee (2022) believed that effective housing management goes beyond fulfilling basic physical requirements. It fosters a sense of belonging, which is particularly important for students and individuals living away from home. In essence, having quality amenities in boarding houses is essential, not merely a luxury, as it plays a crucial role in promoting the health, safety, and success of the residents. Overall, the grand mean of 2.98 revealed that the respondents have high assessment on the indicator of facilities in boarding houses in Tangub City. The result of the data suggests that there is still room for improvements in the area surveyed. The respondents have low assessment with the indicator related to the consistent supply of potable water in the boarding house. Therefore, improvement is needed.

Table 2 Respondents' Response on the Level of Implementation of Boarding House Policies in Terms of Fire Safety

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. The hallways /stairways are clear for quick exit and provided with smoke detectors.	2.42	Disagree
2. The management acts immediately whenever there are loose connections, faulty installation, broken outlet covers, improper grounding, or defective parts such as improper grounding, or defective parts such as broken outlet covers.	2.38	Disagree
3. There is functional fire extinguishers located in easily accessible areas of the boarding house.	3.30	Agree
4. Fire exits are clearly marked in the boarding house.	2.84	Agree
5. There is no octopus connection (one extension wire relates to another extension wire). with another extension wire).	2.98	Agree
Grand Mean	2.72	Agree

Table 2 presents participants' response in the implementation of fire safety in boarding house. The highest mean score is 2.98, which suggests that the boarding house generally enforced a rule that minimizes electrical hazards, with residents agreed that multiple extension cords are not commonly used, which is a positive safety measure. On the other hand, the lowest mean score is with a mean of 2.38. This reflects a disagreement among respondents, indicating that the boarding house management is not consistently responsive to electrical safety issues, such as addressing faulty installations or broken outlet covers promptly. Fires can adversely affect the environment, public amenities, and infrastructure, causing significant disruption in the lives of residents (Ayu et al., 2018). A fire safety management system is an initiative designed to prevent and manage fires effectively. It also represents one of the strategies implemented to lessen the damage resulting from a fire (Kodur et al., 2019). Mishra and Shrestha (2017) emphasized that failure to provide signs and emergency exits can be harmful to users, especially if they are unfamiliar with the layout of the building. Proper signage and clearly marked emergency exits are crucial in ensuring that everyone can evacuate safely and quickly in the event of a fire or other emergencies. A comprehensive fire safety management system should include these elements to effectively protect occupants and facilitate a safe evacuation.

The grand mean for the overall implementation of fire safety regulations is 2.72, which means high assessment. This suggests that while the boarding house has made some progress in implementing fire safety measures, there are still areas that require attention and improvement, particularly in the responsiveness of management to electrical hazards.

Table 3 Respondents' Response on the Level of Implementation of Boarding House Policies in Terms of Sanitation

INDICATORS	Mean	Interpretation
1. The water provided is safe for drinking and daily use.	2.33	Disagree
2. Plumbing issues are addressed by the boarding house management.	3.01	Agree
3. The boarding house has proper waste management and has no foul odors.	2.95	Agree

4. The boarding house has regular pest control measures to prevent infections.	2.71	Agree
5. There is proper waste disposal in the boarding house with regular trash collection and segregation.	2.34	Disagree
Grand Mean	2.66	Agree

Table 3 shows a combination of positive and negative feedback from respondents concerning the implementation of sanitation-related rules in boarding houses. The highest-rated indicator is in terms of proper waste management with a mean of 3.01, suggesting that the boarding house environment is generally clean and odor-free, an essential factor for health and well-being. On the other hand, the lowest score is with a mean of 2.33. This suggests significant concern regarding the safety of the water, as most respondents disagreed, indicating that water quality may be a serious issue in the boarding house that requires urgent attention to ensure safety and hygiene. There is an urgent need to tackle the critical issues and questions that affect the availability of safe drinking water. Sanitation is a vital component of healthy living conditions in boarding houses and dormitories, directly influencing the well-being of residents. Proper waste management, regular pest control, and the availability of clean water of a hygienic environment. According to Salazar et al. (2018), inadequate sanitation in shared living spaces often leads to increased vulnerability to infections and discomfort among occupants. Lopez and Ramos (2020) emphasized that while waste disposal systems are generally in place, inconsistencies in water safety and plumbing maintenance remain major concerns in many dormitory settings. Additionally, Dela Cruz (2017) pointed out that routine pest control and odor management significantly affect residents' satisfaction and mental well-being. Sobsey (2016) further stressed that access to safe drinking water should be prioritized, as contaminated sources continue to contribute to preventable diseases worldwide.

Overall, the grand mean for the sanitation implementation is 2.78, which means high assessment. This means that respondents feel the sanitation practices are well implemented, though there are areas, particularly regarding water safety and waste disposal that still need substantial improvement.

Table 4 Respondents Response on the Level of Implementation of Boarding House Policies in Terms of Maintenance

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
1. Toilet, sink, and shower are in good working condition.	3.12	Agree
2. Fire extinguishers and smoke detectors are regularly inspected and tested to ensure they are working properly and in good condition.	2.44	Disagree
3. There is a 'No Smoking Policy' in the area to reduce the risk of fire.	2.9	Agree
4. Electrical appliances and wirings are regularly checked.	3	Agree
5. There is a regular cleaning schedule to ensure that common areas are clean and well maintained.	3.06	Agree
Grand Mean	2.9	Agree

Table 4 presents responses on boarding house' implementation of maintenance. The highest mean score of 3.12 reflects the respondents' agreement that essential facilities in the boarding house, including toilets, sinks, and showers, are properly maintained and operational. The lowest score is with a mean of 2.44 which reflects a respondents' disagreement with the statement, indicating that fire safety equipment are not regularly maintained or inspected as it should be, posing a potential safety risk to residents. Regular maintenance of boarding house facilities is crucial in ensuring a safe and comfortable living environment for residents. High ratings on the condition of basic amenities like toilets, sinks, and showers show that many boarding houses successfully meet residents' expectations for cleanliness and functionality. As noted by Garcia and Lim (2019), well-maintained facilities significantly enhance student satisfaction and reduce health-related complaints. Sobral (2017), emphasized that neglected safety systems can become hazardous, particularly in emergency situations when fire extinguishers, alarms, or emergency exits may fail to operate due to lack of inspection or upkeep. Reyes et al. (2021) supported this by noting that many boarding houses still lack systematic maintenance protocols for safety tools, which poses significant risks. Furthermore, Tan and Villanueva (2018) argued that while general maintenance may be prioritized, safety-specific upkeep is often overlooked due to cost or lack of awareness. The grand mean for the overall level of maintenance is 2.9, which means a high assessment. This suggests that the overall boarding house maintenance practices are considered satisfactory, with some areas of improvement.

Responses Of the Participants on The Challenges and Experiences Encountered by the Boarders in the Implementation of Boarding House Rules and Regulations

This part presents the gathered data from the interview of the student boarders in relation to boarding house policies in Tangub City using the researcher made interview guide questions.

Facilities

Problem. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student boarders face in the implementation of facilities in the boarding house?

Theme 1. Lack of Water Supply

A consistent supply of potable water is not just a basic human need. It is a fundamental determinant of health. When it is not regularly available, it increases the risks of infections such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and parasitic illnesses. Boarding houses had a lack of water supply. This issue was highlighted during an interview with a student boarder. The student boarders experienced an inconsistent supply of water, with interruptions lasting up to three days before the supply returned. On the other hand, one participant had a positive experience since the water was not connected to the electricity. Even during power interruptions, the water supply remained unaffected. It is crucial to have a consistent flow of water for daily use. The statements below revealed how some boarders struggled with inadequate water supply, while the other participant did not experience the same issue.

Participants 4 and 5 shared that they experienced problems in terms of water supply. They stated that:

“As to the water, the supply sometimes disappears, and after a while, it returns, like it takes up to three days before it comes back.” R 04 Line #20- 22 Transcript #4

“Negative, because sometimes the bathroom has no door and there is no supply of water during morning. There's no water left to consume.” R 05 Line #15-17 Transcript #5

In contrast, participant 1 shared that:

“For me, it is positive since bathrooms, toilets, and sinks in the boarding house are available and hallways are well-lighted during nigh time. As to water, it is an advantage for us because it does not rely on electricity to function. When there is power outage, we can take a bath whenever we feel hot.” R 01 Line #25-32 Transcript #1

As reflected above, the owner of the boarding house should focus on this issue which is vital for student boarders'

living condition. Participants 4 and 5 reported intermittent water availability, with supply disruptions lasting up to three days and bathrooms lacking essential privacy and water access during peak times. Such inconsistencies can severely disrupt basic hygiene practices and cause significant distress. Participant 1 highlighted the advantage of a water system that functions independently of electricity, allowing continued use during power outages—a crucial feature in areas with unstable power. According to Lai (2022), unreliable water access and fluctuating pressure negatively affect not only household tasks but also residents' mental health, contributing to stress and anxiety. Hughes et al. (2018) emphasize that water insecurity in communal living settings intensifies feelings of helplessness and significantly diminishes the overall quality of life for residents. Furthermore, Santos and Ramirez (2020) note that boarding houses and dormitories must prioritize consistent water availability to meet hygiene standards and prevent health risks. Nguyen and Lee (2019) also argued that implementing sustainable water solutions such as gravity-fed systems or adequate water storage can reduce service disruptions caused by power outages, thereby enhancing residents' comfort and overall well-being. Addressing these water supply issues should be a top priority for boarding house management to ensure a safe, dignified, and healthy living environment for all boarders.

Theme 2. Lack of Urgency

Adequate housing facilities are essential for maintaining mental health and creating an environment conducive to learning. Problems may occur, but a lack of timely maintenance and responsiveness from those responsible for managing the boarding houses only exacerbate the problem. Student boarders have a negative experience when it comes to the facilities in the boarding house. There is no proper ventilation and lighting which could pose significant concern. Areas like this should be taken enough attention especially for the female boarders. The utterances below revealed how boarders struggled with lack of urgency in their boarding house.

Participants 3 and 5 shared that:

"In my experience, it is negative because the bathroom in our boarding house has no light and the door is broken, no lock. At night, you have to bring a flashlight because it is very dark in the bathroom. There is delay in taking action to this matter." R 03 Line #14-19 Transcript #3

"My experience is negative. The water in our place is not safe to drink, there are insects, but no action has been taken about it. Also, with waste disposal, sometimes the trash can't be thrown right away, and it becomes full and has odor." R 05 Line Number 51-54 Transcript # 05

Based on the above response, participants 3 and 5 were not satisfied with the living conditions in their boarding houses, highlighting critical issues such as broken bathroom facilities, lack of lighting, and poor waste management. These problems forced them to adapt by using flashlights at night and tolerating unsanitary conditions, which significantly impacted their comfort and sense of safety. Such negative experiences reveal not only a lack of responsiveness from boarding house operators but also a failure to meet basic standards of living that students expect. According to Kandampully et al. (2015), personalized attention is key to enhancing the happiness and loyalty of guests, which, in this context, applies to boarders as well. When management fails to respond promptly to concerns, student boarders may experience decreased satisfaction, compromised well-being, and even heightened safety risks (Rahman et al., 2015). Mubita et. al. (2022) stated that secure, lockable gates, windows, and doors are essential in fostering a sense of safety and protection for students residing in boarding houses. In the absence of these features, or if they are of poor quality, students become vulnerable to external threats such as unauthorized entry, theft, and even physical harm. Such security lapses not only endanger their physical well-being but can also negatively impact their psychosocial sense of safety and overall peace of mind.

Fire Safety

Problem. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student-boarders face in the implementation of fire safety in boarding houses?

Theme 1. Inadequate Fire Alarm Systems

Safety measures in boarding houses are essential to protect residents from potential hazards, especially fire-

related risks. Boarding houses with a lack of properly installed or maintained fire alarm systems are vulnerable to undetected fires and risks. In the interview, participants shared their negative experiences. Their boarding house, although it has a fire exit but does not have markings to help residents easily recognize it. Additionally, there are no smoke detectors to detect potential fires. These elements are very important in boarding houses, especially since most residents use electrical appliances.

Participants 5 and 2 shared that:

“My experience is negative because although there is fire exit, but it is not marked, and we don’t have smoke detectors.” R 05 Line Number 33-35 Transcript # 05

“That’s really the problem. My experience with that was negative because there is no exit way.” R 02 Line Number 41-45 Transcript # 02

Based on the above responses, student boarders had negative experience when it comes to fire safety in the boarding house. The insights gathered suggest a pressing need for stricter regulatory oversight, regular safety inspections, and mandatory installation of essential fire safety equipment in all boarding houses. A study by Lee and Santos (2019) found that buildings without adequate fire alarm systems had delayed response times during fire incidents, leading to higher casualty rates and greater property damage. Furthermore, these delays are exacerbated in boarding houses where multiple tenants maybe unaware of fire outbreaks in different sections of the building. Problems like this should be taken seriously as fire incident is a serious thing that may take properties and even lives. Johnson and Ramirez (2020) emphasized that overcrowded and poorly regulated living environments are particularly vulnerable to fire-related hazards, increasing the risk of disasters and compromising occupants’ safety. Similarly, a study by Tanaka and Cruz (2018) stressed that regular safety inspections and the mandatory installation of fire safety equipment in communal residences are essential measures for mitigating fire-related risks and ensuring the safety of occupants. Moreover, Del Rosario and Wang (2021) have shown that tenant awareness and preparedness significantly improve when landlords prioritize visible safety features, such as clearly marked emergency exits and operational smoke detectors.

Theme 2. Faulty Wirings

Electrical safety is a fundamental yet often underprioritized aspect of residential living, particularly in boarding houses where outdated or poorly maintained wiring systems can pose serious risks to both property and human life. Faulty wiring is one of the major causes of electrical fires. During the interview, participants struggled with the wirings in the boarding house. Some outlets were not functioning, and there was an explosion from a transformer. These issues can cause severe damage not only to property but also to the lives of individuals.

Electrical fires can burn down homes, reduce a lifetime of memories to ashes, and threaten the lives of everyone in the household.

Participants 3 and 4 shared that:

“My challenge was the time I plugged in to the outlet and it did not work, so there is really need an action to be taken in our boarding house.” R 03 Line Number 41-43 Transcript # 03

“We can’t attend the online class because of power interruption due to the frequent explosion of the transformer, which really affects our online class.” R 04 Line Number 17-20 Transcript # 04

Participants 3 and 4 reflect serious electrical issues in their boarding houses, ranging from malfunctioning outlets to power interruptions caused by transformer explosions—problems that not only disrupt daily routines but also hinder academic responsibilities like attending online classes. These experiences underscore a broader concern regarding the safety of electrical systems in shared housing. According to the National Fire Protection Association (2022), electrical failures and malfunctions rank among the leading causes of residential fires, a threat magnified in overcrowded or poorly maintained accommodations. Ahmed and Velasco (2021) found that aging electrical infrastructure, frequently neglected in rental properties, is more prone to short circuits and fire hazards. Similarly, Cruz and Bennett (2020) emphasized that regular electrical maintenance and timely system

upgrades are essential in high-density living environments to prevent power outages and reduce the risk of accidents. Furthermore, Ortega and Lim (2019) noted that tenant' awareness and effective reporting mechanisms play a crucial role in detecting early signs of electrical issues; however, these are frequently insufficient or absent in boarding houses.

Sanitation

Problem. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student-boarders face in the implementation of sanitation in boarding houses?

Theme 1. Unsafe Water Supply

Access to a safe water supply is the most basic human need for health and well-being. It is essential not only for drinking but also for sanitation and hygiene, which are critical in preventing the spread of diseases. Without access to safe water, communities face numerous health challenges, including waterborne illnesses that can lead to serious illness or death. Infectious diarrheal diseases related to water have been the primary focus of the literature on water insecurity's impact on children (Goddard et al., 2020; Wolf et al., 2022). A major concern linked to unsafe water is the prevalence of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and polio. In the interview, their landlady said that the water provided is safe for consumption. However, when they tried it, it caused stomachache. Continuous consumption cannot only cause stomachache. It could lead to a bigger problem.

Participants 3, 5, and 6 shared that:

"My experience in the boarding house is still negative because our landlady said that the water is safe for consumption, so others tried it. After that, they had stomachaches. It is really not safe for us." R 03 Line Number 56-59 Transcript # 03

"Our water is not safe to drink. Then, there's no action taken against insects." Also, the waste disposal is sometimes not done immediately after it is full." R 05 Line Number 51-54 Transcript # 05

"About the water also, our consumption is not safe." R 06 Line Number 68 Transcript # 06

Participants 3, 5, and 6 expressed deep concerns about the quality of water in their boarding houses, describing experiences of stomachaches and general unease due to unsafe drinking water. Their testimonies highlight a critical issue that affects not only their daily comfort but also their health and academic performance. According to Prüss-Üstün et al. (2019) emphasized, contaminated water remains a leading cause of diarrheal diseases worldwide, contributing to nearly half a million deaths annually, especially among children under five—a vulnerable population that mirrors the fragility of young students relying on safe water sources. One of the primary concerns raised by the boarders is the inadequate distribution of water within the facility. During heavy rainfall, the water often becomes contaminated and unfit for use due to poor maintenance and environmental runoff. The lack of access to clean and sufficient water poses significant health risks for the residents, underscoring the urgent need for improved infrastructure and regular maintenance (Lovitos, 2019). Consuming low-quality water exposes the community to significant health risks, highlighting a critical public health concern (Meiliyadi and Syuzita, 2022). Student boarders should be provided with potable water in their boarding house which is one of the requirements by the LGU.

Theme 2. Improper Waste Disposal

Proper waste disposal is vital for both individual health and environment. It protects the environment by preventing pollution of land, water, and air. It also safeguards public health by minimizing health risks associated with disease transmission and pest infestations. Student boarders shared how they struggled with the trash not being disposed of immediately. It produces unlikely smells that are detrimental to their health. Poor sanitation like this could go a long way from affecting the boarder's health. In the interview, it is on the part of the boarders that they failed to do their duty which is to clean their area. The utterances below revealed how they struggled.

Participants 3, 5, and 6 shared that:

"In proper management, it is clean for a while but after few weeks it will not be proper because the leftovers are just found everywhere." R 03 Line Number 61-63 Transcript # 03

"My challenge is that there are times where the trash cannot be thrown away immediately, and it smells really bad." R 05 Line Number 57-59 Transcript # 05

"It's negative because like I said, we are men, so we just throw it (garbage) anywhere." R 06 Line Number 63-66 Transcript # 06

Participants 3, 5, and 6 expressed their frustrations regarding the persistent issue of waste management in their community. While there are moments when cleanliness is maintained, the reality is that garbage often accumulates after a few weeks, leading to unsightly and unhealthy surroundings. One participant even acknowledged the careless attitude towards waste disposal, highlighting a common behavior of simply throwing trash anywhere, which exacerbates the problem. Practices such as burning garbage and dumping waste into wells not only harm the environment but also pose serious health risks to residents. According to Flores et al. (2017), such unmanaged waste contributes significantly to environmental degradation, affecting air, soil, and water quality. These pollutants are linked to respiratory diseases, waterborne illnesses, and other health complications in nearby populations (Kwun Omang et al., 2021). Mubita (2021) stated that there is a strong connection between health problems and inadequate sanitation. Insufficient sanitation can result in various health issues, including diarrhea and cholera, particularly during the rainy season. These health challenges affect not only students but also the broader community, compromising the overall well-being of the students. Boarding house management and local authorities must implement and enforce strict regulations on waste handling and disposal. Educational initiatives and community engagement are essential for encouraging responsible practices and nurturing a culture of sustainability within the neighborhood. Events like workshops, cleanup days, and informational sessions can inspire individuals to make environmentally friendly decisions, fostering a shared sense of responsibility and collective effort (Zhang et al., 2019).

Maintenance

Problem. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student-boarders face in the implementation of maintenance in boarding houses?

Theme 1. Lack of Maintenance

A boarding house known for its attentive management attract more residents and enhanced reputation. Addressing the needs and concerns create a positive living environment that is far from inconvenience. During the interview of the student boarders, they have different experiences. One has negative experiences regarding maintenance, while the other has positive ones. The management does not check the wiring, the door in the toilet area has no lock, and the fire extinguisher and smoke detectors are not placed in easily accessible areas in the boarding house. The other participant, however, has a positive sentiment towards their boarding house. Participant 03 shared that:

"It is still negative because the toilet door really needs to have a lock. The fire extinguisher is very important as well as the smoke detectors, but they are hidden. The wirings are never checked. You will be surprised they do not work." R 03 Line Number 77-83 Transcript# 03

On the contrary, participant 7 shared that:

"Regarding the maintenance in our boarding house, I would like to say it is positive because our caretaker ensures the cleanliness. We have no showers, but our toilets are in good working condition. Our landlord monthly sends us an electrician to inspect and monitor the electrical appliances to prevent fire. Just like what I said earlier, our BH has no fire exits that's why our landlord is very strict in terms of electricity." R 07 Line Number 64-71 Transcript # 07

Participant 3 concern about unsafe facilities, such as the absence of a toilet door lock and non-functional safety

equipment, while participant 7 concern about the regular electrical inspections and cleanliness. This disparity reflects a broader problem where deferred maintenance can lead to poor living conditions, which in turn negatively impacts residents' well-being and productivity. Abubakar and Aina (2019) emphasized that inadequate maintenance not only diminishes physical safety but also lowers morale, creating a stressful environment for occupants. Additionally, Mubita (2021), stressed out that a clean and safe environment is essential for effective learning, characterized by secure property, well-maintained facilities, functional furniture and equipment, hygienic sanitation, access to clean water, green surroundings, and a space free from harassment. According to Afolabi et al. (2022), substandard housing conditions contribute to decreased satisfaction and higher turnover rates among tenants while Wapwera et al. (2019) noted that proper maintenance policies are crucial to fostering a positive living environment that supports occupants' health and productivity.

The Structural Representation of Prevailing Themes on the Assessment of Boarding House Policies in Tangub City

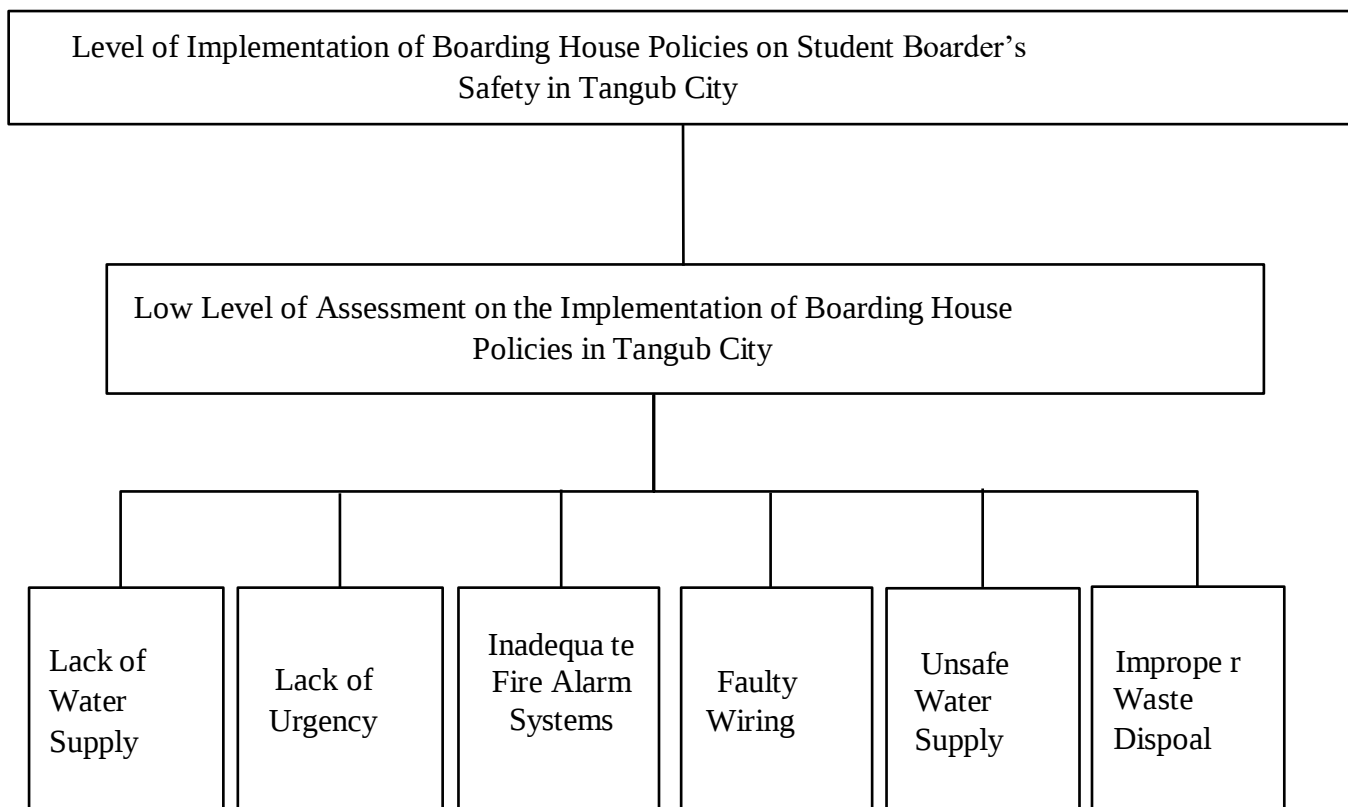


Figure 2. The Structural Representation of Prevailing Themes on Boarding House Policies in Tangub City

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

Summary of Findings

This study assessed the level of implementation of boarding house policies in Barangay Maloro and Silanga in Tangub City. It identified challenges and experiences encountered by the boarders in relation to boarding house policies. A total of 259 respondents participated in the quantitative phase, and seven participants were interviewed using an interview guide.

Based on the quantitative data, the grand mean of 2.98 indicates that respondents have a high assessment of the Tangub City boarding house's amenities. The outcome of the data suggests that the assessed area still has potential for improvement. In terms of fire safety, the data showed a high assessment of the implementation of fire safety measures by the boarding house operators. The grand mean for the overall application of fire safety standards is

2.72. This implies that while the boarding house has made some progress in implementing fire safety precautions, there are still certain areas that need attention, particularly regarding how quickly management responds to electrical hazards.

In sanitation, the grand mean for the overall application of sanitation standards is 2.78 within high assessment. This indicates that although there are still certain areas that require significant improvement, especially with regard to water safety, respondents generally believe that sanitation procedures are applied reasonably well. The interview revealed that despite the assurance from landlords that the water is safe for consumption, some students reported experiencing stomachaches after drinking it. The lack of potable water in certain boarding houses violates LGU requirements and presents a direct threat to the health of the borders.

In maintenance, the grand mean of 2.9 which falls on high assessment. This implies that the boarding house's general maintenance procedures are deemed adequate, with important aspects like routine cleaning and electrical appliance inspections being executed effectively. The result of interview revealed that delays in waste collection result in unpleasant odor and potential health risks. It also mentioned the presence of insects which add the daily inconveniences faced by the boarders.

CONCLUSION

The quantitative result indicates a generally high assessment of the implementation of boarding policies, with several notable improvements. The findings in qualitative results highlight different challenges faced by TCGC student boarders. These are the inconsistent water supply, poor sanitation, critical safety concerns such as faulty wirings and inadequate fire safety measures. The boarding houses are generally in compliance with essential standards, including the availability of basic facilities such as comfort rooms and adequate lighting. However, improvements are needed regarding the provision of clean and safe drinking water. In terms of fire safety, the boarding houses are generally in good standing, featuring functional fire extinguishers and clear signs for fire exits. Nonetheless, there is a significant concern regarding the promptness of addressing electrical issues, which can pose serious safety risks. The safety of the drinking water remains a major concern. Many residents believe that the provided water is unsafe for consumption, which should be addressed as a priority to safeguard the health of the residents. Regarding maintenance, the boarding houses perform well in keeping essential facilities like toilets, sinks, and showers in good working order. Regular cleaning schedules are followed, and electrical appliances are routinely checked. However, there is a lack of regular inspections for fire safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers and smoke detectors, which presents a gap in ensuring full safety compliance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the summary of findings in this study, the following recommendations are made:

To the Local Government Unit (LGU).

1. Impose strict penalty for non-compliance to the establish standards in boarding houses.
2. Regular inspection and monitoring to the boarding houses.
3. Encourage schools to establish systems where student boarders have voice.

To the Landlord/Landlady.

1. Boarding house owners should provide enough and safe water supply for the student boarders.
2. Regular inspection and maintenance for fire safety equipment to ensure they are in good working condition.
3. Boarding house owners should provide a caretaker assigned to fix electrical faults and overall monitoring in the boarding house.

To the Parents/Guardians.

1. Conduct personal visit and inspection of the boarding house before allowing the children to stay.
2. Communicate regularly with the children.
3. Ensure sanitary and health-conscious living environment.

To the School Administrators.

1. Provide counseling and emotional support to help students address homesickness and offer guidance on issues related to their boarding house.
2. Offer study groups for students who cannot focus studying in their boarding houses.

To the Future Researchers.

1. Explore how living away from home affects the student's emotional and psychological well-being.
2. Conduct interviews to student boarders about their mental health struggles.
3. Investigate the long-term health effects of inconsistency in the boarding house policies.

To the Student Boarders.

1. Student boarders should have at least one representative per room that would serve as the voice for all boarders to express their concerns.
2. Open communication between boarders and the landlord/landlady to address concerns.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Research Certification



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna ST., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address:redo@gadtc.edu.ph

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that **LEONEMAY A. COMPAYAN** and **JOANN D. DASOK** are bonafide students of Tangub City Global College under the Institute of Arts in Political Science enrolled in the program Bachelor of Arts in Political Science This is to certify further that they are currently enrolled in Educational Research B.

Their proposed study entitled, **“IMPLEMENTATION OF BOARDING HOUSE POLICIES ON STUDENT BOARDERS SAFETY IN TANGUB CITY: ASSESSMENT”** has been accepted by the Panel Members on June 11, 2024. They are likewise granted permission by the Office of the Research, Extension and Development, and Institute of Arts in Political Science to gather data to substantiate their research paper.

Issued this 13th -day of June, 2025, at Tangub City Global College, Tangub City.



CLINT JOY M. QUIJE, MA-MATH
VP for Research, Extension and Publication

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



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Appendix B Letters of Permission



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

November 25, 2024

DR. MARICELLE M. NUEVA
College President
Tangub City Global College
J.Luna St. Maloro, Tangub City

Ma'am:

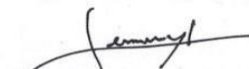
Greetings from the Lux Mundi!

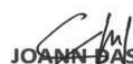
As fourth-year students of the Bachelor of Arts major in Political Science program at Tangub City Global College, we are conducting a research study titled, "**Level of Implementation on Boarding House Rules and Regulations.**" This study aims to assess the level of implementation on boarding house rules and regulations as well as experiences of TCGC student boarders.

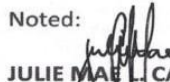
In line with this, we kindly request your permission to conduct pilot testing specifically in the following Puroks: Roses, Dancing Lady, Vanda, Golden Shower, Yellow Bush and Orchids through the use of researcher-made questionnaire as the research instrument. We would greatly appreciate it if they could spare a few moments to complete the attached questionnaire. Rest assured that all gathered information treated with the utmost confidentiality and used exclusively for academic purposes.

Your favorable approval to this request would be deeply appreciated. Thank you and God bless!

Sincerely yours,


LEONEMAY COMPAYAN
Researcher


JOANN DASOK
Researcher

Noted:

JULIE MAE L. CABALAN
Research Instructor


NIEL C. ENERIO, MPA, JD
Research Adviser/Executive Vice President


EDNA E. DELA SIERRA, PhD
Dean, Institute of Arts and Sciences


ILYN R. DAGUMAN, DBA
VP for Academic Affairs

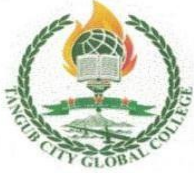
Approved:

MARICELLE M. NUEVA, DM
College President
Tangub City Global College

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



I-INTegrity C-COMPASSION E-EXCELLENCE

**TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE**

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

November 25, 2024

SABINIANO S. CANAMA

City Mayor

Local Government Unit (LGU) of Tangub

Barangay 1, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental

Sir:

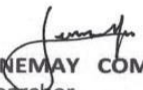
Greetings from the Lux Mundi!

As fourth-year students of the Bachelor of Arts major in Political Science program at Tangub City Global College, we are conducting a research study titled, "**Level of Implementation on Boarding House Rules and Regulations.**" This study aims to assess the level of implementation of boarding house rules and regulations as well as experiences of TCGC student boarders.

In connection with this, we kindly request your approval to gather data specifically in the following Puroks: Roses, Dancing Lady, Vanda, Golden Shower, Yellow Bush and Orchids through the use of researcher-made questionnaire as the research instrument. Rest assured that the gathered data will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and used exclusively for academic purposes.

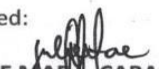
Your favorable approval to this request would be deeply appreciated. Thank you and God bless!

Respectfully yours ,

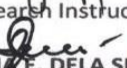

LEONEMAY COMPAYAN
Researcher

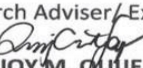

JOANN DASOK
Researcher

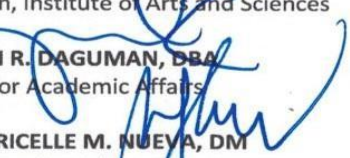
Noted:

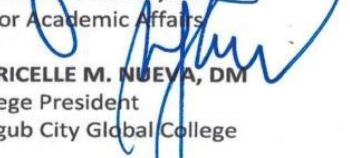

JULIE MAE L. CABALAN
Research Instructor


NIEL C. ENERIO, MPA, JD
Research Adviser/ Executive Vice President


EDNA E. DELA SIERRA, PhD
Dean, Institute of Arts and Sciences


CLINT JOY M. QUIJE, MA
Director, Research Extension and Publication Office


ILYN R. DAGUMAN, DBA
VP for Academic Affairs


MARICELLE M. NUEVA, DM
College President
Tangub City Global College

Approved:


HON. SABINIANO S. CANAMA
City Mayor
Local Government Unit of Tangub



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

November 25, 2024

STUDENT BOARDERS

The Respondents
Maloro, Tangub City

Dear Ma'am/Sir:

Greetings from the Lux Mundi!

As fourth-year students of the Bachelor of Arts major in Political Science program at Tangub City Global College, we are conducting a research study titled, "**Level of Implementation on Boarding House Rules and Regulations.**" This study aims to assess the level of implementation of boarding house rules and regulations as well as experiences of TCGC students temporarily residing as boarders in the following Puroks: Roses, Dancing Lady, Vanda, Golden Shower, Yellow Bush, and Orchids.

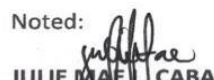
In line with this, we kindly request your participation in this study, a major requirement of our program. We would greatly appreciate it if you could spare a few moments to answer the researcher-made questionnaire as the research instrument. Rest assured that all gathered information will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and used exclusively for academic purposes.

Your favorable approval to this request would be deeply appreciated. Thank you and God bless!

Respectfully yours,


LEONEMAY COMPAYAN
Researcher


JOANN DASOK
Researcher

Noted:

JULIE MAE L. CABALAN
Research Instructor


NIEL C. ENERIO, MPA, JD
Research Adviser/ Executive Vice President


EDNA E. DELA SIERRA, PhD
Dean, Institute of Arts and Sciences


CLINT JOY M. QUIJE, MA
Director, Research Extension and Publication Office


ILYN R. DAGUMAN, DBA
VP for Academic Affairs

Approved:

MARICELLE M. NUEVA, DM
College President



Appendix C Validation Forms



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

Validated Questionnaire

VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Validator: GILBERT C. DANO
Highest Educational Attainment: MA
Number of Year in Teaching: 5 yrs.
No. of Years of Industry Experience: _____
Name of the Tool/Instrument: _____

To the Validator: Please check the appropriate box for your validation using the points of equivalent below.

Points of Equivalent

4- Very Good

3- Good

2- Fair

1- Poor

Criteria / Indicators	1	2	3	4
CLARITY OF DIRECTIONS AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual of the questions suit to the level of the respondents. The directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.			/	
PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in a logical manner.			/	
SUSTAINABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the condition, properties and attitude that are supposed to be measured.			/	
ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of question per area category is represented enough of the entire question for the research.			/	
ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument is a whole fulfills the objective for which it was conducted.			/	
OBJECTIVITY Each item requires only one specific answer and it only measure one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggested on the part of the researcher.			/	
SCALE AND EVALUATING RATING SYSTEM The scale is adapted appropriate for the items.			/	

Decision: ☒ Accept ☐ Reject ☐ Conditional

GILBERT C. DANO
Validator's Signature over Printed Name

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



I-INTegrity C-COMPASSION E-EXCELLENCE



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

Validated Questionnaire

VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Validator: FLORDELIZA M. GUATO
Highest Educational Attainment: MAEd
Number of Year in Teaching: 9 YEARS
No. of Years of Industry Experience: 9 YEARS
Name of the Tool/Instrument: _____

To the Validator: Please check the appropriate box for your validation using the points of equivalent below.

Points of Equivalent

4- Very Good

3- Good

2- Fair

1- Poor

Criteria / Indicators	1	2	3	4
CLARITY OF DIRECTIONS AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual of the questions suit to the level of the respondents. The directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.			✓	
PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in a logical manner.			✓	
SUSTAINABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the condition, properties and attitude that are supposed to be measured.			✓	
ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of question per area category is represented enough of the entire question for the research.			✓	
ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument is a whole fulfills the objective for which it was conducted.			✓	
OBJECTIVITY Each item requires only one specific answer and it only measure one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggested on the part of the researcher.			✓	
SCALE AND EVALUATING RATING SYSTEM The scale is adapted appropriate for the items.			✓	

Decision: ☒ Accept ☐ Reject ☐ Conditional

FLORDELIZA M. GUATO, MAEd

Validator's Signature over Printed Name

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



I-INTEGRITY C-COMPASSION E-EXCELLENCE



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

Validated Questionnaire

VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Validator: SUMALINDO, FERNICE JOEL
Highest Educational Attainment: MABC
Number of Year in Teaching: 5 years
No. of Years of Industry Experience: 5 years
Name of the Tool/Instrument: _____

To the Validator: Please check the appropriate box for your validation using the points of equivalent below.

Points of Equivalent

4- Very Good 3- Good 2- Fair 1- Poor

Criteria / Indicators	1	2	3	4
CLARITY OF DIRECTIONS AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual of the questions suit to the level of the respondents. The directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.		✓		
PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in a logical manner.		✓		
SUSTAINABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the condition, properties and attitude that are supposed to be measured.			✓	
ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of question per area category is represented enough of the entire question for the research.			✓	
ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument is a whole fulfills the objective for which it was conducted.			✓	
OBJECTIVITY Each item requires only one specific answer and it only measure one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggested on the part of the researcher.			✓	
SCALE AND EVALUATING RATING SYSTEM The scale is adapted appropriate for the items.			✓	

Decision: ☒ Accept ☐ Reject ☐ Conditional

Sumalindo, Fernice Joel
Validator's Signature over Printed Name

LUX MUNDI
Light of the World



I-INTegrity C-COMPASSION E-EXCELLENCE

Appendix D Editor's Certificate



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro Tangub City Misamis Occidental
Email Address: tcgcpresoffice@gmail.com

EDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the undersigned has reviewed and went through all pages of this research paper entitled, **"IMPLEMENTATION OF BOARDING HOUSE POLICIES ON STUDENT BOARDERS' SAFETY IN TANGUB CITY: ASSESSMENT"** authored by Leonemay Compayan and Joann Dasok. Additionally, this paper is aligned with the set of structural rules that govern the composition of sentences, phrases, and words in the English language.

Signed:


Line Clar F. Real
Editor

Appendix E

Statistician's Certificate



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna St., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
Email Address: gadtcpressoffice@gmail.com

STATISTICIAN'S CERTIFICATE

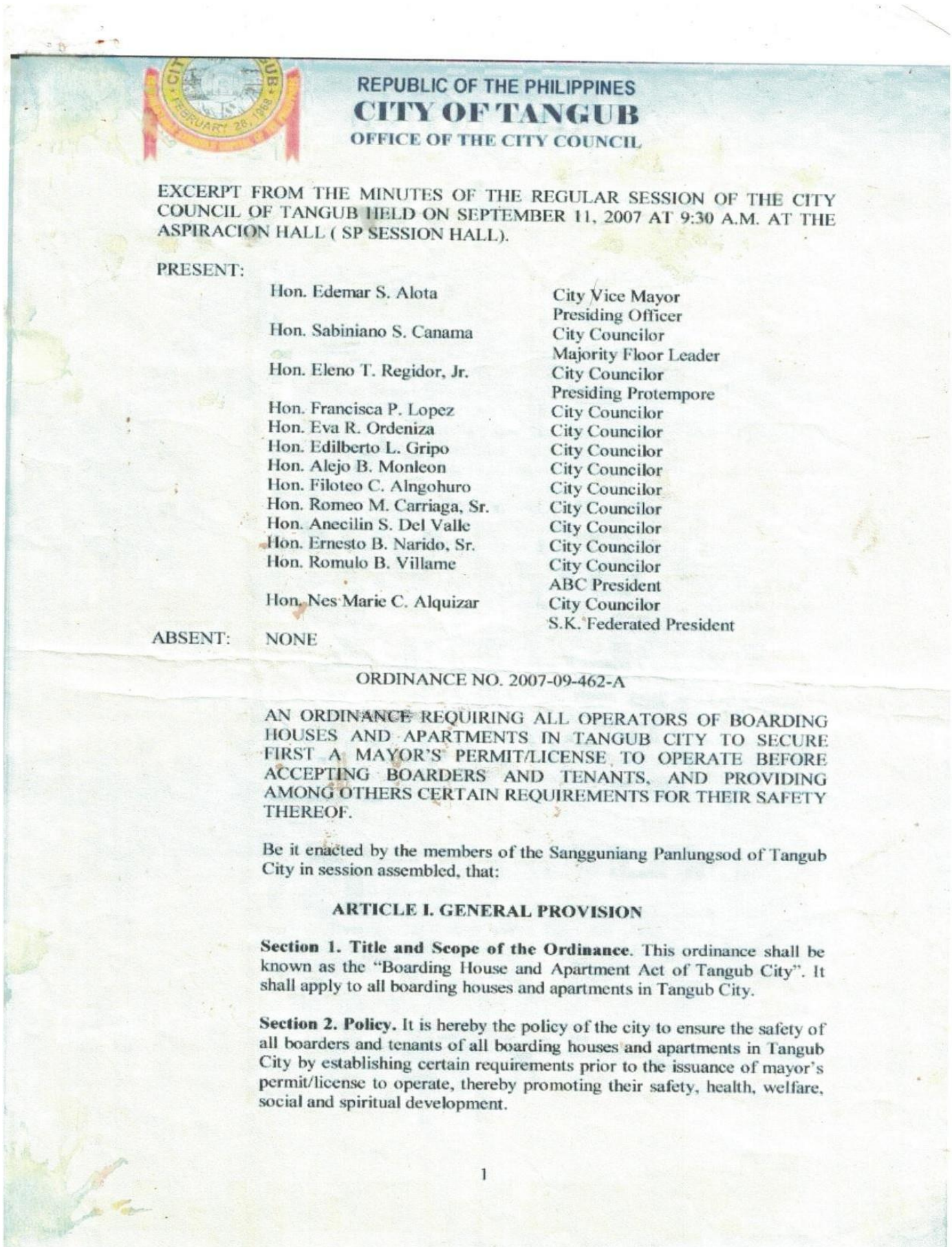
This is to certify that this research paper entitled, “ **IMPLEMENTATION OF BOARDING HOUSE POLICIES ON STUDENT BOARDERS ' SAFETY IN TANGUB CITY: ASSESSMENT**” authored by Compayan Leonemay and Dasok Joann in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science has been statistically analyzed, interpreted, and reviewed by the undersigned.

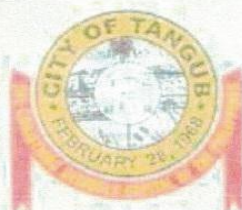
Signed:



Kenth Harold Endocal, MaEd
Statistician

Appendix F Basis of the Study





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF TANGUB
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

2007-09-462-A

B. Renewal

- b.1 Sworn statement of annual gross receipt derived from the business of the preceding year;
- b.2 Building inspection certificate from the city building official;
- b.3 Barangay clearance taken from the place where the boarding house or apartment is located;
- b.4 Police clearance;
- b.5 Fire clearance;
- b.6 Sanitary permit;
- b.7 Others as required by Ordinance No. 2004-06-272
- b.8 Certificate of membership from the association.

Section 5. Fees Required for Licensing. There is hereby levied annual fees aside from tax on gross the following fees, to wit:

A. For Boarding Houses:

a.1 Mayor's permit/license (Based on boarding house capacity)		
3 to 9 boarders	Php	250.00
10 to 19 boarders		350.00
20 to 29 boarders		450.00
30 to 39 boarders		550.00
40 or more boarders		650.00
a.2 License certificate/license plate		
		100.00
a.3 Health clearance		50.00
a.4 Police clearance		50.00
a.5 PD 1185 (10% of the tax due on gross and license)		
a.6 Garbage collection fee		100.00
a.7 Sanitary inspection fee		
3 or more but less than 15 boarders		100.00
16 or more but less than 40 boarders		150.00
40 or more boarders		250.00
a.8 Building inspection fee		100.00

B. Apartments:

b.1 Mayor's permit/license (based on number of doors)		
1 to 5 doors	Php	600.00
6 to 10 doors		700.00
11 to 15 doors		800.00
16 to 20 doors		900.00
21 or more doors		1,000.00
b.2 License certificate/license plate		100.00



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF TANGUB
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

2007-09-462-A

Section 3. Definition of Terms. As used in this ordinance, the following are hereby defined:

- a. Boarding House - refers to house or buildings used to house or accommodate boarders for fees or rents either by head, bed space, or by room. For this purpose, one is considered to have engaged in boarding house business even if what is being used is a residential home if the owner accepts at least 3 occupants for fees or rents.
- b. Rent - fixed periodical payment made by an occupant of property to the owner for the possession and use thereof.
- c. Building - a roofed and walled structure built for permanent use, as for a dwelling.
- d. House - a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families.
- e. Apartment - a building with a room or sets of rooms fitted especially with housekeeping facilities and usually leased as a dwelling.
- f. Boarder - temporary occupant usually lasts for a certain period of time and is paying rents for his occupation computed either by head, room, or bed space.
- g. Bed spacer - an occupant of a boarding house who pays rents on the basis of his occupancy for a period of time of a bed space.

ARTICLE II. LICENSING OF BOARDING HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

Section 4. Requirements for Licensing Boarding Houses and

Apartments. There is hereby prescribed the following requirements prior to the issuance of a mayor's permit/license to operate, to wit:

A. New

- a.1 Sworn statement of the initial capital used in engaging the business which included among others actual construction cost of the building and its facilities;
- a.2 Building permit;
- a.3 Barangay clearance taken from the place where the boarding house or apartment is located.
- a.4 Police clearance;
- a.5 Fire clearance;
- a.6 Sanitary permit;
- a.7 Others as required under Ordinance No. 2004-06-272
- a.8 Certificate of membership from the association.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF TANGUB
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

2007-09-462-A

b.3 Health clearance	50.00
b.4 Police clearance	50.00
b.5 PD 1185 (10% of the tax due on gross and license)	
b.6 Garbage collection fee	100.00
b.7 Sanitary inspection fee (per door)	100.00
b.8 Building inspection fee	100.00

Section 6. Administrative Provision.

a. the License and Permit Division of the City Treasurer's Office, shall upon application, require the applicant to submit the required documents prescribed in Section 4A thereof for new applicants and in Section 4B for renewal of license. For this purpose, request forms for inspections shall be given to be filled up by the applicant and to be approved and executed by concerned offices herein-below mentioned.

1. The building official of the city shall inspect the establishment to determine the safety of the occupants to ensure that the building is still fit to be used as boarding house or an apartment. The building official, shall, after inspection found that the building is still fit for the purpose, issue a building inspection certificate mentioning among others that the building is safe for occupancy.

2. The Bureau of Fire Protection for the fire clearance; and

3. The City Health Office for the Sanitary permit.

b. After all required documents shall have been complied and the required fees paid, application form shall be issued, filled up by the applicant and processed.

c. After signing the application form by concerned offices, said form shall be forwarded to the Office of the City Mayor through the License and Permit Division Office for the issuance of the necessary permit/license to operate.

Failure to comply the required documents shall be a sufficient ground for the denial of the issuance of permit/license to operate.

ARTICLE II. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 7. Inspection of Boarding Houses and /or Apartments by School Representatives and Other Personnel of Concern Offices. The guidance counselor of any authorized representative from any school (public or private) operating in the City of Tangub together with the representatives from the City Mayor's Office, Bureau of Fire Protection,



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF TANGUB
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

2007-09-462-A

City Health Office, City Social Welfare and Development Office, and the City Treasurer's Office, may, upon request of the concerned school official conduct inspection of boarding houses and apartments where their respective students boarded to ensure student's safety, and to promote their physical health, social, mental and spiritual development, and submit reports thereof immediately after inspection any act and condition violative to the provisions of this ordinance and other existing laws relative thereto to the Office of the City Mayor. Such findings and reports shall become sufficient grounds for the revocation of the permit to operate after giving due process to the part of the owners or operators of said boarding houses and/or apartments.

Section 8. Facilities. Boarding houses and apartments shall be provided with good facilities such as comfort rooms, bath rooms, lightings, potable water supply, etc. students shall be provided with study tables in rooms conducive to learning with good lightings and ventilation.

Section 9. Applicability of Other Ordinances. The provisions of Ordinance No. 2004-06-272 shall apply to this ordinance in suppletory character including the imposition of surcharges and penalties.

ARTICLE IV. PENAL PROVISIONS, SEPARABILITY CLAUSE, REPEALING CLAUSE AND EFFECTIVITY

Section 10. Penal Provisions – Violation to any provision of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

1. Violation to any provision of this ordinance after verification and investigation shall be penalized with revocation of permit to operate without prejudice to the filing of civil and/or criminal charges.
2. Any owner of a boarding house or apartment accepting boarders or tenants without first securing the necessary permit to operate shall be fined with Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00) to be paid to the City Treasurer or his authorized collectors which shall form part of the general fund of the city, or shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment of six (6) months after conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 11. Separability and Repealing Clause. Any provision of this ordinance or part thereof which shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional by a competent court shall not affect thereby the other parts of this ordinance thereof which shall remain valid and in full force and effect. Any provision of any ordinance inconsistent to the provisions hereof is deemed expressly repealed or modified accordingly.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF TANGUB
OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

2007-09-462-A

Section 12. Effectivity. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a local news paper of general circulation and posting thereof in 3 conspicuous places in Tangub City.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED. SEPTEMBER 11, 2007

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the above-quoted excerpt.

[Signature]
ESTELITA N. MONLEON
City Gov't. Dept. Head I
City Council Secretary

ATTESTED:

[Signature]
EDEMAR S. ALOTA
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

[Signature]
JENNIFER W. TAN
City Mayor
10-30-07
Date of Approval

Appendix G Questionnaire Checklist

Implementation Of Boarding House Policies On Student Boarders' Safety In Tangub City: An Assessment

Instructions: This questionnaire is intended to collect quantitative data to meet the research objectives of assessing the level of the implementation of Boarding House Policies in Maloro and Silanga, Tangub City. Please provide your rating based on your experience with the rules and regulations in boarding houses.

Name (Optional): _____

Instructions: Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements using the scale provided below.

(4) Strongly Agree (3) Agree (2) Disagree (1) Strongly Disagree

Boarding House Policies in Terms of:

FACILITIES	4	3	2	1
1. There are enough comfortable rooms and bathrooms in the boarding house.				
2. There are toilets, sinks, and showers provided in the boarding house.				
3. Common areas such as hallways and entrances are well-lighted during the night.				
4. There is adequate lighting in the boarding house.				
5. There is a consistent supply of potable water in the boarding house.				
FIRE SAFETY	4	3	2	1
1. The hallways/stairways are clear for quick exit and provided with smoke detectors.				

2. The management acts immediately whenever there are loose connections, faulty installation, broken outlet covers, improper grounding, or defective parts such as broken outlet covers.				
3. There are functional fire extinguisher located in easily accessible areas of the boarding house.				
4. (Fire exits) are clearly marked in the boarding house.				
5. There is no octopos connection (one extension wire is connected with another extension wire).				
SANITATION	4	3	2	1
1. The water provided is safe for drinking and daily use.				
2. Plumbing issues are addressed by the boarding house management.				

3.The boarding house has proper waste management and has no foul odors.				
4. The boarding house has regular pest control measures to prevent infections.				
5. There is proper waste disposal in the boarding house with regular trash collection and segregation.				
MAINTENANCE	4	3	2	1
1. The toilet, sink, and shower are in good working condition.				
2. Fire extinguishers and smoke detectors are regularly inspected and tested to ensure they are working properly and in good condition.				
3. There is “No Smoking Policy” in the area to reduce the risk of fire.				
4. Electrical appliances and wiring are regularly checked.				
5. There is a regular cleaning schedule to ensure that common areas are clean and well maintained.				

Appendix H Interview Guide Questionnaire

Tangub City Global College Maloro, Tangub City

Implementation Of Barding House Policies On Student Boarder’s Safety In Tangub City: An Assessment

- I. Greetings
- II. The researchers will introduce themselves
- III. Discuss the purpose of the study
- IV. Provide the structure of the interview (audio recorder)
- V. Key Questions
 1. What challenges and experiences do TCGC student boarders face in relation to boarding house policies?
 - 1.1. What is/are your experience/s when it comes to facilities?
 - 1.2. Is it positive or negative?
 - 1.3. What is/are your experience/s when it comes to fire safety?
 - 1.4. Is it positive or negative?
 - 1.5. What is/are your experience/s when it comes to sanitation?

- 1.6. Is it positive or negative?
- 1.7. What is/are your experience/s when it comes to maintenance?
- 1.8. Is it positive or negative?

Appendix I Actual Interview

Respondent: Participant #1 Duration: 8 minutes and 58 seconds Time and Date of Interview: 2:00pm; December 27, 2024

Interviewed and transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of interview: Personal interview

Location: Purok Vanda, Tangub City

Transcript Number: 1

Line Number	Utterances	Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon Ma'am! Ako diay si	
2	Joann Dasok, AB Political Science Student ug	
3	researcher. Dayon ang title sa among research Kay	
4	about sa Implementation of Boarding House Rules	
5	and Regulations in Maloro, Tangub City. So okey	
6	raba nmo ma'am ma interview tika?	
7	Respondent: Yes, okey Ra.	
8	Researcher: Ang una nga pangutana nako maam	
9	about sa facilities. So when it comes to facilities diba	
10	naa man gyud ang bathrooms, toilet, sinks showers	
11	tapos sa mga hallways and entrances dapat naa man	
12	gyud na sa atong mga BH. And also dapat matag	
13	gabie is lighted ug hayag sa atong Dalan sa BH and	
14	also naay sakto nga supply sa potable water. So sa	
15	inyong boarding house ma'am naa bana nga mga	
16	facilities?	
17	Respondent: Yes, naa.	
18	Researcher: So may ask ma'am sa imong	
19	experiences pd anang butanga if positive ba or	
20	negative para sa imoha.	
21	Respondent: Positive sya.	
22	Researcher: What makes it positive diay para sa	
23	imoha ug nganong Maka ingon ka ana nga feedback	
24	ma'am.	
25	Respondent: Positive sya for me, since available	
26	raman pod ang among mga bathrooms, toilets, sinks	
27	sa boarding house and also lighted Ra among	
28	hallways and entrances during night time. And sa	
29	water Kay sa among boarding house Kay Dili sya	
30	connected sa kuryente so it is advantage for me or	
31	for us samot nag mag brownout Dili Ra kaayo igang	
32	makaligo Rami and then although nay mga	

33	challenges mahinay ang tubig and then Usahay pud mawala. So overall positive ra gyud sya para sa amoa.
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34	Researcher: So next question maam about fire safety. So when it comes to fire safety diba naa man gyud ang mga hallways /stairways are clear for quick exit and provided with smoke detectors and also the management acts immediately whenever there are loose connections, faulty installation, broken outlet covers, improper grounding, or defective parts such as broken outlet covers. Also functional ba ang inyong fire extinguisher and located accessible areas sa inyong bh ug sa fire exits pd klaro ba ug nka marked ba and also there is no octopus connection. So may ask again maam sa imong experiences pd anang butanga if positive ba or negative ba para sa imoha sa inyong boarding house.		
35	Respondent: Positive ra japon sya.		
36	Researcher: Nganong mka ingon mn kag positive maam.		
37	Respondent: So positive ra sya, since naa mi fire extinguisher sa BH and then safety Rapod ang among mga wire didto tapos naa mi tagsa2 nga outlet. Dayon Dili Ra kaayo daghan ug saksak btaw tapos di Ra kaayo crowded. Dayon if ever naa mi mga problema sa among mga kuryente or Suga actionan Dayon na sa among landlady. So maong positive sya for me.		
38	Researcher: Wla bakay mga challenges nahitabo nmo ana ma'am?		
39	Respondent: So far wala ra biya.		
40	Researcher: Okey ma'am. So next questions maam about sa sanitation, regarding sa sanitation naa man gyud dapat ang tubig tapos provided if safe ba for drinking and daily use and also the BH has proper waste management and has no foul odors and also plumbing issues are addressed by the BH management and the BH has regular pest control measures to prevent infections and also naa bay sakto nga waste disposal sa inyong bh with regular trash collection and segregation. So about sa sanitation ma'am naa bana sa inyoha?		
79	Researcher: So may ask ma'am kung positive ba or negative ba sa imoha about sa sanitation.		
80			
81	Respondent: Positive Ra pud sya, since I have statement kaganiha Gina maintained among cleanliness tapos sa tubig ang among ilimnon is nka provide		
82	mi ug mineral water since anang tubig man Kay like Dili sya same sa kuryente		
83	tapos dli hinlo ang tubig di sya pwde ma inom. So Mao to Ga provide mig		
84	mineral water.		
85	Researcher: Naa bakay challenges ana maam? Respondent: Sa Kuan		
86	lang tingali sa proper segregation lang usahay man gud ang uban boarders		
87	dili btaw mo tunong sa paglabay ug Sakto.		
88	Researcher: So last questions maam about sa maintenance, regarding ana ang		
89	mga toilet, sink, and shower are in good working conditions ba tapos ang fire		
90	extinguisher and smoke detectors are regularly inspected and tested to ensure		
91	they are working properly in good condition. And also electrical appliances		
92	and wirings are regularly checked ba tapos naa bay nka butang sa inyong bh		
93	ang "No Smoking Policy" in your area to reduce the fire risk tapos nka regular		
94	cleaning schedule bamo para ma ensure nga limpyo and maintained inyong		
95	area sa BH. So may ask ma'am kung positive ba or negative ba sa imoha about		
96	sa maintenance maam.		
97	Respondent: So far for me positive jpon sya, as what I mentioned kaganiha nga		
98	every time nga naa mi problem sa tagsa-tagsa sa among rooms aktionan dayon		
	na sya sa among landlady. And then although naa tay mga challenges katong		
	pag segregate or ang uban kay pataka ug labay but still amoa gyapon ginabuhat		
	permente nga dapat ilabay sa sakto para btaw ma maintained ang cleanliness		
	and then in that way para malimpyo pd ang among boarding house. And so far		
	nitunong ramn pd ang uban, so for me positive sya.		

Respondent: Participant # 2
of Interview: 11: 00, December 23, 2024

Duration: 6 minutes and 25 seconds Time and Date

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok

Mode of interview: Personal interview

Transcript Number: 2 Location:

Line Number	Utterances		Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon Ma'am! I'm		
2	conducting an interview about sa rules and		
3	regulations sa boarding house. Okey rba nmo		
4	ma'am interviewhon tka?		
5	Respondent: Yes, okey ra kaayo.		
6	Researcher: My question maam about sa facilities		
7	ninyo. When it comes to facilities, include dre ang		
8	bathrooms, toilets, sinks, shower tapos sa mga		
9	hallways and entrances and also lighted during the		
10	night ug sakto ba ang lighting sa bh and lastly is		
11	considered ang supply of potable water. So may I		
12	ask maam sa imong experiences anang butanga if		
13	positive ba or negative para sa imoha?		
14	Respondent: Para sa akua no positive ang all around		
15	sa facilities sa among BH.		
16	Researcher: Kay ngano man maam		
17	Respondent: Para sa akua noh is positive gyud sya		
18	akong maingon ani kay always man naay agas sa		
19	amoa kay naay tangki tapos hinlo pd sya kay		
20	perminte man mi naay tubig.		
21	Researcher: unsa pd imong mga challenges ma'am?		
22	Respondent: ang challenges ramn sa amoa Kay lge		
23	naa mi tubig, pero ang problema lang ang among		
24	kahalayan kay wla mi halayan kay gamay man gud		
25	among BH tapos gout.		
26	Researcher: so next question maam about sa fire		
27	safety no sa inyong bh, so sa fire safety include dre		
28	ang hallways /stairways are clear for quick exit and		
29	provided with smoke detectors and the management		
30	acts immediately whenever there are loose		
31	connections , faulty installation, broken outlet		
32	covers, improper grounding , or defective parts such		
33	as broken outlet covers and also there are functional		
34	fire extinguisher located in easily accessible areas of		
35	the boarding house, tapos sa fire exit are clear		
36	marked ba and then wala bay octopus connection no.		
37	So may I ask again maam		
38	sa imong experiences aning butanga kung		

positive ba or negative ba para sa imoha sa inyong BH? Respondent: ah kana gyud ang problema negative gyud ko ana, wala mi agi.anan sa exit dayon sa among BH gamay kaayo if naa man gali possible mahitabo dli gyud mi maka madali2 ug gawas tanan kay gout ug close among BH tapos manira pd mi incase naay emergency kay lahi namn gyud ang panahon tapos if ever deretso gyud mi ana kay wla mi exit tapos gamay kaayo ang agianan so mag guot gyud ang tanan tapos naa pa gyuy possible btaw. Researcher: Naa ba kay mga challenges ma'am? Respondent: So mao lge to noh sama sa akong giingon if ever mn gali,dayon gout gyud kaayo tapos naa gyuy possible dili mi madugayan. Researcher: Okey ma'am, so next question maam about sa sanitation. diba include man gyud ang water provided is safe for drinking and daily use, also the boarding naa mn gyud dapat ang Pag proper waste management and has no foul odors, plumbing issues are addressed by the boarding house management and also naa pd dapat ang Pag proper waste disposal in the boarding house with regular trash collection and segregation. So may ask again maam sa imong experiences ani nga mga butanga, if negative or positive ba imong maingon sa bh ninyo ani about sa sanitation. Respondent: So positive pd sa feedback sa mga basura Kay taga adlaw mn pd among owner sa BH tapos gipanguha gyud Niya ang mga basura adlaw- adlaw. Researcher: So sa challenges ma'am naa ka? Respondent: wala ra biya ma'am Researcher: So next maam about sa maintenance,included mn gyud dapat ang mga toilet, sink and shower are in good working conditions, and also atong mga electrical appliances and wirings are regularly checked, and also is regular cleaning schedule to ensure that common areas are clean and well maintained, and fire extinguisher and smoke detectors are regularly checked gyud and inspected and tested to ensure they are working properly and in good condition and have no smoking policy in the area to reduce the risk of fire. So may ask again maam		
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84 85 86 87 88 89 90	sa imong experience anang butanga if negative ba or positive ba imong ma sulti about sa inyong maintenance sa bh. Respondent: Yes ma'am, positive sa akua maam Kay always man gyud na sila Ga monitor sa amoa if about man Gali sapagka hinloon tagsa2 man gyud mig room tagsa pd mig Cr so wla gyud mi problema ana. Gina check Ra gyud Nas among owner sa boarding house kung naa bay mga problema if naa bay mga kakulangon always man pd na sila maduolan. Researcher: okey ma'am, thank you.		
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Respondent: Participant # 3
5:00 pm; December 22, 2024

Duration: 5 minutes and 54 seconds Date & Time:

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of interview

Location:

Transcript Number: 3

Line Number	Utterances	Analysis
1	Researcher: Good afternoon ma'am! I'm	
2	conducting an interview about sa rules and	
3	regulations about sa boarding house. Okey	
4	raba nmo ma interview maam? Respondent:	
5	oh okey Ra.	
6	Researcher: So my first question maam about	
7	sa facilities ninyo. When it comes to facilities,	
8	include dre ang bathrooms, toilets, sinks,	
9	shower tapos sa mga hallways and entrances	
10	and also lighted during the night ug sakto ba	
11	ang lighting sa bh and lastly is considered ang	
12	supply of potable water. So may I ask maam	
13	sa imong experiences anang butanga if	
14	positive ba or negative para sa imoha?	
15	Respondent: Sa akong na experience btaw	
16	negative siya kay ngano sa bathroom sa amoa	
17	BH wala gyud syay Suga tapos ang sira guba	
18	wala syay lock tapos magabie magdala paka	
19	ug Suga kay ngitngit tapos sa kaliguanan pud	
20	dayon dugay kaayo ilang action when it	
21	comes sa ing.ana bitaw. Tapos ang challenges	
22	so Mao to magdala2 pakag flashlight ug	
23	maghawid paka sa pultahan para ma lock.	
24	Researcher: Second questions maam so	
25	about sa fire safety no sa inyong bh, so sa fire	
26	safety include dre ang hallways /stairways are	
27	clear for quick exit and provided with smoke	
28	detectors and the management acts	
29	immediately whenever there are loose	
30	connections	
31	, faulty installation, broken outlet covers,	
32	improper grounding , or defective parts such	
33	as broken outlet covers and also there are	
34	functional fire extinguisher located in easily	
35	accessible areas of the boarding house, tapos	
36	sa fire exit are clear marked ba and then wala	
37	bay octopus connection no. So about ana sir	
	may I ask sa imong experiences aning	
	butanga kung positive ba or negative ba para	
	sa imoha.	
	Respondent: Negative jpon sya . Kay naa toy	
	time nga nka baho ko tapos bawal biya ang	
	smoke tapos naa gyuy nanigarilyo tapos diba	
	sa smoke detectors mo Kuan biya na sya mka	
	feel jpon ko sa baho. Dyon Naa gyuy	
	nanigarilyo nga dli jpon mahibal.an ug di	

	makita kinsa tapos akong challenges kay ktong time nga		
38	nakasaksak ko sa outlet tapos dli diay mo andar so dapat		
39	gyud syag naay action sa among boarding house.		
40	Researcher: So akong third question nko ma'am about sa		
41	sanitation. Dba include man gyud ang water provide is		
42	safe for drinking and daily use, also the boarding has naa		
43	mn gyud dapat ang Pag proper waste management and		
44	has no fouls, plumbing issues are addressed by the		
45	boarding house management and also naa pd dapat ang		
46	pag proper waste disposal in the boarding house with		
47	regular trash collection and segregation. So may ask		
48	again maam sa imong experiences ani nga mga butanga,		
49	if negative or positive ba imong maingon sa bh ninyo ani		
50	about sa sanitation.		
51	Respondent: Negative japon sya, kay ang ingon sa among		
52	landlady pwde ma inom tapos ang uban pd nanginom sila		
53	dayon after ana sakit ilang tiyan tapos dli gyud safe ang		
54	tubig sa amoa tapos sa proper management btaw kay		
55	malimpyo sya tapos after pila kasimana dili gyud sya ma		
56	proper kay ang mga mumho bisan aha lang gipangbutang.		
57	Researcher: So sa last question nko ma'am about sa		
58	maintenance diba dapat included mn gyud dapat ang mga		
59	toilet, sink and shower are in good working conditions,		
60	and also atong mga electrical appliances and wirings are		
61	regularly checked, and also is regular cleaning schedule		
62	to ensure that common areas are clean and well		
63	maintained, and fire extinguisher and smoke detectors are		
64	regularly checked gyud and inspected and tested to ensure		
65	they are working properly and in good condition and have		
66	no smoking policy in the area to reduce the risk of fire. So		
67	may ask again maam sa imong experience anang butanga		
68	if negative ba or positive ba imong ma sulti about sa		
69	inyong maintenance sa bh.		
70	Respondent: Negative ra japon kay kuan sa toilet naa		
71	gyud dapat gyud syay lock ang pultahan tapos ang fire		
72	extinguisher diba importante kaayo na tapos samot pd sa		
	smoke detectors mahibal.an gyud kung pero di gyud		
	mahibal.an kay patago man japon tapos sa mga wirings		
	wla gyud gina checked tapos tingla nlang ta dli diay mo		
	andar.		
	Researcher: okey ma'am, thank you!		

Respondent: Participant # 4
11:00 am; December 23, 2024

Duration: 5 minutes and 47 seconds Date& Time:

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of interview:

Location:

Transcript Number: 4

Line Number	Utterances		Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon! I'm conducting an		
2	interview about sa rules and regulations sa boarding		
3	house, so sa facilities naa koy question sir about sa		
4	boarding house ninyo. When it comes to facilities,		
5	include dre ang bathrooms, toilets, sinks, shower		
6	tapos sa mga hallways and entrances and also lighted		
7	during the night ug sakto ba ang lighting sa bh and		
8	lastly is considered ang supply of potable water. So		
9	may I ask sir sa imong experiences anang butanga		
10	if positive ba or negative para sa imoha? Ug naa		
11	bakay challenges ana sir?		
12	Respondent: Based in my own experience sa among		
13	boarding house almost 2 years namn gyud ko tapos		
14	negative gyud akong tubag noh because sometimes		
15	usahay mag brownout tapos tagdugay mubalik tapos		
16	naa mi online class dli mi mka attend kay brownout		
17	man tungod sa kuryente sge ug Buto ang transformer		
18	tapos ma apektuhan among online class. Tapos sa		
19	tubig pd usahay mawala ang sirit tapos tagdugay		
20	mubalik maabtan ug tulo ka adlaw tapos usahay pd		
21	dali ra pd ma fix sa tag- iya. Tapos need gyud ang		
22	tubig sa BH Kay gamitonon kaayo.		
23	Researcher: Second questions nko sir so about sa		
24	fire safety no sa inyong bh, so sa fire safety include		
25	dre ang hallways /stairways are clear for quick exit		
26	and provided with smoke detectors and the		
27	management acts immediately whenever there are		
28	loose connections , faulty installation, broken outlet		
29	covers, improper grounding , or defective parts such		
30	as broken outlet covers and also there are functional		

31	fire extinguisher located in easily accessible areas of		
32	the boarding house, tapos sa fire exit are clear		
33	marked ba and then wala bay octopus connection no.		
34	So about ana sir may I ask sa imong experiences		
35	aning butanga kung positive ba or negative ba para		
36	sa imoha?		
37			

38	Respondent: Ang akong tubag maam is positive sya		
39	maam Kay naa Silay gibutang nga smoke detectors,		
40	fire extinguisher, and also naa pd syay mga fire exit if		
41	ever Gali naay mahitabo.		
42	Researcher: naa ba kay mga challenges ana sir?		
43	Respondent: wala ma'am.		
44	Researcher: Akong third question nko sir about sa		
45	sanitation. Diba include man gyud ang water provide is		
46	safe for drinking and daily use, also the boarding has		
47	naa mn gyud dapat ang pag proper waste management		
48	and has no fouls, plumbing issues are addressed by the		
49	boarding house management and also naa pd dapat ang		
50	Pag proper waste disposal in the boarding house with		
51	regular trash collection and segregation. So may ask		
52	again maam sa imong experiences ani nga mga		
53	butanga, if negative or positive ba imong maingon sa		
54	bh ninyo ani about sa sanitation.		
55	Respondent: Positive sya noh Kay always Gina		
56	observed tapos always ginalimpyohan para malikayan		
57	pd ang sa mga lamok tapos Gina maintain gyud ba Aron		
58	dli Dali matakdan ug sakit.		
59	Researcher: Naa ba kay challenges sir about sa		
60	sanitation?		
61	Respondent: wala ma'am.		
62	Researcher: So sa last question nko sir, about sa		
63	maintenance diba dapat included mn gyud dapat ang		
64	mga toilet, sink and shower are in good working		
65	conditions, and also atong mga electrical appliances		
66	and wirings are regularly checked, and also is regular		
67	cleaning schedule to ensure that common areas are		
68	clean and well maintained, and fire extinguisher and		
69	smoke detectors are regularly checked gyud and		
70	inspected and tested to ensure they are working		
71	properly and in good condition and have no smoking		
72	policy in the area to reduce the risk of fire. So may ask		
73	again maam sa imong experience anang butanga if		
74	negative ba or positive ba imong ma sulti about sa		
75	inyong maintenance sa bh.		
	Respondent: Positive sya so far kay wla pako nka		
	encounter ug mga difficult challenges sa among BH.		
	Researcher: naa kay challenges sir about sa		
	maintenance?		
	Respondent: wala Sab ma'am. Researcher: Okey sir,		
	Thank you!		

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Respondent: Participant # 5
Duration: 4:00pm; December 22, 2024

Duration: 4 minutes and 52 seconds Time &

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of interview:

Location:

Transcript Number: 5

Line Number	Utterances		Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon Ma'am! I'm		
2	conducting an interview about sa rules and		
3	regulations sa boarding house. Okey raba nmo		
4	ma'am ma interview?		
5	Respondent: Yes, okey Ra.		
6	Researcher: So my first question maam about sa		
7	facilities ninyo. When it comes to facilities, include		
8	dre ang bathrooms, toilets, sinks, shower tapos sa		
9	mga hallways and entrances and also lighted during		
10	the night ug sakto ba ang lighting sa bh and lastly is		
11	considered ang supply of potable water. So may I		
12	ask maam sa imong experiences anang butanga if		
13	positive ba or negative para sa imoha?		
14	Respondent: Negative, kay usahay ang bathrooms		
15	man gud kay walay sira tapos ang tubig pd walay		
16	agas sa buntag mahutdan ug tubig.		
17	Researcher: So next questions ma'am so about sa		
18	fire safety no sa inyong bh, so sa fire safety include		
19	dre ang hallways /stairways are clear for quick exit		
20	and provided with smoke detectors and the		
21	management acts immediately whenever there are		
22	loose connections , faulty installation, broken outlet		
23	covers, improper grounding , or defective parts such		
24	as broken outlet covers and also there are functional		
25	fire extinguisher located in easily accessible areas of		
26	the boarding house, tapos sa fire exit are clear		
27	marked ba and then wala bay octopus connection		
28	no. So about ana maam may I ask again maam sa		
29	imong experiences aning butanga kung positive ba		
30	or negative ba para sa imoha?		
	Respondent: Negative sya, kay naa syay fire exit		
	pero walay nka butang tapos sa smoke detectors pud		
	wala.		
	Researcher: unsa pd imong challenges ma'am about		
	sa fire safety ma'am?		
	Respondent: wala.		

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39	Researcher: So next question ma'am about sa		
40	sanitation. Dba include man gyud ang water provide		
41	is safe for drinking and daily use, also the boarding		
42	has naa mn gyud dapat ang Pag proper waste		
43	management and has no foulds, plumbing issues are		
44	addressed by the boarding house management and		
45	also naa pd dapat ang Pag proper waste disposal in		
46	the boarding house with regular trash collection and		
47	segregation. So may ask again ma'am sa imong		
48	experiences ani nga mga butanga, if negative or		
49	positive ba imong maingon sa bh ninyo ani about sa		
50	sanitation.		
51	Respondent: Negative, kay ang water didto sa amoa		
52	is dili safe imnon tapos sa mga insect pd walay		
53	action ginahimo tapos sa waste disposal pd kay		
54	usahay dili sya malabay dyon puno kaayo sya.		
55	Researcher: unsa pd imong challenges about sa		
56	sanitation ma'am?		
57	Respondent: Tapos ang challenges pd nako kay		
58	naay time nga wala nalabay ang pasaw tapos baho na		
59	kaayo sya.		
60	Researcher: So sa last question nko ma'am about sa		
61	maintenance diba dapat included mn gyud dapat ang		
62	mga toilet, sink and shower are in good working		
63	conditions, and also atong mga electrical appliances		
64	and wirings are regularly checked, and also is		
65	regular cleaning schedule to ensure that common		
66	areas are clean and well maintained, and fire		
	extinguisher and smoke detectors are regularly		
	checked gyud and inspected and tested to ensure		
	they are working properly and in good condition and		
	have no smoking policy in the area to reduce the risk		
	of fire. So may ask again ma'am sa imong experience		
	anang butanga if negative ba or positive ba imong		
	ma sulti about sa inyong maintenance sa bh.		
	Respondent: Positive, kay okey raman sa toilet ug		
	kaliguanan tapos ga maintain pud ang mga ka		
	boarmate nmo sa BH kay hinlo.		
	Researcher: unsa pd imong challenges ma'am?		
	Respondent: wala		
	Researcher: okey ma'am, thank you!		

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Respondent: Participant # 6 Duration: 7 minutes and 31 seconds

Date and Time: 1:00pm; December 23, 2024

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of Interview:

Location: Purok Roses, Tangub City

Transcript Number: 6

Line Number	Utterances		Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon Sir! I'm conducting an		
2	interview about sa boarding house rules and regulations, so		
3	when it comes to facilities included dire ang mga		
4	bathrooms, toilets, sinks, shower tapos sa mga hallways and		
5	entrances and also lighted during the night ug sakto ba ang		
6	lighting sa bh and lastly is considered ang supply of potable		
7	water. So may I ask sir sa imong experiences anang		
8	butanga if positive ba or negative para sa imoha?		
9	Respondent: So sa akong experience noh kay positive		
10	gyud akong maingon ay sa among BH kompleto naa		
11	gyud ang shower, tapos nka separate gyud ang		
12	labhananan ba tapos sa water dili gyud pareha sa uban nga		
13	mahutdan Kay sa amoa kay permente gyud.		
14	Researcher: so wala ba kay mga challenges ana sir about sa		
15	facilities?		
16	Respondent: wala ma'am.		
17	Researcher: So next question sir about sa fire safety sa		
18	inyong bh, so sa fire safety include dre ang hallways		
19	/stairways are clear for quick exit and provided with		
20	smoke detectors and the management acts immediately		
21	whenever there are loose connections , faulty installation,		
22	broken outlet covers, improper grounding , or defective		
23	parts such as broken outlet covers and also there are		
24	functional fire extinguisher located in easily accessible		
25	areas of the boarding house, tapos sa fire exit are clear		
26	marked ba and then wala bay octopus connection no. So		
27	about ana sir may I ask sa imong experiences aning		
28	butanga kung positive ba or negative ba para sa imoha?		
29	Respondent: So sa fire safety negative sya bisag tuod		
30	naay fire extinguisher but mka ingon gyud ko ug negative		
31	sya kay walay smoke detectors, tapos among entrances ug		
	exit usa ra sya btaw and then so far for example naay		
	nasunog dili gyud sya safety bisag tuod naay fire		
	extinguisher pero ang pa entrance ga una ang sunog ay ma		
	trap gyud mi kay gout man tapos dli mka dali2 ug samot		
	pd mataranta kay usa ra ang entrance ug exit.		
	Researcher: Unsa pd imong mga challenges sir about		
	ana?		

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40	Respondent: kanang guot siya tapos bsag naay siyay fire		
41	extinguisher pero isa ra kabook niya daghan biya mi.		
42	Dayon dli sya madali2 for example kung naa man gali, di		
43	gyud sya madali2 kay gout tapos dli safety.		
44	Researcher: okey sir, so next question sir about sa		
45	sanitation, Diba include man gyud ang water provide is safe		
46	for drinking and daily use, also the boarding has naa mn		
47	gyud dapat ang pag proper waste management and has no		
48	fouls, plumbing issues are addressed by the boarding house		
49	management and also naa pd dapat ang Pag proper waste		
50	disposal in the boarding house with regular trash collection		
51	and segregation. So may ask again sir sa imong experiences		
52	ani nga mga butanga, if negative or positive ba imong		
53	maingon sa bh ninyo ani about sa sanitation? Ug unsa pd		
54	imong challenges about ana.		
55	Respondent: Negative sya kay sa akong giingon kay laki mi		
56	about sa waste disposal nahibaw na gyud ta usa ka damak		
57	ang mga laki dayon pataka lang ug labay bisag asa sa mga		
58	cellophane or sagbot tapos gawas Dayon ilabay pd deretso		
59	then about sa tubig pd among Pag inom dli safety.		
60	Researcher: So sa last question nko sir about sa		
61	maintenance diba dapat included mn gyud dapat ang mga		
62	toilet, sink and shower are in good working conditions, and		
63	also atong mga electrical appliances and wirings are		
64	regularly checked, and also is regular cleaning schedule to		
65	ensure that common areas are clean and well maintained,		
66	and fire extinguisher and smoke detectors are regularly		
67	checked gyud and inspected and tested to ensure they are		
68	working properly and in good condition and have no		
69	smoking policy in the area to reduce the risk of fire. So may		
70	ask again sir sa imong experience anang butanga if negative		
71	ba or positive ba imong ma sulti about sa inyong		
72	maintenance sa bh.		
85	Respondent: Negative japon sya kay tungod kay among BH		
	is bisag tuod "No Smoking Policy" pero among mga ka		
	boarmate nga laki dli gyud mawala naa gyud sa sulod sa BH		
	or either sa gawas sa tambayanan tapos ang challenges nako		
	ang mga kabaho sa sigarilyo and then about pd sa paghinlo		
	is dili tanan gyud mahinloan kay tungod mga laki gahi ug		
	ulo.		
	Researcher: So Mao rato sir? Respondent: Yes ma'am, Mao		
	rto.		
	Researcher: Thank you sir, for your cooperation.		

Respondent: Participant #7
6:00pm; December 23, 2024

Duration: 6 minutes and 30 seconds Date & Time:

Interviewed and Transcribed by: Joann Dasok Mode of Interview: Personal Interview

Location: Purok Dancing Lady, Maloro Tangub City

Transcript Number: 7

Line Number	Utterances		Analysis
1	Researcher: Good Afternoon Ma'am! Ako diay si		
2	Joann Dasok, AB Political Science Student		
3	conducting an interview tapos among title is about		
4	sa rules and regulations sa boarding house. My first		
5	question maam about sa facilities ninyo. When it		
6	comes to facilities, include dre ang bathrooms,		
7	toilets, sinks, shower tapos sa mga hallways and		
8	entrances and also lighted during the night ug Sakto		
9	ba ang lighting sa bh and lastly is considered ang		
10	supply of potable water. So may I ask maam sa		
11	imong experiences anang butanga if positive ba or		
12	negative para sa imoha? Ug naa kay mga challenges		
13	ma'am about ana?		
14	Respondent: I will give positive feedback about the		
15	facilities in our Bh, because all we need already		
16	given in our care taker. Especially for the free water		
17	supply and as well the additional solar lights.		
18	Researcher: Second questions nko ma'am so about		
19	sa fire safety no sa inyong bh, so sa fire safety		
20	include dre ang hallways /stairways are clear for		
21	quick exit and provided with smoke detectors and		
22	the management acts immediately whenever there		
23	are loose connections , faulty installation, broken		
24	outlet covers, improper grounding , or defective		
25	parts such as broken outlet covers and also there are		
26	functional fire extinguisher located in easily		
27	accessible areas of the boarding house, tapos sa fire		
28	exit are clear marked ba and then wala bay octopus		
29	connection no. So about ana sir may I ask sa imong		
30	experiences aning butanga kung positive ba or		
31	negative ba para sa imoha. Ug naa ba Kay mga		
32	challenges nahitabo about sa fire safety ma'am?		
33	Respondent: In case of fire safety, I conclude		
34	negative for the reason of no fire exit and the fire		
35	extinguisher located easily but does not function. I		
36	experienced defective parts in our outlets and then		
37	improper grounding.		
38	Researcher: So akong third question nko ma'am		
39	about sa sanitation. Db include man gyud ang		

40	water provide is safe for drinking and daily use, also the boarding has naa		
41	mn gyud dapat ang Pag proper waste management and has no foulds,		
42	plumbing issues are addressed by the boarding house management and		
43	also naa pd dapat ang pag proper waste disposal in the boarding house with		
44	regular trash collection and segregation. So may ask again maam sa imong		
45	experiences ani nga mga butanga, if negative or positive ba imong		
46	maingon sa bh ninyo ani about sa sanitation. Ug naa ba kay mga challenges		
47	ana?		
48	Respondent: actually I had no problem regarding sanitation issues in our		
49	bh, because our trash is properly segregated and the free water supply is		
50	clean. I would give positive feedback on this.		
51	Researcher: So sa last question nko ma'am about sa maintenance diba		
52	dapat included mn gyud dapat ang mga toilet, sink and shower are in good		
53	working conditions, and also atong mga electrical appliances and wirings		
54	are regularly checked, and also is regular cleaning schedule to ensure that		
55	common areas are clean and well maintained, and fire extinguisher and		
56	smoke detectors are regularly checked gyud and inspected and tested to		
57	ensure they are working properly and in good condition and have no		
58	smoking policy in the area to reduce the risk of fire. So may ask again		
59	maam sa imong experience anang butanga if negative ba or positive ba		
60	imong ma sulti about sa inyong maintenance sa bh. Tapos if naa Kay		
61	challenges ana?		
62	Respondent: Regarding the maintenance in our bh, I would like to say it is		
63	positive, because our caretaker ensures the cleanliness. We have no		
64	showers but our toilets are in good working condition. Our landlord		
65	monthly sends us an electrician to inspect and monitor the electrical		
66	appliances to prevent fire. Just like what I said earlier our bh is no fire exit		
67	that's why our landlord is very strict in case of electricity. And our landlord		
68	promoted the protocol with no smoking policy.		
69	Researcher: Okey maam, thank you for your cooperation.		
70			

Appendix J Certification of Similarity Checking



TANGUB CITY GLOBAL COLLEGE

J. Luna ST., Maloro, Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
E-mail Address: redo@gadtc.edu.ph

Tangub City Global College
Maloro, Tangub City

Certification of Similarity Checking

This is to certify that the research study of **Ms. Leonemy A. Compayan** and **Ms. Joann D. Dasok** entitled **"Implementation of Boarding House Policies on Student Boarders Safety in Tangub City: Assessment"** has underwent a content checking on plagiarism on June 13, 2025 and that the similarity grade is **8%**.

Issued this 13th day of June, 2025 at Tangub City Global College, Misamis Occidental, Philippines.

Signed:

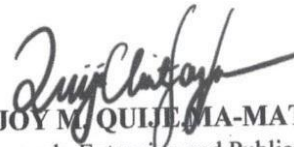


HONELYN GAY S. MIRONΤOS

Person conducted the similarity check

Date: 6/17/25

Noted:



CLINT JOY M. QUILIJA-MATH

VP for Research, Extension and Publication

Date: 6/17/25

Attested by:



EDNA E. DELA SIERRA, Ph.D

IAS Institute Dean

Date: 6/13/25

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I-INTEGRITY C-COMPASSION E-EXCELLENCE

CURRICULUM VITAE

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