

Cultural Preservation Practices of Selected Cultural Sites, Province of Bohol

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ABSTRACT

Preservation is the key to extend the value of cultural sites. The study was conducted to determine the cultural preservation practices of selected cultural sites, Province of Bohol. The findings served as the basis of a proposed cultural preservation manual. Specifically, the study sought to identify the profile of respondents in terms of: age; gender; highest educational attainment; and length of service. Identify cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of: protection from natural disasters; documentation/research; conservation/restoration; cultural knowledge; community involvement; and supportive policy and legislation. Determine the challenges encountered in implementing the cultural preservation practices and analyze if there is a significant relationship between profile of respondents and their cultural preservation practices. The study used descriptive-correlational research with researcher-made survey questionnaire. The respondents of the study were employees from 8 identified cultural sites with 42 respondents. The researcher used purposive sampling method. The study was conducted in selected cultural sites, particularly, Alburquerque; Baclayon; Dauis; Dimiao; Loay; Loboc; Panglao and Maribojoc. The instrument has 3 parts: profile of respondents; cultural preservation practices; and challenges encountered in implementing cultural preservation practices. Statistical tools include frequency count; per cent; weighted mean; ranking; one-way ANOVA; and multiple regression analysis were used in the study. The majority of respondents were 50-59 ages, females, holding college degrees and have served 0-5 years. Respondents regarded conservation and restoration efforts as highly practiced. Furthermore, protection from natural disasters; documentation and research; cultural education/knowledge; community engagement/involvement and supportive policy and legislation were regarded as moderately practiced. Lack of funds and resources; and natural calamities were identified as challenges to preservation. The analysis revealed no significant relationship between respondents' profiles and their cultural preservation practices. Protecting cultural sites involves preventive conservation practices for sustainability. Recommendations include implementation of proposed cultural preservation manual and conduct further studies.

Keywords: practices, cultural preservation, sustainability, cultural site in Bohol, preservation

INTRODUCTION

A cultural site is a priceless historical place that provides knowledge and connection to the ancestors with their beliefs and achievements. Cultural sites are breathtaking manifestations of artistic expression and creativity. Through cultural preservation, future generations can understand the heritage, comprehend the legacy, and form a sense of identity of the cultural site. Preserving cultural sites is crucial in appreciating the past and will be shared in the present and future.

Tourists are attracted to well-preserved cultural assets, which strengthen local economies by creating jobs, generating income, and fostering the growth of associated enterprises. Preservation initiatives can boost pride, enhance the quality of life, and strengthen communities. In cultural preservation, the cultural site will be valued and maintained. The community is responsible for protecting and preserving the priceless historical place.

Cultural site is considered as one of the most visited destinations and is valued, mesmerizing tourists with its natural, unique, and scenic beauty. Moreover, the tourists' beliefs, culture, and traditions are the factors that urge

them to visit cultural sites. Tourists with an intimate connection with architectural designs, sculptures, and monuments and determined religious vow tend to visit cultural heritage sites, and tourists attract sustainable cultural heritage sites. However, if the cultural site is not developed or valued, it will lessen tourists' interest to visit.

Sustainable tourism is essential to conserve the site's natural beauty, maintain its positive potential, and prevail over negative ones. Preserving the cultural heritage helps tourism bloom and attracts tourists to the site. Significantly, Bohol is named the Philippines' first UNESCO Global Geopark, and this identity dramatically helps to expand the cultural tourism on the island. Tourism sustainability is a considerable opportunity to maintain its identity and captivate more tourists.

Literature research revealed that the tourism and hospitality industry need an intercultural and sustainable approach. Moreover, the professionals must develop and implement integrated and participatory management approaches and practices to understand heritage value, specifically in the historical construction of values. People should engage in aligned and balanced heritage and ecosystem-based management, and cultural and natural heritage should be appreciated and preserved for the betterment of the resources and the persons living in the community (Azzopardi et al., 2023). Professionals must manage tourism in the same way, respect the cultural significance of the destination, and involve locals in the planning and promotion of tourism to attain sustainability and positive cultural impact. However, the UNESCO and World Heritage Committee indicate that locals and the community are a significant part of the planning and implementation of the UNESCO heritage sites, not just professionals, as the sustainability of the cultural sites significantly impacts them (Jang & Mennis, 2021). Cultural preservation is essential to understanding our history, preserving our cultural identity, fostering economic development, and guaranteeing a more fulfilling future.

The researcher aspired to fill the gap in preserving the cultural sites, how cultural sites impacts the professionals and locals, and how professionals and locals engage in the initiatives and implementations of the cultural sites in Bohol. Moreover, the researcher pursues to identify the ways or practices to preserve cultural sites and cite impacts that would help professionals and locals implement the guidelines potential for the sustainability of cultural sites. This study aimed to extend the value of the cultural sites through the promotion provided by the professionals and locals given to the tourists and treasure the identification of Bohol as the Philippines' first UNESCO Global Geopark. Additionally, the researcher considered cultural heritage tourism sustainability to maintain the identity of Bohol and captivate more tourists to visit cultural sites.

Objectives

This study determined the cultural preservation practices of selected cultural sites, Province of Bohol. The findings served as the basis of a proposed cultural preservation manual. Specifically, this study sought to:

Determine the profile of the respondents in terms of: age, gender, highest educational attainment, and length of service.

Determine the cultural preservation practices of selected cultural sites in Bohol in terms of: protection from natural disasters, documentation and research, conservation and restoration, cultural education or knowledge, community engagement or knowledge, and supportive policy and legislation.

Identify the challenges encountered in implementing the cultural preservation practices.

Analyze the relationship between the profile of the respondents and the cultural preservation practices.

Establish cultural preservation manual.

METHODOLOGY

Design

The study used descriptive-correlational research with a researcher-made survey questionnaire to determine cultural preservation practices of selected cultural sites, Province of Bohol. The study determined the cultural

preservation practices and the findings served as the basis of a proposed cultural preservation manual. The cultural preservation manual presents the guidelines and protocols to be followed in implementing the cultural preservation practices. The manual provides information to strengthen the preservation of the cultural sites.

Environment

The study was conducted in selected cultural sites, particularly, eight (8) parishes or churches in Bohol. The identified churches are Alburquerque, Baclayon, Dauis, Dimiao, Loboc, Loay, Maribojoc and Panglao. Bohol is identified as the first UNESCO Global Geopark and consists of different cultural heritage sites on the island. Professionals provide quality service or service excellence to tourists by showing the preserved culture of the island.

Respondents

The respondents of the study were the employees or staff, parish priests and officers of the Parish Pastoral Council of the identified churches. The researcher used a purposive sampling method to gather the survey data. There were at least 5 respondents on every site with at least 40 respondents from the 8 identified cultural sites. However, a total of 42 respondents were considered.

Instruments

The researcher utilized the researcher-made survey questionnaire. In formulating the questionnaire, the practices were based on the study of Hiswara et al. (2023). The questionnaire was validated through proofreading the contents by the experts and pilot-tested to 20 non-participating respondents through a convenience sampling method gathered from other cultural sites and analyzed through Cronbach's alpha with the result of 0.9646 for the questionnaire's reliability. The first part of the questionnaire is about the profile of the respondents, and the respondents filled in the blanks and check items that accord with their answers. The second part of the questionnaire is about the cultural preservation practices of the cultural site using the Likert scale, and the respondents checked the box corresponding to their answers. A 4-point Likert scale was used for the questionnaire based on the rating scale and categorical response of: 4 – Highly Practiced (manifest a highly practiced cultural preservation practices); 3 – Moderately Practiced (manifest a moderately practiced cultural preservation practices); 2 – Less Practiced (manifest a less practiced cultural preservation practices); and 1 – Not Practiced (manifest not practiced cultural preservation practices). The third part of the questionnaire is about the challenges encountered in implementing the cultural preservation practices. The respondents checked the identified challenges that corresponds to their answers and used the multiple responses.

Data Gathering Procedure

Before the data gathering, the researcher asked permission from the Local Government Units of Alburquerque, Baclayon, Dauis, Dimiao, Loay, Loboc, Panglao, Maribojoc, and other authorized persons, such as the Bishop of Diocese of Tagbilaran and the Parish Priests of the churches on the said municipalities to conduct research in the cultural sites. After being permitted to conduct research, the researcher gathered data from the respondents using the researcher-made survey questionnaire. The collected data was summarized right after being gathered. Once the tabulation and computation were done, the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data.

Data Analysis

Frequency Count and Per Cent was used to summarize, analyze, and interpret the profile of the respondents.

Weighted Mean and Ranking was used to summarize, analyze, and interpret the cultural preservation practices of the cultural site.

One-way ANOVA and Multiple Correlational Analysis was used to determine the significance of the relationship between the profile of the respondents and their cultural preservation practices. One-way ANOVA was used for categorical variables, while Multiple Correlational Analysis was used for continuous variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the demographic profile of the respondents; determine the cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of protection from natural disasters, documentation and research, conservation and restoration, cultural education or knowledge, community engagement or involvement, and supportive policy and legislation; identify the challenges encountered as manifested by the respondents in implementing the cultural preservation practices; and analyze the significance of the relationship between the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, length of service in relation to their cultural preservation practices.

A. Profile of the Respondents

Presented in the table below is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, and length of service.

TABLE I PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variables	Frequency	Per Cent
Age		
• 20 - 29	9	21.43
• 30 - 39	6	14.29
• 40 - 49	6	14.29
• 50 - 59	16	38.10
• 60 - 74	5	11.90
Gender		
• Male	17	40.48
• Female	25	59.52
Educational Attainment		
• With Post Graduate Studies	11	26.19
• College Graduate	22	52.38
• College Level	6	14.29
• High School Graduate	2	4.76
• High School Level	1	2.38
Length of Service		
• 0 - 5	17	40.48
• 6 - 10	7	16.67
• 11 - 20	7	16.67
• 21 -35	11	26.19

The data highlights vital trends among the respondents by showing the category with the highest frequency for each variable. As to the age of the respondents, the majority are in the 50 - 59 age group, with a frequency of 16 respondents (38.10%). Regarding gender, female respondents are the most common, with 25 individuals (59.52%). For educational attainment, the highest frequency is seen among college graduates, totaling 22 respondents (52.38%). Regarding length of service, the largest group has served 0 - 5 years, with 17 respondents (40.48%). The data suggests that most respondents are experienced individuals aged 50-59, where this age range are being trusted in handling cultural preservation practices, predominantly female, where they are enthusiastic in terms of preservation as they observed from the household and applied to the cultural sites, and mostly college graduates where these individuals have own knowledge and expertise on the cultural preservation practices. This demographic profile may imply a well-educated workforce with relatively fresh tenure in cultural preservation roles, potentially impacting their approach to and understanding of preservation practices. Knowledgeable individuals are the trusted people to handle a preservation process.

The findings are supported by Achille & Fiorillo (2022), when they said that the employees can attain the Sustainable Development Goals by preserving cultural heritage through employees' education and training. Excellent academic and practical abilities and an understanding of the worth of heritage are essential components of transforming the cultural heritage professional figure. Professionals with a broad range of knowledge are necessary to protect and preserve cultural heritage. Training is an excellent opportunity for professionals to understand the importance of cultural heritage. Hence, education and training are crucial. Employees' awareness and comprehension of cultural heritage preservation constitute a vital contribution to the community, encouraging a responsible and mature connection with its cultural resources.

B. Cultural Preservation Practices

Presented in the table below is the cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of protection from natural disasters, documentation and research, conservation and restoration, cultural education or knowledge, community engagement or involvement, and supportive policy and legislation.

TABLE 2 PROTECTION FROM NATURAL DISASTERS

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Early warning systems and preparedness	3.05	Moderately Practiced
2. Ecosystem-based approaches	2.93	Moderately Practiced
3. Investment in infrastructure for disaster risk reduction	2.76	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	2.91	Moderately Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of protection from natural disasters is 2.91 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 1, early warning systems and preparedness, with a mean of 3.05, described as moderately practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 3, investment in infrastructure for disaster risk reduction, with a mean of 2.76, also described as moderately practiced. The findings imply that while early warning systems are prioritized, there is a need to improve investment in disaster risk reduction infrastructure. Early warning system is a good practice for any establishments; however, disaster risk reduction infrastructure is a great investment to be resilient in all natural calamities may occur. This finding is supported by Romão & Bertolin (2022). They said that the value of cultural heritage in promoting social, economic, and environmental well-being is becoming more widely acknowledged. Cultural heritage can sustain significant losses and destruction due to natural and artificial threats. In risk management planning, management should have considered cultural heritage despite increased awareness. Particularly in risk assessment, emergency response, damage assessment, and post-disaster recovery, there are significant areas for improvement in the knowledge and application of disaster risk management for cultural resources.

TABLE 3 DOCUMENTATION AND RESEARCH

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Inventory and cataloging cultural sites assets	3.29	Highly Practiced
2. Conduct research on other cultural sites for preservation references	3.17	Moderately Practiced
3. Create digital archives and databases	2.48	Less Practiced
4. Regular documentation of the site's condition, materials and historical context	3.17	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.02	Moderately Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of documentation and research is 3.02 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 1, inventory and cataloging cultural sites assets, with a mean of 3.29, described as highly practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 3, create digital archives and databases, with a mean of 2.48, described as less practiced. The findings imply that while a strong emphasis is on cataloging cultural assets, more effort is needed to improve digital archiving and database creation for enhanced preservation.

This finding is supported by Schorlemer (2020) when she said that digital cultural heritage is in danger of disappearing in large quantities. UNESCO has demonstrated its proactive approach to tackling the difficulties associated with digital resource preservation and has acquired specialized skills and a thorough comprehension of digital heritage. To conserve digital cultural property, UNESCO has implemented several methods, like

technical aid, policy creation, and capacity building. On the other hand, digitalization needs careful application since it creates new issues if not handled carefully.

The finding is further supported by Liu (2022) that explained digital technology can significantly contribute to cultural heritage preservation. Digital cultural preservation has disadvantages despite its advantages, such as technological difficulties and the requirement for efficient management techniques. Comprehending the unique characteristics of digital cultural heritage is necessary to implement practical preservation approaches.

TABLE 4 CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Preserve and protect from deterioration, damage, and loss	3.55	Highly Practiced
2. Apply conservation techniques, such as regular inspections, maintenance, cleaning, stabilization, and structural repairs	3.43	Highly Practiced
3. Use appropriate materials to ensure authenticity and integrity	3.29	Highly Practiced
4. Protect biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	3.19	Moderately Practiced
5. Strengthen resilience to natural hazards and climate change	3.26	Highly Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.34	Highly Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of conservation and restoration is 3.34 and described as highly practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 1, preserve and protect from deterioration, damage, and loss, with a mean of 3.55, described as highly practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 4, protect biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits, with a mean of 3.19, described as moderately practiced. The findings imply that while the site is highly committed to preventing damage and loss, there is a need to enhance further efforts in protecting biodiversity and cultural ecosystem services.

This finding is supported by Bülbül Bahtiyar & Dişli (2022) when they said that preventive conservation practices can lengthen the cultural heritage sites through preventing loss and damage. The building's location, construction techniques, materials, and potential hazards should all be covered in a risk assessment. Monitoring the condition of the structure, controlling environmental factors, and implementing appropriate maintenance protocols are all necessary to prevent loss and damage.

TABLE 5 CULTURAL EDUCATION /KNOWLEDGE

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Raise public awareness	3.26	Highly Practiced
2. Develop educational programs and resources	3.14	Moderately Practiced
3. Organize public events, exhibitions, and workshops	3.12	Moderately Practiced
4. Enhance quality of life and well-being	3.21	Moderately Practiced
5. Regular workshops and seminars	2.86	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.12	Moderately Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of cultural education/knowledge is 3.12 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 1,

raise public awareness, with a mean of 3.26, described as highly practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 5, regular workshops and seminars, with a mean of 2.86, described as moderately practiced. The findings imply that while efforts to raise public awareness are strong, there is room to improve the frequency and impact of workshops and seminars to enhance cultural education further. Cultural education may be achieved by means of workshops and seminars, in a sense that this program is needed to be enhanced to raise cultural knowledge. Maintaining public awareness is a great move for cultural preservation.

This finding is supported by Santos et al. (2020) when they said that a larger audience can better understand complex material by using infographics and audiovisual languages to simplify it. Well-designed visualizations can attract visitors to certain features of historical sites through well-designed visualizations. Infographics can contribute to preserving and disseminating cultural material for future generations by employing creative strategies. Heritage communication products have a more significant overall impact with a consistent visual appearance that may attract wide range of tourists and other interested individuals.

TABLE 6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/INVOLVEMENT

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Encourage community participation	3.14	Moderately Practiced
2. Integrate knowledge and practices	3.21	Moderately Practiced
3. Empower communities for sustainability	3.14	Moderately Practiced
4. Contribute to inclusion and equity	3.07	Moderately Practiced
5. Respect, consult and involve indigenous people and local communities	3.14	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.14	Moderately Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of community engagement/involvement is 3.14 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 2, integrate knowledge and practices, with a mean of 3.21, described as moderately practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 4, contribute to inclusion and equity, with a mean of 3.07, also described as moderately practiced. The findings imply that while knowledge integration is a priority, there is a need to strengthen efforts to promote inclusion and equity within community engagement initiatives.

This finding is supported by Li et al. (2020) when they said that community-based approaches have supported better integration of cultural heritage management. The continuity of the social networks and cultural traditions of the community can be maintained by including the community in decision-making to prevent the exclusion of socially marginalized groups and to gain a thorough understanding of local requirements. To integrate history into broader urbanization and modernization, current heritage management procedures are changing from centralized and exclusive to inclusive and participatory. Heritage sites can better protect cultural and social qualities and guarantee sustainability by encouraging greater community involvement.

TABLE 7 SUPPORTIVE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Strengthen involvement on government system as part of the preservation	3.21	Moderately Practiced
2. Promote technical cooperation and capacity-building to ensure effective rights-based approaches	3.12	Moderately Practiced
3. Apply visitor management to control visitor's access and guidelines on preservation	3.17	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.17	Moderately Practiced

The data shows that the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site in terms of supportive policy and legislation is 3.17 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 1, strengthen involvement in government system as part of the preservation, with a mean of 3.21, described as

moderately practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 2, promote technical cooperation and capacity-building to ensure effective rights-based approaches, with a mean of 3.12, also described as moderately practiced. The findings suggest that although there is a significant level of government engagement in conservation efforts, there is a need for further work to improve technical collaboration and the development of capabilities for preservation strategies that are centered on rights.

This finding is supported by Ghayoumi et al. (2023) when they said that a broad understanding on a global scale of the value of community-based conservation for cultural sites is to promote sustainable development. Support from the government and adherence to regional traditions and values are essential for successfully executing preservation. Collaboration between the community and the government is a great contribution to community-based conserved areas, which entails fostering community-led projects, acknowledging local expertise and customs, and offering sufficient assistance. The planning, carrying out, and overseeing of the heritage conservation and restoration process should involve the local communities, private travel and tourism companies, and governmental entities.

TABLE 8 SUMMARY OF CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Indicators	Mean	Description
1. Protection from Natural Disasters	2.91	Moderately Practiced
2. Documentation and Research	3.02	Moderately Practiced
3. Conservation and Restoration	3.34	Highly Practiced
1. Cultural Education/Knowledge	3.12	Moderately Practiced
2. Community Engagement/Involvement	3.14	Moderately Practiced
3. Supportive Policy and Legislation	3.17	Moderately Practiced
Overall Mean:	3.12	Moderately Practiced

The data presents the overall mean cultural preservation practices of the cultural site is 3.12 and described as moderately practiced. The highest-rated indicator is indicator 3, conservation and restoration, with a mean of 3.34, described as highly practiced. The least-rated indicator is indicator 1, protection from natural disasters, with a mean of 2.91, described as moderately practiced. The findings suggest that while there is a high level of engagement in conservation and restoration, especially in preserving sites from deterioration, there is a need to priority the protection from natural disasters.

C. Challenges Encountered

Presented in the table below is the challenges encountered as manifested by the respondents in implementing the cultural preservation practices.

TABLE 9 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTING THE CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Challenges Encountered	Frequency	Per Cent	Rank
1. Lack of Funds	38	90.48	1
2. Lack of Resources	36	85.71	2
3. Ignorance	14	33.33	8
4. Rapid Societal Change (Modernization)	19	45.24	5
5. Urbanization Trend	10	23.81	10
6. Low Promotions	12	28.57	9
7. Manmade Disasters	15	35.71	7
8. Natural Calamities	33	78.57	3
9. Stakeholder Involvement	16	38.10	6
10. Community Attitude	26	61.90	4

The top five challenges encountered in implementing cultural preservation practices include a need for more funds, which ranks first with 38 responses (90.48%), indicating that financial constraints significantly hinder preservation efforts. The lack of resources is closely followed by 36 respondents (85.71%), highlighting insufficient materials and tools necessary for adequate preservation. Natural calamities, noted by 33 respondents (78.57%), pose a substantial threat to the maintenance and stability of cultural sites. Additionally, community attitude, with 26 responses (61.90%), emphasizes the critical need for community support and engagement in cultural preservation initiatives. Finally, rapid societal change (modernization), reported by 19 respondents (45.24%), reflects the challenges posed by shifting societal values and norms that can affect preservation efforts. These findings imply that addressing financial limitations and resource shortages, improving community attitudes, and engaging stakeholders are vital for successfully implementing cultural preservation practices.

The findings are supported by Mekonnen et al. (2022) when they said that the significance of combining sustainable development and historic protection is to guarantee the long-term preservation of cultural resources. Urbanization, agricultural practices, vandalism, illegal trafficking, natural disasters, and a lack of funds, management, and stakeholder involvement are just a few of the many problems most heritage sites face. There are numerous ways to protect cultural heritage: following preservation guidelines, creating management plans for heritage sites, and community involvement as conservation initiatives. Heritage preservation funds must be considered by implementing bodies and managed carefully to support conservation activities.

D. Relationship of the Profile of the Respondents and Cultural Preservation Practices

Presented in the table below are the results of the test of the significance of the relationship between the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, length of service in relation to their cultural preservation practices.

TABLE 10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AGE AND THEIR CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Paired Variables	df	Computed Value	Critical Value	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
Age in relation to:					
1 Protection from natural disasters	12	9.593	21.026	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
2 Documentation and research	8	8.269	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
3 Conservation and restoration	8	4.952	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
4 Cultural education/knowledge	8	6.008	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
5 Community engagement/involvement	8	10.407	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
6 Supportive policy and legislation	8	3.345	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant

The data presents the significance of the relationship between the age and their cultural preservation practices. The analysis reveals no significant relationship between age and the different aspects of cultural preservation practices. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted for all indicators, indicating that age does not significantly influence cultural preservation practices. The findings suggest that people may be motivated to participate in cultural preservation activities for a variety of reasons, regardless of age.

TABLE 11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GENDER AND THEIR CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Paired Variables	df	Computed Value	Critical Value	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
Gender in relation to:					
1 Protection from natural disasters	3	1.944	7.815	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
2 Documentation and research	2	0.119	5.991	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
3 Conservation and restoration	2	0.920	5.991	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
4 Cultural education/knowledge	2	0.051	5.991	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
5 Community engagement/involvement	2	0.010	5.991	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
6 Supportive policy and legislation	2	1.725	5.991	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant

The data presents the significance of the relationship between the gender and their cultural preservation practices. The data show that gender does not significantly relate to cultural preservation practices. Consequently, the null hypothesis is again not rejected, suggesting that gender does not significantly impact the respondents' cultural preservation practices. The findings imply that people of any gender may be inspired to actively engage in cultural preservation if they have a strong sense of cultural identification.

TABLE 12 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND THEIR CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Paired Variables	df	Computed Value	Critical Value	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
Educational Attainment in relation to:					
1 Protection from natural disasters	12	14.182	21.026	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
2 Documentation and research	8	8.343	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
3 Conservation and restoration	8	6.021	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
4 Cultural education/knowledge	8	9.902	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
5 Community engagement/involvement	8	7.106	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
6 Supportive policy and legislation	8	9.332	15.507	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant

The data presents the significance of the relationship between the educational attainment and their cultural preservation practices. The findings for educational attainment also indicate no significant relationships with cultural preservation practices. Therefore, the null hypothesis is not rejected, signifying that educational attainment does not significantly affect cultural preservation practices. The findings suggest that cultural preservation might not require educational attainment as cultural knowledge and skills may be obtained through family, community, and cultural organizations.

TABLE 13 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF SERVICE AND THEIR CULTURAL PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Paired Variables	df	Computed Value	Critical Value	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
Length of Service in relation to:					
1 Protection from natural disasters	9	12.876	16.919	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
2 Documentation and research	6	10.375	12.592	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
3 Conservation and restoration	6	8.123	12.592	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
4 Cultural education/knowledge	6	6.306	12.592	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
5 Community engagement/involvement	6	12.160	12.592	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant
6 Supportive policy and legislation	6	9.215	12.592	Failed to Reject Ho	Not Significant

The data presents the significance of the relationship between the length of service and their cultural preservation practices. The relationship between length of service and cultural preservation practices shows no significant impact. Thus, the null hypothesis remains unchallenged, indicating that length of service does not significantly relate to cultural preservation practices. The above analysis reveals that neither age, gender, educational attainment, nor length of service shows a significant relationship with the cultural preservation practices of the respondents. These findings suggest that other factors beyond length of service plays a more critical role in influencing the effectiveness of cultural preservation efforts.

The findings are supported by O'Connor et al. (2005) when they said that religious groups take different adheres when it comes to education and cultural preservation. Depending on the social learning idea, individual ideas and behaviors can affect preservations by religious modeling and practices within a denomination. The theory of cultural diversification emphasizes how crucial supportive communities are to preserving religious convictions in a multicultural society. A community's social context and cultural standards can influence individual views toward preservation. Moreover, human perspectives and behaviors can influence the cultural preservation practices.

E. Cultural Preservation Manual



Fig 1. Cultural Preservation Manual

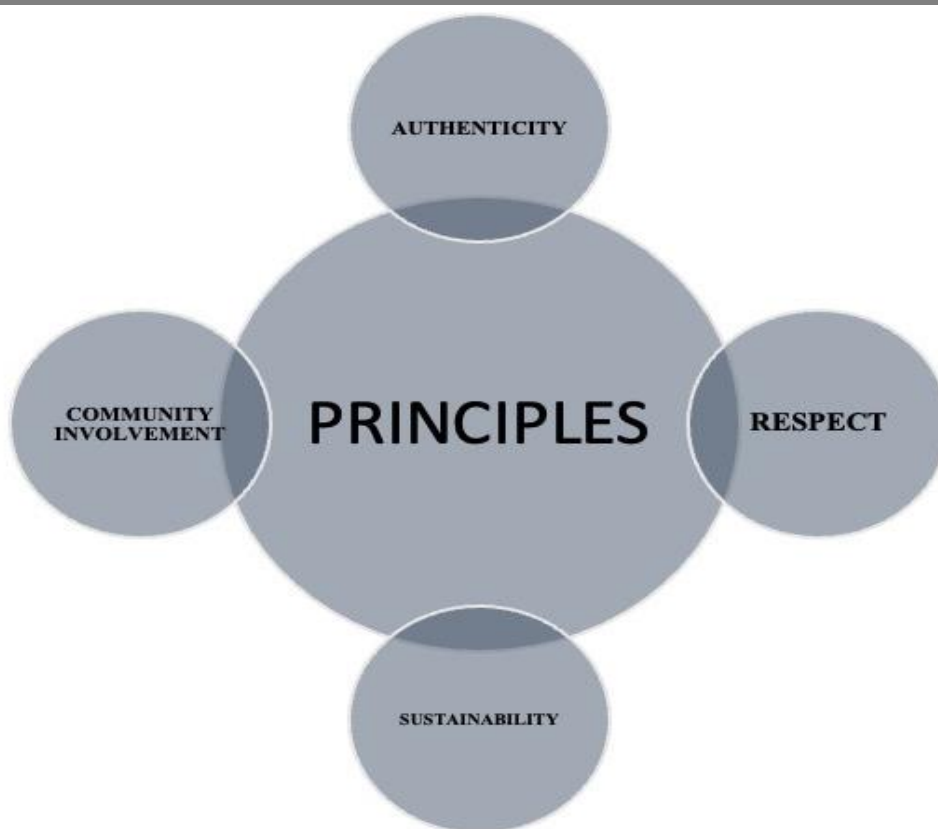


Fig 2. Cultural Preservation Principles

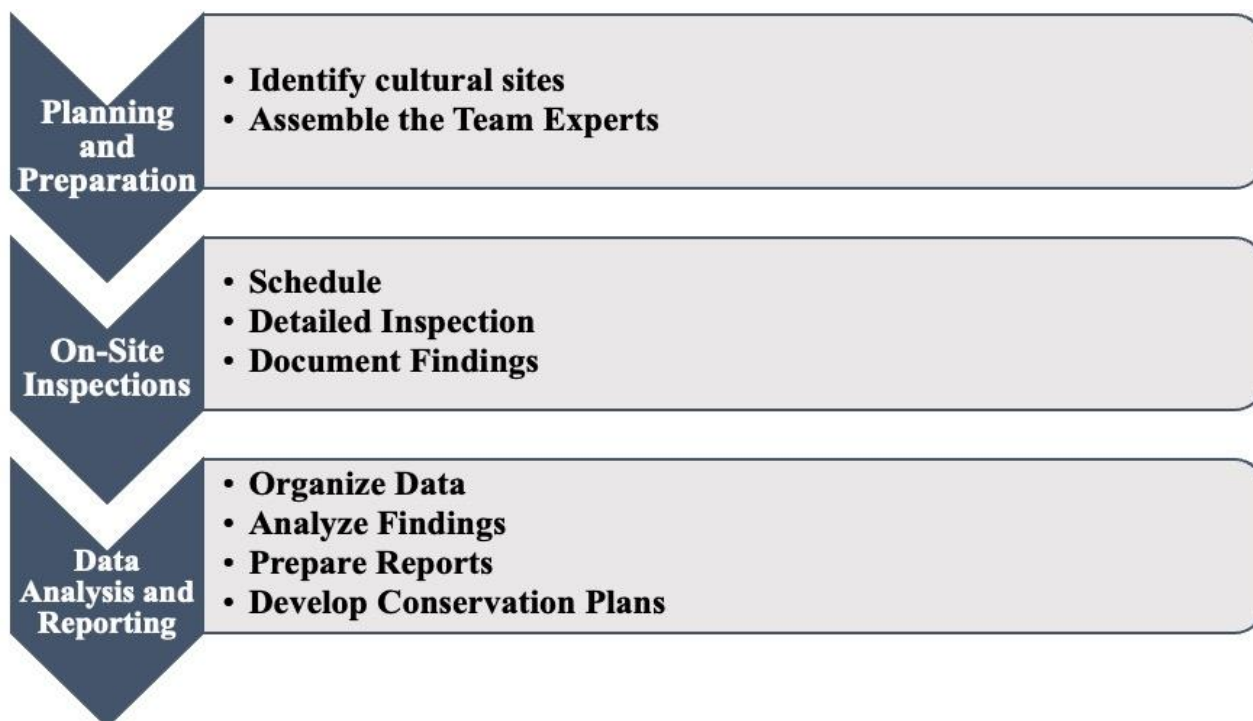


Fig 3. Site Inspection/Inventory

CONCLUSION

Protecting the cultural heritage of a particular place involves taking steps to follow the idea of preventive conservation, which focuses on being proactive to avoid potential problems. Considering the idea of contemporary cultural practices, the communities' involvement plays a vital role in managing wisely the cultural sites for future generations. Ultimately, stakeholders are encouraged to work together and emphasize the interconnectedness of cultural preservation, community participation, and sustainable practices.

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