

**A WEB-BASED THESIS MANAGEMENT AND PUBLICATION SYSTEM FOR
EXISTING PAPERS AT PASIG CATHOLIC COLLEGE**

A Thesis Proposal Presented to the
Faculty of the Senior High School Department
Pasig Catholic College

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Graduation in the K-12 Basic Education Program

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June 2025

ABSTRACT

Title : A Web-Based Thesis Management and Publication System
For Existing Papers at Pasig Catholic College

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Degree : Senior High School

School : Pasig Catholic College

Year : 2025-2026

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REVISED THESIS PROPOSAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation in the K-12 Basic Education Program, this thesis proposal entitled "A WEB-BASED THESIS MANAGEMENT AND PUBLICATION SYSTEM FOR EXISTING PAPERS AT PASIG CATHOLIC COLLEGE" has been prepared and submitted by Rayn F. Alba, Keon Bastien B. Blanco, Ramon Miguel S. Marquez, Sean Nathan Tyler M. Torres,

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This thesis is hereby accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation in the K-12 Basic Education Program.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

Introduction

In academic institutions across the Philippines, student research papers such as theses and capstone projects are typically submitted, stored, and archived in printed format. At Pasig Catholic College (PCC), these documents are primarily kept in the school library and department offices, where they are organized manually and stored in filing cabinets or shelves. This system, while functional in the past, has presented several limitations over time, including risks of physical damage, misplacement, and long-term inaccessibility. Based on internal observations and records from the PCC Senior High School department (2024), locating older research papers for reference or replication often requires manual searching, which is time-consuming and inefficient. This hinders knowledge sharing and disrupts academic continuity, especially as interest in undergraduate research increases.

As schools nationwide adopt digital systems, the shift from physical archives to digital repositories becomes not only practical but essential. Digitizing academic work enhances efficiency, accessibility, and sustainability, but it also demands robust security measures (Abdul-Salaam, 2024) and reliable, error-proof workflows (Chio et al., 2022). The proposed system addresses these requirements by integrating archival functionality with data protection protocols and automated quality checks. With digital access, students and faculty at PCC will be able to easily search for and retrieve previous theses, encouraging academic transparency,

collaboration, and lifelong learning. Other institutions, such as the University of Santo Tomas and the University of the Philippines, have implemented systems like UST Journals and UP Journals, which serve as centralized academic databases accessible to broader audiences.

In response to these needs, this study proposes the development of an electronic journal system for Pasig Catholic College. The goal is to create a centralized platform that enables students and faculty to upload, store, and access student theses and research outputs. The system will feature categorized archiving by strand, academic year, and author, along with search and filter tools and distinct user access levels for administrators and contributors. Through this initiative, the researchers aim to modernize PCC's archiving practices, support long-term preservation of student work, and reinforce the school's commitment to digital innovation in education.

Background of the Study

This study focuses on the design and development of a web-based thesis management system that facilitates thesis submission, progress monitoring, and digital archiving for Pasig Catholic College (PCC). The project aims to address common workflow issues such as disorganized records, file loss, submission delays, and limited access to past research outputs. Beyond technological improvements, the system also seeks to enhance the user experience by improving accessibility, feedback loops, and overall research coordination between students and faculty members.

Studies have shown that various academic institutions face similar challenges in managing their thesis processes. Abdul-Salaam (2024) reported that in Nigeria's colleges of education, manual systems hindered efficient thesis tracking and submission, citing issues like outdated processes, poor internet connectivity, and limited IT infrastructure. The shift to digital systems significantly improved efficiency, organization, and communication between students

and faculty. In the Philippines, Chio et al. (2022) developed THESIT, a web-based system that allowed for digital document storage and coordination of thesis defenses. Their findings showed increased accessibility, reduced document loss, and enhanced organization, ultimately improving research flow and stakeholder collaboration.

Currently, Pasig Catholic College lacks a centralized, accessible web-based platform for storing and retrieving thesis papers. Existing practices are largely manual or semi-digital, depending on the department, and rely on physical copies that often lead to disorganized records, limited access, security concerns, and difficulty in retrieving archived research. Students experience delays in submission and limited access to reference materials, while faculty members lack efficient tools to monitor and review thesis progress. This highlights a clear research gap, the need for a reliable, secure, and organized digital platform for managing academic theses at PCC.

To address this gap, the proposed system introduces a web-based platform where students can easily submit their research papers and retrieve existing theses, while faculty members can provide comments, track progress, and maintain organized archives. It aims to reduce errors and streamline communication, fostering a more efficient and accessible research process for all users.

Implementing this system at Pasig Catholic College is not just a short-term solution to current inefficiencies but also a long-term investment in the academic infrastructure. It supports innovation, promotes better knowledge sharing, and provides both students and faculty with a sustainable tool for thesis management. Ultimately, this study contributes to the broader goal of enhancing research quality and accessibility through digital transformation.

Statement of the Problem

The objective of this study is to design, develop, and evaluate a secure, web-based thesis management and publication system for Pasig Catholic College (PCC). The current thesis handling process at PCC relies heavily on manual submission and physical archiving, leading to common challenges such as inefficient document retrieval, risk of file loss, delayed feedback, and limited access to existing research outputs.

The study focuses on assessing whether the system improves submission efficiency, supports academic organization, and enhances user satisfaction among students and faculty. Data will be gathered using system logs and survey questionnaires to answer the following research questions:

1. To what extent does the management system improve the thesis submission process?

1.1 "What is the perceived timeliness of thesis submission?"

1.2 "What is the perceived speed of thesis approval?"

2. How does the system help improve the quality and organization of submitted theses?

2.1 What is the perceived reduction in formatting or content errors after using the system?

2.2 Is there an improvement in student compliance with formatting guidelines after system use?

3. How effective is the system in increasing access and publication of research outputs?

3.1 How many theses are published and made accessible online through the system each year?

3.2 How are the published theses categorized and retrieved (e.g., by year, strand, author)?

4. How do users (students and faculty) perceive the system's usability and usefulness?

4.1 What percentage of users rate the system as user-friendly on a 5-point Likert scale?

4.2 What is the level of satisfaction regarding the feedback and revision features?

Scope and Delimitation

This study focuses on the design, development, and evaluation of a web-based thesis management and publication system specifically for the Senior High School (SHS) Department of Pasig Catholic College. The system will facilitate the submission, review, approval, and online publication of SHS theses, as well as provide public access to approved works.

The scope of the study includes both the private administrative interface (for librarians, research teachers, and system administrators) and the public website interface (for students,

faculty, and external readers). The research will follow a quasi-experimental one-group pretest-posttest design to measure improvements in thesis submission timeliness, approval speed, compliance with formatting guidelines, accessibility of outputs, and user satisfaction after the system's implementation.

Participants in this study will include the SHS librarian who manages thesis archives, four SHS research teachers who evaluate and approve submissions, and graduating SHS students who submit theses. The study will be conducted within the SHS Library and Research Department of PCC during the academic year 2024–2025.

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant improvement in the security, efficiency, user satisfaction, quality, or accessibility of thesis submissions at Pasig Catholic College after the implementation of the web-based thesis management and publication system.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant in addressing the inefficiencies associated with the traditional, paper-based management of student research outputs at Pasig Catholic College. By digitizing the process, the proposed system aims to enhance the accessibility, organization, and sustainability of research documentation, benefitting various academic stakeholders. It is expected to reduce time, effort, and physical resources spent on storing, locating, and submitting thesis papers.

1. **Students** will benefit from the system's convenience, as it will allow them to submit their research papers online without the need for physical submission. This promotes efficient use of time and resources by minimizing printing costs and eliminating the need to visit the library for reference purposes. With only a device and internet access, students can access previously submitted research and use these materials to strengthen their own academic work.
2. **Teachers** will be able to access research outputs more efficiently through a centralized digital platform. This eliminates the time-consuming task of physically searching for documents and frees up physical space in the library currently occupied by thesis papers. The system will also support faculty members in monitoring student submissions and providing timely feedback.
3. **Senior High School Department**, the system provides an opportunity to enhance research instruction and curriculum design. With 24/7 access to a repository of student work, faculty can identify common strengths and gaps in research outputs and use this information to inform pedagogical improvements. The platform supports evidence-based curriculum development and promotes academic continuity across batches.
4. **Future researchers** will benefit from open access to prior research, enabling them to build upon existing knowledge and avoid duplication of topics. By streamlining retrieval and supporting citation of earlier works, the system

contributes to a culture of academic integrity, collaboration, and continuous knowledge growth within the institution.

Definition of Terms

Technical Terms

Web-Based Thesis Management System – A digital platform that enables users to submit, store, organize, and retrieve academic theses via the internet. Built using HTML, CSS, PHP, and MySQL, it facilitates interaction through a browser interface.

Digital Repository – An online database designed to store and preserve academic documents, ensuring long-term access and retrieval of digital research outputs.

User Access Levels – A tiered permission system that controls user interactions with the platform. For example, administrators can manage submissions and users, while students have limited upload and view access.

Malware Attacks – Unauthorized software programs designed to damage or disrupt the platform's functionality. Protection is provided through secure coding practices and firewall integrations.

Operational Terms

Progress Tracking – Defined operationally as the number of status updates (e.g., “Submitted,” “For Review,” “Approved”) recorded in the system per thesis document, enabling real-time monitoring of submission milestones.

Error Rate – The average number of system-detected formatting or content errors (e.g., missing sections, improper file naming) per thesis prior to and after implementation of the validation tools.

System Usability – Measured through user feedback collected via surveys and system logs, including metrics such as time to locate a document, number of clicks to complete a task, and satisfaction scores.

Security Breach – Any unauthorized access attempt, login anomaly, or data modification event logged by the system audit trail, used as an indicator of system integrity.

Conceptual Terms

Academic Transparency – The practice of open and equitable access to research outputs to promote collaboration, prevent redundancy, and improve institutional accountability.

Feasibility – The practical viability of implementing and sustaining the web-based system at Pasig Catholic College, including resource availability, user adaptability, and institutional policy alignment.

Knowledge Growth – The enhancement of academic learning and research innovation through improved access to existing theses, measured by user citation rates and expanded research topics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of both foreign and local literature and studies that contribute to the design and development of the proposed Web-Based Thesis Management and Publication System. By organizing the sources thematically, this review emphasizes their relevance to the core elements of the system: technological foundation, academic management, security, performance, user-centered design, sustainability, and localized implementation. Each study was chosen based on its methodological rigor, similarity in tech stack, and applicability to the goals of the current research.

Security in Academic Systems

Lobo et al. (2024) developed a College Information Management System that aimed to centralize and streamline the management of academic records and communication among students, teachers, and parents. The system was constructed using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, and MySQL—the same technology stack adopted in this study. It simplified the process of uploading grades, issuing announcements, and providing timely academic updates. Key features included encrypted login credentials and tiered user-level access, ensuring that sensitive academic information remained secure. JavaScript played a critical role in enhancing

interactivity and responsiveness, allowing for real-time updates and user engagement. The success of this implementation validates the present study's technological approach and affirms that PHP and MySQL can reliably manage sensitive academic data in a secure and efficient manner, particularly within web-based platforms focused on educational institutions.

A parallel initiative was undertaken by Falebita (2018), who created a secure web-based student information system tailored for the Nigeria Police Academy. This project utilized the Laravel PHP framework and MySQL to implement advanced security measures such as role-based authentication, bcrypt-encrypted passwords, session management, route protection, and comprehensive input validation. These features collectively mitigated threats highlighted in the OWASP Top 10, showcasing Laravel's built-in capabilities for securing web applications. While the system primarily focused on academic records rather than thesis submissions, the tools and principles applied offer valuable guidance for this study's objective of safeguarding thesis documents and academic data. The study reinforces confidence in leveraging Laravel and MySQL to establish a robust, secure web platform for managing digital research content.

Additionally, Hilmi and Mustapha (2022) investigated students' perceptions of security features in e-learning portals across Malaysian higher education institutions. Their findings emphasized that transparency in system architecture and visible security features increased user trust and satisfaction. These insights further highlight the necessity of implementing visible and effective security protocols in academic web systems, ensuring users feel safe and confident when submitting or accessing sensitive academic materials. Altogether, these studies affirm that a focus on advanced and transparent security practices is foundational to the success of educational information systems.

User Experience in Web Systems

A systematic literature review conducted by Hellmer (2023) explored the evolving needs and behaviors of users interacting with digital archival systems. The review emphasized that the shift to digital access has significantly improved user convenience by reducing the need for physical archive visits. It noted that usability, intuitive navigation, and responsiveness are critical to ensuring user satisfaction and efficiency in locating academic resources. Hellmer referenced Engvall's research, which stressed the importance of integrating user perspectives early in the design process. Engvall argued that participatory design enhances usability by addressing both primary and secondary user needs, ensuring systems align with user expectations. Furthermore, the review highlighted that clear roles and responsibilities in collaborative development processes prevent power imbalances and lead to better design outcomes.

Additional insights from Green and Lampron, also discussed in Hellmer's review, underlined the value of continuous analysis of user interaction data. By understanding how users engage with digital collections, developers can iteratively improve functionality and relevance. These observations are pertinent to the development of academic systems such as the one proposed in this study, where user feedback and system adaptability are crucial.

Supporting these findings, Perante et al. (2024) designed and developed a thesis and capstone archiving system for Eastern Visayas State University-Ormoc Campus. The study employed Rapid Application Development (RAD) and Agile methodology to ensure adaptability and responsiveness to user needs. The system successfully addressed documentation inefficiencies and provided improved access for students and faculty. These development strategies ensured that users were involved throughout the process, leading to more refined features and interfaces that directly responded to real academic workflows.

Collectively, these studies emphasize that user-centered design, participatory development, and ongoing feedback are essential to creating digital academic platforms that are both accessible and effective. They confirm that platforms built with strong user focus not only meet technical requirements but also enhance the overall academic experience.

System Efficiency and Quality

Doctor (2017) documented the creation of a general academic records system for Adamson University, which was developed using open-source tools presumed to include PHP and MySQL due to their accessibility and compatibility. The system's core functionalities mirrored those planned for the present study, including academic data entry, grade management, and efficient data retrieval. A standout feature of Doctor's system was its evaluation using ISO 9126 software quality standards, where it achieved an overall rating of "Excellent" with a mean score of 4.76 across criteria such as functionality, usability, efficiency, and reliability. This high score not only verified the technical soundness of the system but also its user-oriented effectiveness and adaptability to institutional workflows. Bulk data processing, access management, and streamlined academic oversight were pivotal in reducing errors and improving efficiency.

Similarly, Chio et al. (2022) developed THESISIT, a web-based thesis management portal equipped with a defense scheduling system. This project was created to resolve delays and inefficiencies in the manual scheduling and documentation of academic defenses. The system provided an automated and centralized platform for managing the thesis process, improving transparency, and optimizing time management for both students and faculty. The platform was well-received for its practical application in streamlining academic processes.

Together, these systems illustrate how software quality, user satisfaction, and process optimization can be achieved using web technologies such as PHP and MySQL. Their implementations confirm the reliability of these technologies and underscore their capability to support institutional objectives through measurable quality metrics and performance evaluations.

Sustainability and Open Access

Environmental sustainability is increasingly recognized as a key benefit of transitioning to digital academic systems. Kataka and Numbi (2023) analyzed the ecological and operational impact of adopting paperless workflows in school settings. Their research found that digital systems significantly reduced paper usage, operational costs, and long-term storage challenges. Teachers and students reported rapid adaptation, especially when systems were designed to be intuitive and user-friendly. The elimination of paper-based forms, physical folders, and manual filing systems parallels the goals of this thesis project, which seeks to modernize and digitize the thesis submission process to promote sustainable academic practices.

A similar study, Mubalama et al. (2025) documented the implementation of a paperless learning environment in Eastern DR Congo. Their findings emphasized not only the environmental benefits but also the improvement in academic communication and file handling efficiency. The transition to digital platforms allowed for better organization, quicker access to academic materials, and enhanced collaboration. These benefits support the ecological and operational goals of this study, emphasizing that digitization serves both educational and environmental objectives.

Open access to academic content also plays a critical role in promoting equity and knowledge sharing. Hatzipanagos and Gregson (2015) investigated the impact of open-access digital repositories on academic engagement. Their findings highlighted increased visibility, citation rates, and student engagement resulting from accessible academic materials. They also noted that such repositories level the playing field by granting students from less-resourced institutions access to valuable academic outputs. These findings reinforce the importance of designing digital systems that prioritize accessibility and inclusion. The platform proposed in this study mirrors these principles by creating an open-access repository for student theses, thereby promoting academic transparency and collaborative learning.

Local Implementation and Customization

Al Kodri (2024) conducted a study focused on designing a web-based thesis management system tailored to the needs of the Informatics Study Program at Baturaja University. The study used observation, analysis, and interviews to assess the existing manual submission process, identify its inefficiencies, and propose digital solutions. The implementation of a Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology enabled iterative testing and user feedback, allowing for the development of a system that supported digital uploads, online searchability, and reliable storage. This addressed common problems such as submission delays and disorganized records while promoting long-term preservation of academic outputs.

In parallel, Perante et al. (2024) developed an archiving management system for Eastern Visayas State University-Ormoc Campus. Their system aimed to address the limitations of an existing archival platform, which struggled with storing and retrieving thesis and capstone project manuscripts. The new system featured improved adaptability, documentation, and storage options designed specifically for student and faculty needs. The use of Agile

development ensured that the final product was flexible and responsive to user feedback, thus enhancing accessibility and reliability.

Abdul-Salaam (2024) provided a broader perspective by proposing a scalable framework for web-based thesis systems in Nigerian colleges of education. His study emphasized modularity, secure integration, and centralized data management. These features are directly applicable to institutions like Pasig Catholic College, where a customizable system must address the unique needs of a diverse academic community while ensuring security, accessibility, and usability.

These case studies affirm that successful implementation of academic platforms requires both technical planning and cultural customization. By learning from regional and institutional adaptations, the present study is positioned to build a digital thesis system that meets the practical, academic, and strategic goals of its stakeholders.

Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

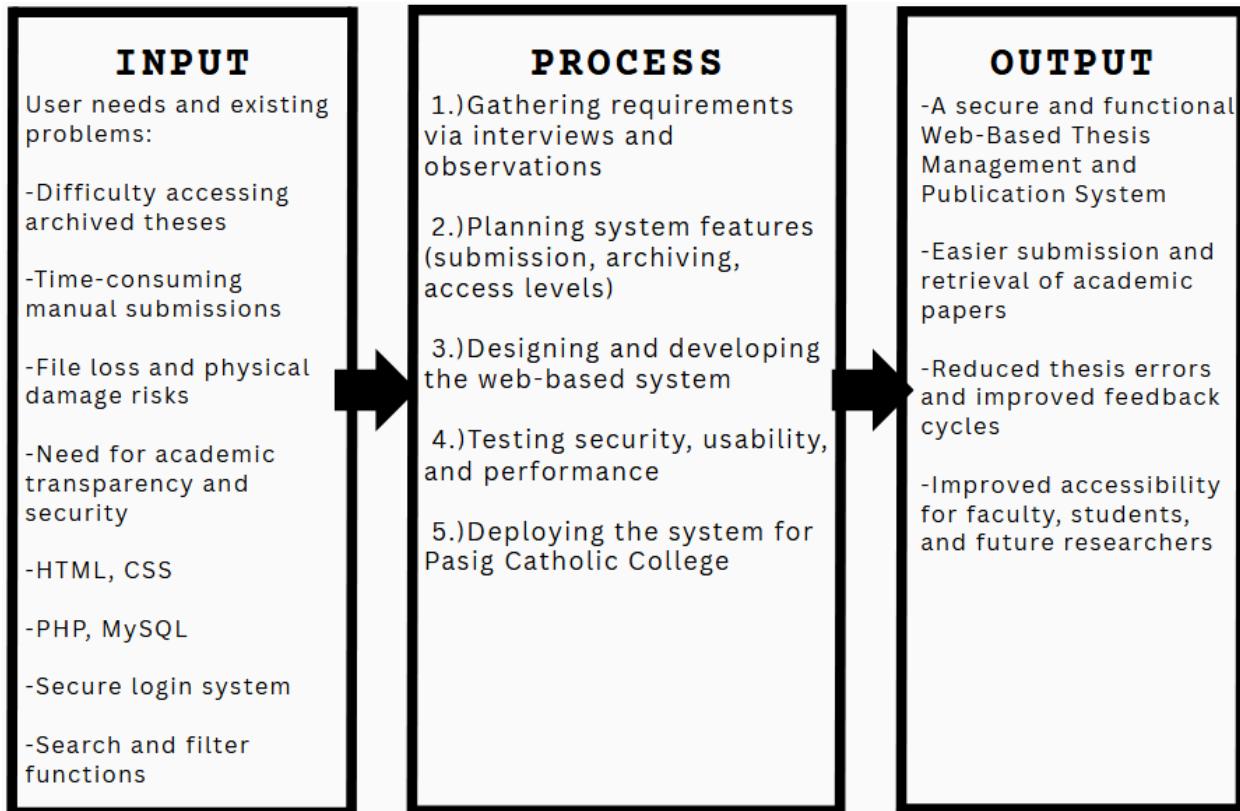


Figure 1 outlines the system requirements and development process for creating a web-based thesis management platform, guiding the use of HTML, CSS, PHP, and MySQL to improve the storage, security, and accessibility of student research at Pasig Catholic College.

Synthesis

The reviewed literature reveals a consistent trend in academic institutions moving away from manual thesis storage toward more efficient, secure, and accessible digital systems. Across various countries and educational levels, researchers agree that web-based platforms help solve issues such as lost files, limited access, and inefficient approval workflows (Abdul-Salaam, 2024; Chio et al., 2022; Perante et al., 2024).

Most of the reviewed systems were implemented in colleges and universities, where digital readiness is often higher and resources are more abundant. However, a key insight gained is that senior high schools are often overlooked in digital thesis management, despite also handling major research outputs that require archiving and access. This gap highlights the need for a tailored platform suitable for the digital and technical capabilities of SHS students and faculty.

The studies also emphasize that the success of a digital thesis system relies not just on the technology used (PHP, MySQL, HTML, etc.), but on how well it supports user experience, system security, and document organization. For instance, projects that involved user feedback during development achieved higher satisfaction and effectiveness, which suggests that a user-centered design is not just optional but essential (Engvall, 2019).

Another important insight is the role of such systems in promoting academic integrity, transparency, and sustainability. Going paperless reduces environmental impact (Kataka & Numbi, 2023) and open-access design allows future researchers to learn from and build on past works, which supports a more collaborative academic environment (Hatzipanagos & Gregson, 2015).

Thus, the synthesis of literature informs the present study in two major ways. It confirms the viability and proven success of similar systems when executed with proper planning and design. It identifies the opportunity to bring such innovations into the senior high school level,

specifically within the context of Pasig Catholic College, where thesis storage is still largely manual.

This study aims to build on these insights by developing a customized, secure, and accessible web-based thesis system that not only fills the technological gap at the SHS level but also aligns with the long-term goals of academic innovation and sustainability.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains research design, research participants, research instruments used, research plan, research analysis procedure, ethical considerations, and the process on the collected data.

Research Plan

The study will utilize a quasi-experimental one-group pretest-posttest approach but instead of a live pretest, baseline data for the manual thesis process will be obtained from archival records maintained by the librarian and research teachers at Pasig Catholic College. These records will include submission dates, approval dates, revision counts, and any documented formatting compliance. This archival baseline will be compared to equivalent indicators gathered from the system logs after the implementation of the Web-Based Thesis Management and Publication System.

The research will be conducted within the Senior High School Department of Pasig Catholic College, where the existing manual process for thesis submission and approval has been identified as a source of delays and inefficiencies. This environment will provide an appropriate setting for evaluating the system, as both the manual and automated processes will involve the same institutional requirements and academic workflows.

Participants in the post-implementation phase will include one librarian responsible for handling Senior High School theses, four research subject teachers tasked with reviewing and approving submissions, and graduating SHS students enrolled in Research subjects during the school year. Purposive sampling will be used to ensure that participants are directly involved in the thesis process and have first-hand experience with the new system.

The baseline phase will focus on extracting and analyzing historical manual-process data, while the posttest phase will collect data from the system's automated logs and post-implementation surveys. Both datasets will be evaluated using the same performance indicators and formatting-compliance rubric to ensure consistency.

Research Procedures

Baseline Phase (Manual Process)

Baseline data will be extracted from archival records documenting the manual thesis process. Data points will include initial submission dates, approval dates, number of revision cycles, and any available formatting-compliance records. If no formal compliance records exist, the researchers will apply the same formatting rubric that will be used for the system submissions to a representative sample of manual theses. All data will be anonymized by assigning participant or document codes to replace identifying information.

Implementation of the System

The Web-Based Thesis Management and Publication System will be deployed, and user accounts will be created for all participants in the posttest phase. Orientation and training sessions will be conducted to familiarize users with features such as thesis uploading, approval/rejection, revision requests, and public access to approved works.

Posttest Phase (Automated Process)

After the system is implemented, data will be collected from automated system logs to record submission dates, approval dates, publication status, revision cycles, and any system-detected formatting errors. The same formatting-compliance rubric used for the baseline phase will be applied to a sample of system submissions to ensure comparability. In addition, a post-implementation survey will be administered to gather participants' perceptions of the system's timeliness, quality control, accessibility, usability, and feedback features. Task-based usability tests may also be conducted to measure efficiency and success rates in performing common functions within the system.

Data Analysis Procedures

The data collected from the archival baseline (manual process) and the posttest (system process) will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of the Web-Based Thesis Management and Publication System. Descriptive statistics will summarize and compare key indicators for both periods, including thesis submission timelines, approval durations, formatting compliance rates, and revision counts.

Where matching of individual students or theses is possible between the manual and system datasets, paired-sample t-tests will be used to analyze differences in performance indicators. If the assumption of normality for difference scores is violated, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test will be applied as a nonparametric alternative. In cases where direct matching is not feasible, independent-sample t-tests will be used to compare indicators between the manual and system periods, with the Mann–Whitney U test as the nonparametric alternative.

A significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ will be applied in all hypothesis tests. If the computed p -value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis—which states that there will be no significant improvement in the security, efficiency, user satisfaction, quality, or accessibility of thesis submissions—will be rejected. Conversely, if the p -value is equal to or greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis will be retained, indicating no statistically significant change. Effect sizes (Cohen's d , rank-biserial correlation, or odds ratios) and 95% confidence intervals will be reported for all key comparisons. By using a consistent formatting rubric and equivalent performance measures across both datasets, this procedure will maintain alignment with the quasi-experimental intent of the study while accommodating the retrospective nature of the baseline data.

Ethical Considerations

Informed Consent

The researchers will obtain informed consent from all participants through a written consent form. This form will be written in clear and understandable language and will explain the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits, as well as participants' rights, including their freedom to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty.

Confidentiality and Anonymity

Participants' identities will remain confidential, and any identifying information will not be disclosed in reports or publications. All responses will be anonymized to ensure that no participant can be directly linked to the data provided.

Minimizing Harm

The study will be designed to avoid causing physical, psychological, or social harm to participants. No coercion, manipulation, or unnecessary pressure will be applied, and all procedures will be carried out with respect and care for participants' well-being.

Voluntary Participation

Participation in this research will be entirely voluntary. No individual will be forced, pressured, or unduly influenced to participate, and participants will be free to discontinue at any time without consequences.

Ethical Approval

The study will adhere to the ethical guidelines of Pasig Catholic College and the Senior High School Department. Should an institutional review process be required, the researchers

will submit all necessary documentation to obtain formal ethical approval before data collection begins.

Conflict of Interest

The researchers will ensure that no personal interests or external factors will compromise the integrity of the study. Any potential conflicts of interest will be declared, and the researchers' primary focus will remain on the welfare of participants and the objectives of the research.

Data Protection and Storage

All data collected will be stored securely to prevent unauthorized access or misuse. After the completion of the thesis, all raw data and personally identifiable information will be permanently deleted or securely destroyed to safeguard participant privacy.

Transparency and Honesty

The researchers will maintain transparency in reporting results, regardless of whether the outcomes align with expectations. Data will not be falsified, manipulated, or misrepresented, ensuring honesty and integrity throughout the research process.

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