MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION THROUGH A GENDER LENS:
WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL
CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

_____

A Qualitative Research Study
Presented to
the Faculty of
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

_____

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the subject
Practical Research I

_____

**Paradero, Cheska T.
Pallay, Efrelyn A.
Permejo, Jasper Grace B.
Orilla, Shellamy L.
Villalobos, Lhira A.
Sumoria, Gwen L.
Palo Lee, Briann P.
Rapales, Jm A.
Robinacio, Crisyurie D.
Satinitigan, Vince C.
Toledo, Ivan**

**Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Practical Research I Teacher**

April 2025

## Acknowledgment

The researchers humbly acknowledge the grace and guidance of **God** throughout this unexpected journey, His presence provided us with strength, wisdom, and inspiration to fulfill the role of the researchers.

**Sir Christianne Roie A. Carabeo,** the researchers express their sincere appreciation to their research adviser, for their invaluable guidance, patience, and encouragement throughout the research process. Their insights and expertise have greatly shaped the direction and quality of the study.

**Research Participants,** the researchers also extend their gratitude to their respondents, whose willingness to share their experiences and perspectives made this research possible. Their contributions provided essential data that enriched their findings and deepened their understanding of the role of women in political conflict resolution.

**Teachers,** their heartfelt thanks go to their teachers and school administrators for their continuous support and for providing the resources necessary for their research. Their encouragement and trust motivated the researchers to strive for excellence.

**Families and friends,** the researchers are also grateful to their families and friends for their unwavering support, patience, and motivation. Their belief in the researchers capabilities inspired them to overcome challenges and persevere until the completion of this study.

Lastly, **the researchers,** the researchers acknowledge their team members for their dedication, hard work, and collaboration. Each member's effort and commitment played a crucial role in the success of this research.

To everyone who contributed, in big or small ways, the researchers extend their sincerest gratitude. This study would not have been possible without your support.

## Abstract

The study of "Conflict Resolution Through a Gender Lens: Women's Contribution in Political Conflict Resolution" aims to explore and analyze the role of women in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite. The objective of this study was to highlight unique approaches, challenges, and contributions of women politicians in resolving community conflicts. This qualitative case study, includes 33 overall participants to anticipate in the said study; they used 12 necessary samples in order to present the results. This study followed the thematic analysis to interpret the data collected from the interviews they conducted. Findings show that women politicians foster dialogue, promote inclusivity, and implement peace initiatives. However, they face barriers such as discrimination and lack of gender equality, which hinder their effectiveness. Despite these challenges, they persist through unity, collaboration, and support from NGOs. To enhance their contributions, policies promoting women's leadership in conflict resolution should be implemented. Training programs can strengthen their skills, while awareness campaigns can reduce gender biases. Strengthening partnerships between women leaders and organizations can also help address challenges. Further research on the impact of women-led initiatives is recommended to support their efforts. Recognizing and supporting women's roles in political conflict resolution is essential for

greater inclusivity and sustainable peace-building. The study highlights the importance of recognizing and supporting women's roles in political conflict resolution, emphasizing the need for greater inclusivity and policy reforms to enhance their participation in peace-building initiatives.

*Keywords: Women in politics, conflict resolution, leadership role, gender discrimination, Women's contributions*

MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CHAPTER I

## THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the scope and delimitation, the significance of the study, and the definition of terms used.

## Introduction

Women have played a vital role in shaping the social and political dynamics of every community, particularly, when it comes to resolving disputes. Women's participation in politics has often been dismissed or overshadowed by traditional gender roles in many societies. But their contributions to help resolve discord within their communities are both important and transformative. Over centuries, men have ruled the political corridors but with the inclusion of more women in the political scene, there is a better understanding into the problems faced in the society and by the people which in turn makes the solution more effective.

## Background of the Study

Conflict is a natural and inevitable part of any community. It can arise between members, between members and leaders, or even with people outside the community. These conflicts can vary from small

disagreements or misunderstandings to significant disputes that have long-term consequences for the community (City of Good, 2023). These conflicts within the community often reflect the challenges women encounter in politics, where their voices are often ignored or undervalued, despite their demonstrated ability to manage and resolve issues effectively. The underrepresentation of women in politics is caused by societal bias and limited recognition of their contributions, particularly in resolving community conflicts.

Historically, the political role of women has been severely restricted. In ancient Rome, women were largely defined by their roles as wives and mothers, with their worth often tied to the men in their lives ("*Roman Empire in First* Century", n.d). They were excluded from political life, unable to vote, hold public office, or even express their opinions on political matters in public (Study.com, 2023). Information about Roman women in the first century is limited, as their exclusion from politics meant their stories were rarely documented, and their lack of formal education further hindered their ability to record their experiences ("*Roman Empire in First Century*", n.d). It was only in the later 20th century that women began gaining the right to vote and hold government positions in most countries, with some achieving their nation's highest political offices (Herre, 2024). However, despite these advancements,

women's political participation remains significantly low in critical areas such as peace processes and high-ranking government roles (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2024). For instance, women account for only a small percentage of participants in formal peace politics negotiations (clingendael.org, n.d). Under the leadership of the United Nations, women's representation in peace processes dropped from 23% in 2020, with conflicts in Ethiopia, Myanmar, the Balkans, Sudan, and Yemen seeing no women on negotiation teams. Colombia remains one of the few exceptions where women achieved near-equal representation in both government and rebel teams. Even within peacekeeping missions, women remain underrepresented, comprising only 6.5% of military personnel and 15.8% of police officers despite UN initiatives (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022). Globally, women continue to face challenges in attaining political leadership positions, particularly in higher-ranking roles. This lack of representation persists despite progress in gender equality and has drawn increasing attention from both academic and policy circles, highlighting the urgent need for more inclusive political frameworks (Free Network, 2021).

Despite their strength, women remain largely underrepresented in leadership positions. As Senator Risa Hontiveros pointed out, "The lack of women's political representation in the Philippines highlights a

significant issue, despite the country being highly ranked in global gender equality indices. We still have a long way to go" (Marcelino, 2023). Women, like those in Silang, Cavite, are essential in shaping their communities and should be supported and empowered in every possible way. However, they face structural and cultural barriers, such as limited support systems, biases, and lack of opportunities, which prevent their full participation. It is important to recognize the need for more policies and programs that empower women not only as caregivers but also as leaders capable of making changes. Addressing these challenges is crucial for ensuring that women have an equal role in governance, fostering political solutions that benefit everyone in the community. According to Rodil, et al. (2019), the first district of Cavite Province, consisting of the city of Cavite and municipalities of Noveleta, Kawit, and Rosario, has 134 Barangays with 1,072 elected Barangay seats; of these seats, women occupied 298 (27.8%). This shows that while women are present in local governance, they remain a minority, which limits their influence on community-level decision-making. According to Poe (2019), they need to have more women in politics because they are only few. According to her, there is only 7 female in the Senate. The other one even got jailed. Her remark points to the urgent need for greater gender balance, as political bodies are still mainly male. Poe even referenced

that one of the few female senators faced legal battles and imprisonment, reflecting the additional challenges that women in power may encounter.

This study aims to provide an in-depth analysis of women's contributions to politics and their unique approaches to leadership in addressing community conflicts. It also seeks to explore the creative strategies women employ to resolve these conflicts and to understand their insights and perceptions regarding their roles as effective problem-solvers. Moreover, this study intends to examine how these efforts encourage greater political participation and inspire others to contribute to the political arena, ultimately promoting gender equality in leadership.

**State of the Problem**

This study aims to examine the contributions of women in politics in addressing community conflicts in Silang, Cavite.

Specifically, this study tries to answer the following questions:

1. What are the roles played by women in politics in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?

2. What challenges do women face in their efforts to resolve community conflicts through political means in Silang, Cavite?

3. How do these strategies employed by women in politics differ from those of their male counterparts in addressing community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?

4. How effective are the strategies employed by women in politics in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?

**Scope and Delimitation**

This research will examines the contributions of women politicians to political solutions in the community and how their actions have positively impacted residents. It aims to understand the experiences of residents regarding the role of women politicians in resolving local community issues. The study will involve interviews with at least 11 women politicians and 22 residents from the barangays of Silang, Cavite. The interviews will focus on gathering insights into the women's political roles and their contributions to solving community problems. The study will be conducted exclusively within the specified community, and the findings will be based on the perspectives of the selected participants, limiting the scope to this particular area.

This study is limited to the selected barangays of Silang, Cavite and focuses specifically on the role of women politicians in addressing

community issues. It does not include the perspectives or contributions of male politicians, as the research is exclusively centered on the experiences and actions of women in political roles. Additionally, the study does not account for other forms of leadership outside politics, such as those provided by civic or religious leaders, as its primary focus is political solutions within the community.

**Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study will provide a deeper understanding of the significant role women play in politics and their contributions to resolving community conflicts. It will also identify the challenges they face, helping various sectors take meaningful steps toward creating more effective solutions.

Specifically, the following will benefit from the result of the study:

**Women Politicians.** The study will recognize the significant contributions of women in political leadership and conflict resolution, serving as encouragement for other women to engage in leadership roles and contribute to creating peaceful communities.

**Communities.** This study will provide communities with valuable insights into the challenges women encounter when addressing conflicts. Understanding these challenges will enable communities to adopt more effective strategies to build peace and resolve conflicts.

**Policymakers.** The findings will offer policymakers a deeper understanding of the role women play in conflict resolution. This knowledge can help them develop policies and programs that empower women to participate more actively in resolving conflicts.

**Other Politicians.** The study will highlight the importance of gender diversity in political leadership and inspire other politicians to support and collaborate with women leaders in addressing community conflicts. It will encourage a more inclusive approach to conflict resolution, fostering unity and shared responsibility in governance.

**Future Researchers**. This study will serve as the basis for the research they will make. It can provide a case study on the impact of women's leadership in addressing community conflicts, helping future researchers identify key factors that influence women's effectiveness in conflict resolution.

**Definition of Terms**

To facilitate the understanding of this study, the following are with this definition to understand and clarify the terms used in the study.

**Barriers to Participation.** Anything that prevents a person from fully participating in activities offered by the setting or service (Cram, n.d)

**Community conflicts.** A conflict between non-state groups that are organized along a shared communal identity (IGI global, n.d)

**Conflict.** an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024).

**Conflict Resolution.** The process of ending a dispute and reaching an agreement that satisfies all parties involved (North Central College, 2022)

**Empowerment.** The act or action of empowering someone or something : the granting of the power, right, or authority to perform various acts or duties (Merriam-Webster, 2024)

**Gender bias.** A behavior that shows favoritism toward one gender over another (Rothchild, 2007)

**Gender equality.** Women, men, boys and girls of all classes and races participate as equals and have equal value (UNFPA esaro, n.d)

**Leadership.** The ability of an individual or a group of people to influence and guide followers or members of an organization, society or team (Course Hero, 2023)

**Leadership Strategies.** Plans that align an organisation's leadership with its aspirations, strategies and goals (Indeed Editorial Team, 2024)

**Mediation.** A method of conflict resolution where a neutral third party helps the conflicting sides reach an agreement or understanding.

**Peacekeeping.** The activity of preventing war and violence, especially using armed forces not involved in a disagreement to prevent fighting (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024)

**Peace Process.** The meetings, agreements, and negotiations in which people such as politicians are involved when they are trying to arrange peace between countries or groups that are fighting with each other (Collins, 2024)

**Political participation.** Any number of voluntary activities undertaken by the public to influence public policy either directly or by affecting the selection of persons who make those policies (Longley, 2021)

**Underrepresentation.** To give inadequate representation to; represent in numbers that are disproportionately low (Dictionary.com, 2024)

**Women in Politics.** The participation and involvement of women in political roles, including elected positions, leadership roles, and other significant political activities aimed at influencing governance and policymaking.

**Women's Political Representation.** The presence of women in elected political offices and decision-making bodies, such as legislatures, local government units, or peace negotiations.

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the relevant literature and studies that the researchers considered in strengthening the claim and importance of the present study.

**Related Literature**

**Foreign**

**Women's Role in Politics**

Women play a crucial role in politics, particularly in leadership, where they demonstrate fairness. According to Novotney (2024), the presence of female leaders in organizations leads to expectations of fairer treatment, promoting a sense of equality. This highlights the potential of women politicians to advocate for gender equality by fostering an environment where fairness is prioritized. Additionally, according to FasterCapital (2024), effective leadership enhances fairness by establishing clear policies, fostering transparency, encouraging stakeholder participation, and promoting diversity and inclusion, ensuring equitable treatment across the organization. Women leaders achieve this by balancing stakeholder interests, addressing power dynamics, and creating an environment where respect and equity are prioritized.

Women's role in politics is crucial, as they play a significant part in advocating for gender equality. According to CEO Magazine (2020), Jacinda Ardern, as one of the world's most influential female leaders, has demonstrated her commitment to gender equality by openly identifying as a feminist and standing up against misogynistic criticism. Women politicians like Jacinda Ardern are instrumental in advocating for gender equality by using their leadership roles to push for change and fight against discrimination. Their visibility and activism on these issues help shape public discourse and policies that promote equality. Additionally, according to Saywon (2024), former Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has emphasized the importance of gender equality as a key element for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, and highlighted its role in empowering women and girls. She advocates for continued efforts to address gender disparities to foster economic growth, social progress, and peace. This emphasizes Sirleaf's commitment to advancing gender equality, which she views as essential not only for fairness but also for the development of societies, especially in the context of post-pandemic recovery.

Women's role in politics is crucial for effective decision-making, as their involvement strengthens empowerment. According to Asuako (2020), increasing women's participation in decision-making processes

strengthens their empowerment by promoting gender equality and enabling policies that improve societal well-being. This involvement not only amplifies women's voices in leadership but also fosters a more inclusive environment where their contributions lead to broader societal benefits. Women's active role in decision-making directly enhances their empowerment by giving them a platform to influence policies that affect their lives and communities, driving positive change for all. Furthermore, according to the Regional Women's Lobby in South East Europe (2020), increasing women's participation in decision-making processes is crucial for strengthening their empowerment, especially in post-conflict regions. By ensuring equal representation in politics and governance, women can drive sustainable peace, democracy, and development. This highlights the significance of women's involvement in decision-making, as it not only fosters empowerment but also leads to more inclusive, effective governance and peace building, benefiting society as a whole.

**Community Conflicts Addressed by Women in Politics**

Women in politics have become important leaders in tackling community conflicts related to environmental issues. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (2022), Mia Mottley, the Prime Minister of Barbados and leader of the Barbados Labour Party, has been a prominent advocate for addressing environmental issues like climate

change and deforestation, earning global recognition for her efforts in representing small island states at international platforms like COP27. Her leadership highlights the significant role women in politics play in resolving community conflicts related to environmental challenges. This emphasizes how women, like Mottley, are instrumental in shaping policies that tackle environmental conflicts affecting communities, particularly in vulnerable regions. Additionally, according to the same article, Samia Suluhu Hassan, the first female president of Tanzania, has been a leading advocate for climate justice, pushing for climate financing to support low-income countries and holding developed nations accountable for their unmet climate commitments. Her leadership demonstrates the critical role women in politics play in addressing environmental issues that cause community conflicts, especially in developing nations. This highlights how women like Hassan are instrumental in bridging the gap between global climate responsibilities and the needs of vulnerable communities facing environmental crises. Furthermore, according to Balakrishnan (2023), women politicians play a crucial role in addressing community conflicts related to environmental issues by leveraging their deep knowledge of local ecosystems and advocating for inclusive, sustainable policies. Their leadership ensures that marginalized voices are heard, promoting equitable solutions to environmental challenges while fostering social cohesion and resilience.

Women's political leadership plays a crucial role in addressing social issues such as violence, with female leaders advocating for policies and actions that support victims and promote justice. According to "President Tsai addresses 2021 Asian Conference of Women's Shelters" (2021), President Tsai emphasized the importance of expanding access to affordable housing and providing support systems to empower women, particularly those leaving violent relationships, to rebuild their lives. She highlighted the role of shelters in addressing violence and the broader issue of residential justice as a crucial step toward protecting women's and children's rights. This highlights  the role of women in politics in addressing social issues like violence, where women leaders advocate for policies that provide both immediate and long-term support for victims, ultimately aiming for broader social justice. Furthermore, according to Catholic News Service (2021), German Chancellor Angela Merkel discussed with Pope Francis the importance of the Church confronting clerical abuse. Additionally, they highlighted shared concerns about global crises, including violence, with Merkel stressing the Church's credibility in addressing societal issues. This highlights how political leaders like Merkel address violence-related issues globally, showing that leaders, especially women in politics, play a role in confronting violence within their communities through discussions and actions aimed at change.

**Strategic Conflict Resolution of Women in Politics**

Women in politics have increasingly demonstrated their capacity for strategic conflict resolution, particularly in addressing environmental challenges through legislative actions. According to Menon (2020), New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern demonstrated strategic conflict resolution by advocating for a climate emergency declaration and implementing the Zero Carbon Bill to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This highlights how women in politics can address environmental challenges through decisive legislative action. Similarly, Ardern's leadership showcases how women in politics can resolve environmental conflicts by pushing for policies that enforce sustainability and long-term climate solutions. Furthermore, as noted by Kurtzleben (2019), the Green New Deal proposed by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Sen. Ed Markey outlines legislative measures aimed at significantly reducing carbon emissions while fostering economic growth. This initiative further underscores how women in politics strategically address environmental issues through policy-making, demonstrating their role in implementing large-scale solutions to climate change. Additionally, women in French politics have played a strategic role in resolving environmental conflicts through legislative actions, such as Ségolène Royal's push for the Energy Transition for Green Growth Law and Anne Hidalgo's policies to reduce pollution in Paris (BillionBricks, 2023). These efforts reinforce the idea

that female policymakers use legislation and urban planning to promote sustainability, highlighting the significant impact of gender-inclusive leadership in addressing environmental challenges.

Furthermore, according to United Nations Peacekeeping (n.d.), women peacekeepers play a crucial role in peacebuilding, promoting peace and inspiring women to engage in conflict resolution and political processes. Their diverse presence enhances the effectiveness of peace operations by improving access to communities, particularly women, and ensuring a broader range of perspectives in decision-making. This inclusive approach strengthens peace efforts by fostering trust, improving civilian protection, and building stronger community connections. Furthermore, women peacekeepers serve as role models, challenging traditional gender norms and inspiring future generations to pursue leadership and peacekeeping roles. Their involvement embodies the United Nations' commitment to gender equality and non-discrimination, ensuring that women's rights are upheld and reflected in all peacebuilding efforts. By actively participating in peace processes, women contribute to more durable and stable peace (UN WOMEN, n.d.). Although women have often been excluded from formal peace negotiations, they have strategically led local peacebuilding initiatives. For instance, in Yemen, women facilitated negotiations to secure civilian

access to water, and in 2023, more than 49 women-led organizations in Sudan formed the Peace for Sudan Platform, advocating for an inclusive peace process ("Facts and figures: Women, peace, and security", 2024). These examples demonstrate how women's peacebuilding strategies create lasting and meaningful solutions to conflicts.

**Local**

**Women's Role in Politics**

Women's leadership plays a vital role in promoting fairness and inclusivity within organizations and society. However, despite progress, women remain underrepresented in leadership roles, hindering the advancement of fairness. According to Malaya Business Insight (2022), while more women are being hired in leadership roles, they remain underrepresented, with fewer women being promoted to senior positions compared to men. This highlights the need for fairer practices in leadership promotion to ensure equal opportunities for women and, consequently, enhance fairness. In addition, Tayao-Juego (2018) underscores that, despite the Philippines' progress in gender equality, women continue to be underrepresented in key leadership roles within both government and industry, limiting their influence on critical decisions. This lack of representation restricts fairness, as policies and structures often fail to fully incorporate women's perspectives and

contributions in shaping societal and organizational outcomes. Therefore, increasing female leadership is crucial, as it would ensure that both governance and corporate environments actively promote fairness, inclusivity, and equality.

Women play a crucial role in advocating for gender equality, often using their leadership to break down societal barriers and push for positive change. According to Wong (2022), Leni Robredo's presidential campaign highlights the struggles women politicians face in advocating for gender equality, as they are often challenged by gender stereotypes and misogyny. Despite these obstacles, Robredo uses her leadership to address societal issues, emphasizing that women's leadership is crucial in times of need. This emphasizes how female leaders like Robredo navigate societal barriers to champion gender equality in their political roles. Additionally, according to Francisco (2022), Athena Tolentino advocates for gender equality by promoting women's empowerment through equal job opportunities, support for entrepreneurship, and a stronger stance against violence. She believes these actions can enhance the role of women in her province. This highlights how female politicians, like Tolentino, actively work to address gender inequality by fostering empowerment and creating systemic support for women.

The importance of women's involvement in decision-making roles cannot be underestimated, as it plays a key role in enhancing empowerment. According to del Mundo (2022), increasing women's participation in decision-making roles enhances empowerment by fostering diverse perspectives and promoting gender equality. This involvement is essential for breaking down stereotypes and creating a more inclusive, equitable leadership system. Moreover, according to Bacelonia (2024), Imee Marcos emphasize the women's participation in decision-making, particularly in areas like peace and security, significantly enhances empowerment and leads to more lasting and effective resolutions. This highlights that when women are involved in critical decisions, their unique perspectives contribute to stronger, more sustainable outcomes, reinforcing the importance of their role in leadership.

**Community Conflicts Addressed by Women in Politics**

Women in politics play a vital role in addressing community conflicts, particularly those related to environmental issues. According to Flores (2022), Vice President Leni Robredo emphasized the need for climate change to be integrated into government plans, advocating for proactive measures to address environmental challenges. This highlights how women in politics, like Robredo, actively address

community conflicts through policies aimed at environmental sustainability. Robredo's push for climate change integration shows her role in addressing community conflicts related to environmental issues, particularly in regions like Boracay, by promoting long-term, preventative strategies. Additionally, according to Abasola (2023), Loren Legarda emphasize that women leaders play a crucial role in addressing environmental issues, especially in conflict-affected areas, where climate change exacerbates socio-economic instability and gender-based violence. She emphasized that climate change policies must integrate gender considerations to create a more resilient future. This highlights the importance of women in politics, particularly in addressing both environmental challenges and community conflicts, by ensuring that the unique needs of women are considered in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

Women in politics have long been instrumental in advocating for policies that protect vulnerable individuals and address various social issues, including violence and harassment. According to the Press Release (2022), Senator Risa Hontiveros filed a resolution to investigate the reported abuse and harassment at the Philippine High School for the Arts, emphasizing the need for safe spaces in educational institutions to address gender-based violence and harassment. This highlights how

women in politics, like Senator Hontiveros, are crucial in advocating for policies and investigations to protect vulnerable groups and ensure safe environments, addressing community conflicts like violence and harassment. Moreover, according to the Press Release (2021), Senator Loren Legarda called for the stricter enforcement of child protection laws and greater awareness campaigns to combat child abuse, exploitation, and trafficking, particularly in the face of increasing online sexual exploitation. This demonstrates how women in politics, like Legarda, play a critical role in addressing violence and abuse within communities, advocating for the protection of vulnerable groups such as children through stronger laws and public education.

**Strategic Conflict Resolution of Women in Politics**

Women politicians often utilize strategic legislative actions to resolve community conflicts, particularly in addressing complex environmental issues, through the creation of laws and policies that promote sustainable solutions. According to Abasola (2023), Loren Legarda's advocacy for laws like the Renewable Energy Act and the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act showcases strategic conflict resolution by encouraging public cooperation to address environmental issues. This highlights the role of women in politics in using legal frameworks to resolve conflicts and promote sustainable development. By

championing key environmental laws, Legarda exemplifies how women in politics can resolve complex societal challenges through legislation and collective action. Similarly, Esconde (2022) emphasizes Vice President Leni Robredo's advocacy for renewable energy over fossil fuels, reflecting strategic conflict resolution as she advocates for a transition to cleaner energy sources to address the nation's energy challenges. Robredo's approach underscores how women in politics can lead the way in resolving complex issues through policies focused on sustainable solutions. Furthermore, according to "VP Robredo, lawmakers join climate advocates in Earth Day pledge" (2021), Vice President Leni Robredo, along with other government leaders, committed to advancing policies that promote sustainability and climate resilience, showcasing strategic conflict resolution through collaborative political action. This not only highlights Robredo's leadership but also demonstrates how women in politics can drive efforts to tackle environmental crises through comprehensive, policy-driven solutions. Robredo's involvement in Earth Day pledges and her commitment to a low-carbon economy reflect her proactive role in conflict resolution, further emphasizing how women in politics can push for policies that resolve pressing environmental issues and promote sustainable futures for communities.

Moreover, according to a "Senate resolution commending Filipina peace negotiator filed" (2023), Miriam Coronel-Ferrer is recognized for her significant role as a Filipina peace negotiator, exemplifying women's strategies in resolving community conflicts by promoting peace through nonviolent and inclusive approaches. This highlights the impact of women politicians in fostering peace and unity, as seen in her leadership during the negotiation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. Additionally, According to Antonio (2019), Vice President Leni Robredo emphasized the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches in addressing conflicts, particularly by involving youth in peacebuilding efforts. This highlights how women politicians like Robredo use strategic conflict resolution to foster collaboration and promote long-term peace within communities. Robredo's focus on inclusive processes exemplifies how women in politics contribute to resolving community conflicts by ensuring diverse voices are heard, leading to more effective and lasting solutions.

**Related Studies**

**Foreign**

**Women's role in politics**

Women play a crucial role in shaping the political landscape, contributing to leadership, advocacy, and decision-making processes that drive positive social transformations

Firstly, women's role in leadership positions significantly enhances fairness. For instance, according to Manikoth et al. (2018), women in leadership roles are instrumental in creating more equitable and inclusive environments within organizations and communities. Their presence ensures that a wider range of perspectives is considered, which leads to fairer opportunities and outcomes for all members. Moreover, according to Baniamin and Jamil (2022), increasing the quota for women in leadership roles significantly improves perceptions of fairness in governance. As a result, as women take on more positions of power, the system is viewed as more equitable and just. This finding underscores the crucial role of gender representation in shaping public perceptions, suggesting that policies that promote women's leadership contribute to a more just and equal governance framework. Nevertheless, despite their potential and the benefits they bring, women continue to face significant barriers to political leadership. For example, Artaç and Oğurlu (2024)

highlight that while women in Northern Cyprus have equal rights with men in many areas, traditional political culture hinders their participation in active politics and advancement to leadership roles. Similarly, Sawyers (2020) notes that women remain underrepresented in political leadership roles in the U.S.

In addition, in terms of advocacy, women not only empower themselves but also others, championing equality. Kucharzewska (2022) highlights that women politicians are crucial in advocating for equality by leveraging their leadership roles to confront systemic obstacles, challenge gender stereotypes, and push for policies that promote gender equity. Their work emphasizes the need for equal representation in political systems, fostering inclusive and democratic governance. This demonstrates how women in politics actively contribute to advancing gender equality, tackling systemic issues, and driving inclusive policy changes that ultimately reinforce democratic principles. Furthermore, Kamlasi et al. (2021) emphasize the importance of women's participation in the political process for promoting gender equality and justice. This can be realized through initiatives by governments and political parties that offer political education and create programs supporting women at both central and local levels. Therefore, it is vital to encourage women's involvement in politics. The research highlights the pivotal role of women

politicians in advancing gender equality, emphasizing that their active engagement and advocacy for policies that uphold women's rights are essential for driving lasting change.

Moreover, women's involvement in decision-making strengthens empowerment. According to Thilakarathna and Kumara (2024), women's active participation in decision-making within welfare societies enhances their empowerment by providing them with greater autonomy and leadership opportunities. This involvement not only empowers women at the grassroots level but also fosters broader societal change. By engaging in governance, women gain valuable leadership experience and influence, contributing to their empowerment both within their communities and beyond. Similarly, Rashid (2022) emphasizes that women's participation in political decision-making is crucial for their empowerment, with a focus on increasing female representation in legislative roles. The study further underscores that appointing women to leadership positions within the political sphere is essential for achieving gender equality in decision-making processes. However, the underrepresentation of women in political decision-making remains a significant barrier to achieving gender equality and diverse governance. Gul et al. (2022) note that while women's empowerment has grown substantially in many Western and Asian countries, women remain underrepresented in political

participation and decision-making roles. This highlights the critical role of women politicians in ensuring that women's voices are adequately represented in political decision-making processes. Similarly, Afolabi (2019) highlights the growing political participation of women, especially in Africa, where women's representation in parliaments has increased. In Nigeria, since the return to democracy in 1999, women have actively sought political office, and women's organizations have contributed to policy discussions. However, their impact on decision-making remains limited.

**Community Conflicts Addressed by Women in Politics**

Women in politics play a vital role in addressing community conflicts, including environmental issues. According to Salamon (2022), women's participation in politics has positively influenced environmental policies, as female leaders tend to advocate for renewable energy and climate-friendly initiatives, addressing environmental challenges that impact communities. Their leadership reflects pro-environmental preferences, contributing to resolving conflicts tied to resource use and sustainability. This emphasizes how women's involvement in policymaking helps address community-level environmental issues by prioritizing sustainable practices and renewable energy policies, bridging gaps in traditional governance approaches. Additionally, according to

Kandemir et al. (2024), women in politics play a crucial role in addressing community conflicts related to environmental issues by advocating for policies that mitigate climate change and promote sustainability. Their leadership often leads to more inclusive, environmentally-conscious decision-making that balances economic development with ecological preservation. Women in politics, especially in the context of environmental issues, help navigate and resolve conflicts within communities that arise from environmental degradation, resource management, and climate impacts.

Women politicians play a vital role in addressing and resolving community conflicts, particularly in tackling issues such as violence. According to Carey (2019), women in political roles play a crucial part in resolving community conflicts, particularly in addressing issues like violence. These female leaders are often more successful in creating inclusive, peaceful solutions that take diverse perspectives into account. Carey highlights how women politicians often bring unique, empathetic approaches to conflict resolution, especially in communities affected by violence, by fostering cooperation and considering various viewpoints. Additionally, according to Blanton et al. (2019), women politicians are instrumental in reducing community violence by participating in peacebuilding efforts and promoting gender-inclusive policies. Their

involvement helps create more stable, equitable environments by addressing the root causes of conflict and ensuring diverse perspectives are considered. Blanton et al. emphasize the importance of female political participation in fostering peace and reducing violence in communities, as women bring unique perspectives to conflict resolution and inclusive policy-making.

**Strategic Conflict Resolution of Women in Politics**

Women politicians employ strategic legislative actions to address community conflicts, such as environmental issues. Ramstetter and Habersack (2019) emphasize that women in the European Parliament are more likely to advocate for strong environmental policies, often pushing for legislative measures that actively address climate change and sustainability. Their strategic approach may involve proposing and supporting laws aimed at reducing environmental harm and promoting green initiatives, with a clear focus on long-term ecological benefits. This clarifies that women in politics often employ legislative strategies to actively tackle environmental challenges, particularly through the formulation and endorsement of targeted environmental laws. Kandemir  et al. (2024) shows that female parliamentarians significantly impact fiscal policies related to the environment, with higher representation leading to a reduction in fossil fuel subsidies and an

increase in environmental taxes and spending. The study suggests that the influence of female parliamentarians on environmental policy becomes more pronounced when they represent at least 30% of the parliamentary body. This highlights the role women play in shaping environmental policies through their influence in the legislative process.

Women politicians play a crucial role in peacebuilding, addressing community conflicts by promoting inclusive peace processes and fostering long-term stability. According to Krause et al. (2020), while it is widely believed that women's involvement in peace negotiations enhances the quality and sustainability of peace, empirical evidence on this claim has been limited. However, their study finds a strong correlation between peace agreements signed by female delegates and lasting peace, with agreements led by women incorporating more political reforms and achieving higher implementation rates. This underscores how women contribute to resolving conflicts and promoting durable peace by fostering stronger connections with civil society groups and ensuring comprehensive and actionable peace agreements. Moreover, Tawiah (2018) highlights that despite women's potential in peacebuilding, their impact on conflict-related policies remains limited due to their exclusion from decision-making bodies and processes. Typically, women, civil society, and youth are not involved in most peace negotiations, creating a

critical gap in inclusive peace processes. This exclusion limits the potential for comprehensive and sustainable conflict resolution, reinforcing the need for greater participation of women in peacebuilding strategies to ensure lasting and effective solutions to conflicts.

**Local**

**Women's Role in Politics**

Women's role in leadership promotes fairness. According to Ochangco (2023), women in leadership roles emphasize fairness, with a balance of both traditional (inclusive) and non-traditional (strategic) leadership qualities. The study suggests that fostering these qualities in women is essential for promoting fairness and encouraging a more balanced approach to leadership development. This highlights how fairness is central to women's leadership roles. Similarly, Genon (2021) explores how Meranao women leaders in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur address leadership challenges, emphasizing their role in promoting fairness. The study reveals how these leaders, shaped by gender and ethnicity, use innovative strategies to navigate obstacles while balancing societal expectations with their leadership responsibilities, ensuring inclusive and equitable governance. At the barangay level, women's leadership is also essential in shaping local governance. Furthermore, according to Rodil et al. (2021), in Cavite's first district, 27.8% of the

barangay leadership positions are occupied by women. This high percentage of women's participation in local governance demonstrates their growing influence in policy-making and their capacity to contribute to a more equitable and inclusive governance system. Additionally, Patalinghug et al. (2024) highlight the effectiveness of female leadership during crises, particularly during global health emergencies. The study emphasizes how the nurturing and inclusive qualities often associated with female leaders enhance crisis management, showing the value of women in leadership positions, especially during challenging times. The research calls for greater recognition of women's leadership roles a further exploration of how gender dynamics impact leadership effectiveness.

Moreover, women have long been advocating for gender equality, with their participation in politics playing a crucial role in driving progress toward a more inclusive and just society. According to Garcia and Cabusa (2020), women's participation in Philippine politics is expected to grow, reaching about 37% by 2040, signaling a significant rise in their role in advocating for gender equality. While the number of women in politics may eventually level off, their influence will remain crucial in improving governance and advocating for equality, highlighting the importance of their contributions over sheer numbers. This states

that the empowerment of women in politics is not only about increasing representation but also about ensuring their leadership drives meaningful change for gender equality and societal progress. Moreover, as highlighted by Calva (2024), women politicians play a vital role in advocating for gender equality in local governance and development in General Santos City, Philippines, striving to ensure equal access to resources and opportunities. However, they face challenges such as limited participation, funds, and information. It is the key role women politicians play in promoting gender equality in local governance while also highlighting the obstacles they encounter in their efforts.

Lastly, women's role in political decision-making is a vital component of empowerment, as it ensures inclusive governance and equitable representation. However, significant challenges persist in achieving gender parity, with women facing societal barriers and underrepresentation in political bodies. The involvement of women in political decision-making is not only essential for governance but also for conflict resolution, as they bring unique perspectives and solutions. Necosia (2020) explores the experiences of six local women politicians (LWPs), highlighting that while they operate within a women-friendly political culture, they remain a minority in decision-making spaces. Their roles are often shaped by kinship politics, which further complicates

their ability to achieve substantial representation. This underscores the need for ongoing advocacy and institutional reforms to eliminate the barriers hindering women's full participation in politics. In addition, Mahinay et al. (2022) point out that the low representation of women in government is rooted in societal norms, which signals the importance of grassroots campaigns to empower women from the local to regional levels. Strengthening women's involvement in political decision-making is key to ensuring they are not only heard but also able to influence policies and lead in governance. It is essential to address the underrepresentation of women, advocating for initiatives that elevate women to leadership positions and decision-making roles, thereby promoting their full empowerment in society.

**Community Conflicts Addressed by Women in Politics**

Women in politics play an essential role in addressing community conflicts, particularly those related to environmental issues. Gabriel et al. (2020) emphasizes the vital contribution of women politicians in mitigating environmental conflicts, particularly in forest conservation efforts. Despite facing challenges such as limited access to resources and education, women challenge traditional gender norms and advocate for sustainable practices. Their involvement is instrumental in combating environmental degradation driven by patriarchal systems and the

exploitation of natural resources. Furthermore, Jalagat et al. (2023) highlight the significant role of women politicians in local environmental governance. They often lead community-based environmental management efforts, advocating for sustainable practices that address conflicts over resource use. Through their leadership, women help resolve disputes and ensure that natural resources are managed responsibly. Their contributions are crucial to improving environmental outcomes at the grassroots level. Overall, these studies underline the pivotal role of women in politics in resolving environmental conflicts. By challenging patriarchal structures and promoting sustainability, women leaders drive positive change in local communities, fostering more equitable and effective management of natural resources. Their active participation not only helps reduce environmental conflicts but also ensures that communities adopt practices that contribute to long-term environmental health.

Women in politics play an essential role in resolving community conflicts, especially when it comes to addressing issues like violence. According to Pabotoy (2021), women in the Philippines are increasingly involved in peacekeeping efforts, playing key roles in addressing community conflicts such as violence, particularly through initiatives like "WePeace," which empowers women to engage in gender-responsive

peacemaking. This highlights the growing influence of women in politics and their critical contributions to resolving conflicts and fostering peace in local communities. This highlights the importance of women in political roles not just as decision-makers but as active agents of change in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, especially in areas affected by violence and unrest. Furthermore, according to Garcia (2020), violence against women remains a prevalent issue in the Philippines, with government responses often being inadequate and reactive rather than preventive. Despite existing laws and services, cultural factors play a significant role in both risk and protective factors, and women in politics can influence how these factors are addressed to create positive change. This highlights the importance of women's involvement in politics, where they can help shape more effective policies and create community-centered solutions that address violence and other social issues.

**Strategic Conflict Resolution of Women in Politics**

Women politicians have significantly contributed to addressing environmental challenges through legislative actions. According to Vallado (2023), women politicians have played a key role in addressing environmental issues by using legislative actions to promote sustainable development, biodiversity protection, and climate change mitigation. They have faced challenges like gender bias and safety risks, but their

collaboration, communication, and problem-solving skills have helped them advocate for effective policies. This highlights how women leaders, particularly in politics, have leveraged their legislative influence to address environmental issues while overcoming societal and political barriers. Tran (2021) highlights that women politicians play a crucial role in addressing community conflicts, particularly environmental issues, through legislative actions. Their unique experiences with gendered violence and cultural constraints shape their advocacy, enabling them to challenge power structures and promote inclusive environmental justice. This emphasizes how women's leadership in legislative processes is not just about addressing gender inequality but also about fostering broader social change, especially in environmental policies. Their ability to navigate cultural and political barriers enables them to propose and implement solutions that are both gender-conscious and community-oriented.

The strategic role of women in politics, particularly in promoting peace processes, has been crucial in addressing and resolving community conflicts. Jopson (2023) stated that Moro women politicians played a pivotal role in the Bangsamoro peace process, advocating for legal rights and strengthening the legitimacy of peace negotiations in the eyes of international observers. Their involvement not only secured legal

gains for women but also demonstrated the essential contribution of women leaders in resolving post-conflict community issues. This highlights how Moro women politicians have been instrumental in advocating for gender-specific rights while ensuring that peace processes address broader community needs. Additionally, according to Gonzalez and Martinez (2020), women politicians have been key in breaking the cycle of violence in Mindanao by actively participating in peace negotiations and promoting strategies that foster long-term peace. Their involvement ensures that peace efforts are inclusive, collaborative, and sustainable, which is vital in addressing community conflicts. This demonstrates how women politicians, by advocating for a more inclusive and action-oriented peace process, contribute to resolving conflicts and ensuring durable peace in communities.

**Relationship of the Previous Studies to the Present Study**

Previous studies have greatly emphasized the important role women play in politics; from leadership to advocacy and decision-making. The more women participate in governance, the better are the systems because it brings in a policy-making informed by a spectrum of voices. Although there are many barriers to their political leadership, their presence in governance helps lead us to fairer, more equitable systems. Research also highlights that the numbers of women at the decision-

making level must grow to deliver governance which is more equal and democratic. The results provide a sturdy base to reflect upon the dynamics of women in managing political and social calamity within communities.

Additionally, previous studies have extensively described the role of women in politics in coping with community conflicts including those centered on violence and environmental issues. Women in leadership are credited with creating peace, gender-sensitive policies and solutions for environmental issues. Leadership tends to be more community and inclusive focused in their conflict resolution. Studies have indicated that women in governance are empowered and are able to demand more policies related to societal issues. Women participation intensifies peace and security within communities.

Building on these studies, the present research aims to investigate further the women in politics contributed to mediate community conflict. The research attempts to elaborate how and in what ways gender shapes conflict resolution strategies by highlighting their political contributions to such solutions. This research will identify the barriers to women's political leadership for peace and conflict resolution as well as their strategies and policies. This research will thus build up a more objective

vision about the implications of women in politics; their proportions and

roles creating governance that function and become inclusive.

## CHAPTER III

## METHODOLOGY

This chapter reveals the methods of research to be employed by the researcher in conducting the study which includes the research design, research locale, research instrument, population and sampling, data construction procedure, analysis of information, and ethical considerations.

### Research Design

This study was conducted by the researchers using the qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting. It focuses on the "why" rather than the "what" of social phenomena and relies on the direct experiences of human beings as meaning-making agents in their everyday lives (University of Texas Arlington Libraries, 2024). The researchers believe that this design is the most appropriate for this type of study, as it allows them to have an in-depth understanding of their target samples' experiences and perspectives regarding the topic they wish to have an understanding of.

This study was conducted in accordance with one of the specific qualitative research designs, case study. The case study method was first introduced to social science by Frederic Le Play in 1829 (Introduction to

case study methodology, 2018). It is a qualitative approach that provides an in-depth examination of a particular subject, such as a real-world situation, individual, group, or organisation, aimed at understanding its complexities, dynamics, and context. It is a research method that provides a thorough analysis of a specific instance (Trymata, n.d.). This type of research is best for exploring the roles, challenges, and strategies of women politicians in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite, in depth. It also enables comparing the strategies of women and men and assessing the effectiveness of these strategies within the specific context of the study.

**Research Locale**

The study was conducted in the municipality of Silang, Cavite. Silang is a rural municipality in Cavite (Carta Guide, n.d.) The coastal province of Cavite has the landlocked municipality of Silang. The municipality makes up 13.72% of Cavite's total area with a land area of 209.43 square kilometers, or 80.86 square miles. 295,644 people were living there as of the 2020 Census. This accounted for 1.83% of the CALABARZON region's total population, or 6.80% of Cavite province's total population. These numbers are used to calculate the population density, which comes out to 1,412 people per square kilometer or 3,656 people per square mile (PhilAtlas, n.d.) Silang, Cavite, is a first-class

municipality in the province of Cavite, Philippines, and one of the largest municipalities in Cavite (Provincial Government of Cavite, n.d.) Silang is located south of Manila, with a distance of approximately 43 kilometers or 27 miles (Distance Between Cities on Map, n.d.) There are 64 barangays in Silang. Only a few barangays in Silang such as Malaking Tatiao, Munting Ilog, Hukay, Tibig, Balite, Anahaw II, and Biga II will be the subject of the study. These barangays were picked because they were relevant to the research and the accessibility of respondents.

**Population and Sample**

In this study, the population consists of 11 women politicians and 22 residents, totalling 33 potential respondents. The selection of participants aligns with Gerring's (2007) guideline, which suggests that case studies typically involve a small sample size, often fewer than 12 participants. From this population, the researchers selected a sample of 12 respondents, comprising six (6) women politicians and six (6) residents. The selected participants included six residents, two from the Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC), two barangay captains, one barangay councillor, and one former barangay captain. The interviews were conducted across different barangays, with four in Barangay Anahaw II, two in Barangay Biga II, two in Barangay Balite I, two in Barangay Malaking Tatiao, and two in Barangay Hukay.

**Sampling Technique**

In order to select the best samples to take part in this study, the researchers employed the non-probability sampling technique to reduce the population. The non-probability sampling technique is also called purposive sampling or judgemental sampling; it involves the researchers' judgement in identifying and selecting individuals, cases, or events that can yield the most pertinent information to fulfil the study's objectives (Nikolopoulou, 2022). With that, the researchers chose twelve (12) participants that met the criteria made up by them themselves, which will help them in gathering specific information they need. The researchers selected women politicians based on three key criteria. First, their political designation included barangay captains, barangay councillors, VAWC, and former barangay captains. Second, the study specifically focused on women. Lastly, all selected participants resided in Silang, Cavite. The researchers selected residents to take part in their study in addition to the women politicians. The researchers select locals based on two criteria. First is that they must be from the barangay where the researchers interview the women politicians, and they must have lived there for a year in order to have sufficient knowledge about their barangay.

**Research Instrument**

To collect the necessary data and information, the researchers employed semi-structured interviews. Asking participants a series of open-ended questions and then probing them with follow-up questions to delve further into their answers and the subject matter is known as a semi-structured interview. In qualitative research, semi-structured interviews combine elements of unstructured and structured interviews, with some questions having predefined answers and others not (Delve, 2022). In order for the residents and female politicians to freely express their opinions without being constrained or imitated, the researchers prepared a total of 23 open-ended questions, 11 of which were designed for women politicians and 12 for residents. All twenty-three (23) open-ended questions were prepared overnight and needed to be asked. Questions 1-6 of the interview questions for female politicians were designed to help the interviewees understand the role that women politicians play in resolving conflicts. Questions 7-11 were designed to help the interviewees understand the difficulties that women politicians face when trying to resolve conflicts in the community. On the other hand, questions 1-6 of the interview questions for the residents were designed to find out how women's political strategies differ from those of their male counterparts when it comes to resolving community conflicts.

Questions 7-12 were designed to find out how successful the strategies used by women in politics are at resolving conflicts in the community.

**Data Construction Procedure**

The researchers used an interview to gather the data needed for the study.

The researchers formulated twelve questions for eleven women politicians and eleven questions for twenty-two residents under the service of the interviewed women politicians.

After the researcher's subject teacher approved the questions, the researcher started searching for eleven women politicians and twenty-two residents in selected areas in Silang, Cavite.

After reaching out to the respondents, the researchers arranged an appointment. After getting an appointment, the researchers then printed out eleven copies of the consent form and the twelve questions for women politicians and twenty-two copies containing eleven questions and a consent form for the residence under the service of the interviewed women politicians.

Before the interview session began, the researchers handed the printed consent form and respectfully asked for the respondent to sign the consent form and fill out their personal information. Before the

recording started the researchers gave options between voice recording or preferred camera angle for confidentiality.

During the interview, the researchers translate the questions to the respondents mother tongue for better understanding and accurate answers from the respondents.

After each researcher gathered their data, the researchers uploaded their recording of the interview to a Google Drive prepared by their research leader.

**Analysis of Information**

The researchers employed thematic analysis to examine the data. Thematic analysis is a method of analysing qualitative data. It is used on a collection of texts, such as transcripts or interviews. Finding recurring themes, topics, concepts, and patterns of meaning requires a careful analysis of the data (Caulfield, 2023).

The researchers followed specific protocols to ensure that they would analyse the data collected for this study accurately, methodically, and thoroughly. Coding the interview responses that the respondents gave was the first stage. After closely examining the transcripts, the researchers identified important themes, ideas, and concepts in the data and gave each data segment a unique starting code.

After the original coding procedure was over, the researchers made revisions, corrected all the mistakes they found, and then moved on to the theme development. They analysed the coded material, searching for trends, links, and commonalities. They developed themes that united the coded transcripts with related ideas and thoughts. These topics provide a more thorough comprehension of the ways in which women in politics aid in settling disputes within the community.

The researchers evaluated the study's conclusions based on their examination of the coded data and the themes they found. Through the use of transitioning devices, they were able to draw conclusions, establish connections between the themes and the research objectives, and conduct a cohesive analysis of the information. Based on this interpretation, they talked about the role of women politicians in resolving community conflicts, the difficulties they encounter in doing so, the ways in which women's political strategies differ from those of their male counterparts, and the effectiveness of these strategies in resolving community conflicts.

**Ethical Considerations**

Ethical standards used by the researchers in the study play a crucial role in ensuring respect for participants involved in the research. Informed consent used by researchers would provide clear information

about the study to all potential participants, ensuring they understand what participation entails. This includes discussing the confidentiality of their responses and the voluntary nature of their involvement. Confidentiality and anonymity are used in the study by the researchers because the researchers must protect the confidentiality of participants. Data should be anonymised to prevent unauthorised access. Researchers must adhere to several key principles that promote impartiality and minimise bias through the research process.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. Discussions are also provided to give a comprehensive explanation of the themes that were generated in response to the objectives set in this study.

**Research Findings**

**SOP 1: What are the roles played by women in politics in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?**

One of the roles played by women politicians in resolving community conflicts is mediator. Based on the interview we conducted, an interviewee stated that the roles they performed were mediators, saying, *"Kapag pumunta nito may problemang pinapakinggan ko muna ang kanilang mga problema. Kapag pagod na sila sa kanilang problemang pag sumbong sumbong ay tsaka ko sila kinakausap ng maayos. Binibigyan ko sila ng time magsalita para sabihin yung sides nila."* (Translation: When they have a problem, I first listen to their problems. When they are tired of complaining about their problems, I then talk to them properly. I give them time to talk and tell their side.) These women politicians often act as mediators. They mediate in political conflicts by

facilitating discussions between opposing parties. They focus on fostering dialogue, promoting understanding, and ensuring all voices are heard. In addition, another interviewee stated, *"Kung sino ang in call dyan, pinapatawag namin yung mga magulang. Ang una namin yung complainant, pinagpapaliwanag namin yung bago pakinggan yung side naman ng isa."* (Translation: If in one call, we call the parents first, then the complainant, we explain the situation before listening to the other side.) They act as mediators in listening, ensuring that both sides are heard. One interviewee also stated, *"Usually, ipatawag mo, harapin mo, at kausapin mo both sides. Halimbawa, siya papanigan at kung sino yung nagrereklamo, ipapatawag mo, haharapin mo to settle yung issue gamit yung mediation."* (Translation: Usually, you call them in and have them face each other. For example, if someone files a complaint, you have to listen without taking sides. Then, you call in the other party and have them meet to settle the issue through mediation.) They stand between both sides without taking either side, avoiding bias and helping them discuss the conflicts to reach a resolution.

Beyond meditation, women politicians serve as activists and advocates in resolving problems around the barangay. According to one of our interviewees, they work with NGOs. *"Ako? Meron ako ng NGO dito sa barangay namin, Glowing Ladies."* (Translation: Me? I coordinate with

an NGO here inside our barangay called Glowing Ladies.) Through the NGO, they ensure that there will be equal opportunities for women. In addition, another interviewee also stated, *"Nakikipag-ugnayan tayo dun sa kanila."* (Translation: We coordinate with them.) Coordinating with NGOs helps to lessen the struggles of other residents that cannot be reached by the barangay. One interviewee also stated that they can contact other agencies to seek help. *"Pwede naman kasi ano, in-contact with sa APO kasi member ako doon. Pwede ka makipag-contact, pwede tumulong sayo. Halimbawa, intern ng mga dispute, pwede ka humingi ng tulong lalo na sa ibang mga agencies."* (Translation: You can contact APO because I am a member there. You can reach out to them, and they can help you. For example, in cases of dispute, you can ask for assistance, especially from other agencies.) They often work with NGOs so that they can provide support in various ways.

Based on the interviews conducted, women politicians in Silang, Cavite, play a significant role in resolving community conflicts. They serve as conflict resolvers, actively engaging with individuals involved in disputes. One interviewee stated, *"Kami ay tumutulong, kami ang nakikipag-usap sa mga taong kasali sa laban."* (Translation: We are the ones who help; we are the ones who talk to those involved in the fight.) This highlights their role in facilitating dialogue and mediation to ease

tensions within the community. Additionally, women politicians take immediate action during incidents that require intervention. As one respondent explained, *"Kapag may mga insidente, ang kapitan o hepe ng barangay ang siyang namamagitan, pero kapag kami ang naka-duty, kami ang unang tumutugon."* (Translation: When there are incidents, the barangay captain or chief is the one who intervenes, but when we are on duty, we are the first to respond.) This indicates that while ultimate authority lies with the barangay captain or chief, women politicians play a crucial role in the initial response and coordination. Moreover, women politicians assist in resolving disputes, particularly those involving the youth. An interviewee shared, *"Pag halimbawa biglang nagkaroon ng kaso na kailangang ayusin tungkol sa kabataan, napunta sila dito sa barangay, at dito namin agad inaayos."* (Translation: For example, when there is a case involving youth that needs to be settled, they come here to the barangay, and we immediately resolve the issue.) Their prompt action ensures that conflicts are settled quickly, preventing further escalation.

Additionally, women politicians also conduct seminars to educate the youth about the difference between bad and good. One interviewee stated that they often set a schedule to conduct a seminar. *"Nag-co-conduct kami dito ng seminar kumbaga sa mga kabataan, dahil may mga NGO narin kami dito tapos yung nga sched namin na may buwan kaming*

*nag-co-conduct ng seminar para sa kanila ito ang tama ito ang mali"* (Translation: We conduct seminars here for the youth because we also have NGOs supporting us. We have a set schedule where we hold seminars for them every month, teaching them what is right and what is wrong.) They conduct seminars to ensure that those around their barangay are disciplined to avoid any conflict between the youth. In addition another interviewee stated that *"mini-meeting namin sila sine-seminar namin sila para maresolba namin yung problema yung away"* (Translation: We hold mini-meetings and seminars with them to resolve conflict and problems.) Through seminars, they fix the problems that have been occurring between two opposing parties. One interviewee also stated that *"nag-co-conduct kami ng seninar tapos gawa samin kung kamin tapos nag-pa-paliwanag din mga kabataan."* (Translation: We conduct seminars, and we also create the content for them. The youth also participated by sharing their explanations.) Through seminars, they listen to the youth's explanation and side whenever a conflict arises.

**SOP 2: What challenges do women face in their efforts to resolve community conflicts through political means in Silang, Cavite?**

The challenges faced by women politicians are discrimination. In a country colonized by different countries with the same belief: women are just for household chores and housewife duties. The traditional belief

still lingers in the Filipinos that leads Filipinos to look down on women politicians. One of the respondents states that *"Hindi... Kasi minsan ang babae kasi hm... kung sa problema lang sa bahay kasi sa dami ng problema ang babae na e- stress, ang lalaki kasi sa isang problema kaya nilang sulosyonan kung isa maka focus sa isang problema, pero ang babae kasi minsan na e- stress di na nila alam sa dami ng problema."* (Translation: No... Because sometimes women are stressed because of problems at home because of the many problems women have, men can solve one problem if they can focus on one problem, but women are stressed because of the many problems they have.) In this statement it shows how the respondents look down on women politicians and their capabilities. They see women as so weak that even simple household problems can stress them out. One of the respondents also stated that *"Walang kwenta ang mga babae".* (Translation: Women are useless); by these harsh comments towards women, it is very evident that they look down on women. Such judgement discourages women from voicing out and spreading their knowledge to help the community.

Another major challenge faced by women politicians in resolving community conflicts is the reality that not everyone will agree with them. One respondent emphasized this struggle by stating, "We cannot please anybody" and "We cannot please the rest." This suggests that despite

their efforts, they often face opposition and skepticism from different sectors of society. The lack of universal approval makes it difficult to govern effectively and implement resolutions. In politics, widespread support is often necessary to push forward initiatives without resistance.

**SOP 3: How do these strategies employed by women in politics differ from those of their male counterparts in addressing community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?**

Based on the findings, women in politics tend to employ calmer strategies compared to men. One of the interviews said that, *"Para saakin... maganda ang babae kasi ang babae mahinhin mag-salita, hindi matapang mag-salita at madali ayusin ang problema."* (Translation: For me, a woman is beautiful because she is modest, speaks without bravado, and easily solves problems.) The assertion that women in politics employ calmness-based strategies emphasises their humility, quietness, and problem-solving skills. These kinds of stereotypes silence women's unique voices and contributions, preventing them from fully engaging in politics. Effective leadership requires a variety of qualities, regardless of gender. In addition another interview said that, *"Sa babae, mas makikita mo kaagad yung... kumbaga kalmado kapag may trouble, kapag kayang pag usapan, pag uusapan kaya humuhupa ang atensyon kapag lalaki kasi.. kumbaga yung pasensya.. yung ikli."* (Translation: With women,

you can see more immediately that they are calm when a woman is in charge. They are willing to talk when there is trouble. When they can talk, the attention subsides. This contrast with men, with whom patience is short and the situation becomes tense. When compared to situations involving male leaders, who are thought to be less patient and more prone to having longer attention spans, female leaders create calmer, more communicative environments that result in faster conflict resolution. One interview stated that, *"Yung pagiging kalmado nga... kalmado sa lahat ng haharapin niya tsaka haharap sa kaniya na may problema ay dapat kalmado lang siya... yun yung pinaka epektibong strategy ng women politicians, yung pagiging kalmado."* (Translation: Being calm... being calm in everything she faces and when she faces someone with a problem, she should just be calm... that is the most effective strategy for women politicians, being calm.) The interview advocated for calmness as the most effective strategy for female politicians, suggesting that maintaining composure when dealing with conflict is crucial.

Aside from their calm approach, women in politics are perceived as more approachable than men. One respondent shared, *"Siguro ang madali parin tawagan ang babae halimbawa may kaso mas madali parin sumipol ang babae kaysa lalaki."* (Translation: Maybe ... it is still easier

to call a woman, for example in a case , it is still easier for the woman to whistle than a man.) This suggests that women in politics are more susceptible to manipulation or control than men. According to one of the respondents, *"Oo, kasi lalo na pag babae kapwa mo babae madali hingian ng tulong."* (Translation: Yes, especially if you are a woman and your partner is a woman who is easy to ask for help from.) By demonstrating that their success is dependent on other women's support rather than their own skills and leadership, women's political agency is demonstrated. Similar to what a respondent stated, *"Oo gawa ng kapag ang lalaki kasi parang walang isang salita, pag ang babae nabibigyan niya ng pansin yung hinaing ng isang nagrereklamo."* (Translation: Yes, it is because when a man does not say a word, if it is a woman, she pays attention to the complaint of someone.) The interviewee suggested that, women are thought to be more receptive to concerns than males.

One of the differences in how women lead from men is that women listen more than men. To support this, an interviewee stated that *"Oo mas nakikinig yung babae kasi nung nakaraang taon mabilis silang pupunta dito... pag may baha dito sila... mabilis silang pupunta dito... oo pumunta agad nilang inaayos kapag may baha humihingi agad ng... ano bigas, pagkain pero nung neto naman wala."* (Translation: Yes, the women are more responsive because last year they would come here

quickly... when there is a flood, they would come here... they would come here quickly... yes, they would come immediately and fix things when there is a flood, they would immediately ask for... well, rice, food. But this year, nothing.) This suggests that when a conflict arises, women listen without being biased. In addition, another interview stated that *"Mas nakikinig naman kasi natatapos yung ano eh... yung gulo... unang usap lang kapag pinatawag sa brgy... hindi nila binibitawan hanggat hindi naaayos pero kapag hindi talaga kaya ay sa pulis na sila."* (Translation: The woman listens more, because then, things get resolved... the conflict, specifically... the initial discussion when they are called to the barangay... they do not let it go until it is settled, but if it is truly beyond resolution, then they go to the police.) This shows that a problem cannot be resolved at the barangay level, for example, if the conflict is severe or involves a criminal case, it is then referred to a higher authority such as the police. In this way, there is a more formal and stricter process to ensure that justice on the proper resolution is achieved. Another interviewee stated that, *"Oo naman, mas nakikinig"* (Translation: Yes, they listen more). This suggests that women listen more to the community while they are resolving conflicts.

Another notable difference is that women in politics preferred peace talk. One respondent described this approach, saying, *"Pag aawat*

*sa mga nanggugulo, yan kinakausap nila yan"* (Translation: When dealing with troublemakers, that is what they talk to), *"Oo hahahahah nag kakausap naman (Translation: Yes haaahahaha we are talking), "Syempre nagrereport siya sa pulis, diba ganan, pero bago siya mag report, kinakausap muna nya kung magkakasundo o hindi ba, tsaka ipupunta lang maayos, diba?"* (Translation: Of course, she reports it to the police, right? But before she reports it, she talks to them first to see if they can come to an agreement or not, and then she will go to the police properly, right?). This suggests that women often prefer peacetalk because they prioritize conflict resolution through dialogue and diplomacy, aiming to protect families and communities from violence. Their roles as caregivers and community leaders give them a unique perspective on the long-term benefits of stability and cooperation. Studies also show that women's involvement in peace negotiations leads to more sustainable and inclusive agreements.

Furthermore, women politicians a*re good at resolving community conflicts. One of the interviewees said, "Katulad ng pag papatawag sa barangay hmmm kahit lalaki ang aayos nakikinig sa payo sa babae kaya madali na maliwanagan."* (Translation: Like calling in the barangay hmmm even if a man is fixing it he listens to the woman's advice, so it is easy to clarify,) *"Siguro ano mas madali parin tawagan ang babae,*

*halimbawa may kaso, mas madali parin sumipol ang babae kaysa lalaki"* (Translation: Maybe it is easier to call a woman, for example, if there is a case, it is still easier for a woman to whistle than a man), *"Siguro pagdating sa ganyang bagay halimbawa may isang matinding kaso, mas madali kausap ang babae kaysa lalaki mas madaling makakuha ng katanungan ang babae kaysa lalaki"* (Translation: Maybe when it comes to such matters, for example, in a serious case, it is easier to talk to a woman than a man, woman are better at asking questions than men.) Women are often good in resolving conflict because they emphasise communication, empathy, and collaboration. Their ability to listen and consider multiple perspectives helps in finding peaceful and fair solutions. Additionally, women frequently use negotiations and consensus-building strategies, fostering long-term harmony in communities and organisations.

**SOP 4: How effective are the strategies employed by women in politics in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite?**

The findings indicate that women politicians in Silang, Cavite, are generally effective in resolving community conflicts. Many interviewees expressed high satisfaction with their leadership. One respondent stated, "100% satisfied," emphasizing that women politicians effectively handle conflicts. Another simply responded, "Perfect," suggesting complete

confidence in their problem-solving abilities. Additionally, an interviewee noted, *"Ay satisfied ano kapag kapitana satin ay babae."* (Translation: "I am satisfied if our captain is a woman.") This implies that female leadership is often seen as more effective and reliable in addressing community issues

However, some respondents provided a more moderate assessment of women's effectiveness. One interviewee remarked, *"Sa babae kung paano sila mag-handle, sakto lang din naman."* (Translation: "Regarding how women handle issues, it is just right.") This suggests that while women politicians are competent, their effectiveness may not be exceptional. Another interviewee stated, *"Depende naman kasi sa ginagawa nila. Hm... Para sakin ano naman hm... Kasi nagtatrabaho sa barangay, okay naman."* (Translation: "It depends on what they do. For me, it is okay because they work in the barangay, so it is fine.") This response highlights that effectiveness can vary depending on the individual leader's approach and decision-making. One interviewee simply stated, *"Medyo."* (Translation: "Quite a bit."), indicating that while women's strategies are somewhat effective, they may not always be the best solution to conflicts.

On the other hand, a few respondents expressed a preference for male leadership, suggesting that some community members view men as more effective in conflict resolution. One interviewee stated, *"Mas satisfied ako sa lalaki."* (Translation: "I am more satisfied with men.") This perspective implies that some people believe male leaders implement stronger or more effective strategies. Another respondent supported this view, saying, *"Mas magaling parin ang lalaki dahil mapagpursigi, mas magaling ang estratehiya ng lalaki."* (Translation: "Men are still better because they are persistent; men have better strategies.") This response highlights a belief that men's persistence and strategic thinking make them more capable leaders in conflict resolution.

**Discussion**

The findings show the importance of women to political conflict resolution in Silang, Cavite. Through various strategies of women politicians, such as conducting seminars and collaborating with NGOs, they have actively contributed to fostering peace in their communities. Their leadership qualities, willingness to listen, and focus on peaceful resolution allow them to be more active and achieve resolution when taking action towards conflict resolution. Women politicians' approaches are always nicer and fairer than their male counterparts. They typically are calm, approachable, and willing to listen, which allows them to

facilitate resolution. Despite their effectiveness, women in political conflict still faced numerous barriers in resolving community conflicts such as discrimination. Discrimination remains a common issue, as many female leaders encounter biases that undermine their authority. Gender equality and the support women need to succeed in political conflict resolution are still lacking, making it difficult for them to fully implement their initiatives. However, there are also results from the study indicating that these barriers do not prevent women from working towards action in their communities. They overcome these obstacles through unity, collaboration, and support from other groups like NGOs.

The study shows that women are effective at resolving community conflicts due to their ability to focus on different issues at the same time. Unlike traditional approaches by men – political approaches that often focus on control and influence – women's strategies emphasise solutions that consider social and economic factors. This approach helps them solve deep problems instead of just obvious disagreements. Looking at these findings, it is clear that while women face big challenges in society, their help in solving political conflicts is very important. Their ability to encourage discussion, bring peace, and create solutions for the community shows why having more women in politics matters. Removing

barriers, such as unfair treatment, will be important to make sure women continue to have a key role in solving conflicts.

Given the effectiveness of women in political conflict resolution, it is likely that more communities will begin to trust and support female leaders. As people recognise their ability to foster peace and implement fair solutions, there may be a significant change in voting behaviour. More women could be elected into political positions as communities seek leaders who prioritise collaboration and long-term solutions over control and dominance. This change could lead to policies that further promote inclusivity, ensuring that women's perspectives are consistently represented in governance. Over time, if this trend continues, political landscapes may become more balanced, creating a society where leadership is defined by capability rather than gender.

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions, and recommendations of the study based on the data analyzed from the previous chapter.

**Summary**

This study aims to explore and analyze the role of women in resolving community conflicts in Silang, Cavite. This study was conducted by the researchers using the qualitative research method. The researchers employed thematic analysis to examine the data.

Findings on the super-ordinate themes, subordinate themes and subcategories that emerged from the analysis of data are follows:

1. Roles played by women politicians

    1.1. Mediator

    1.2. Activists

    1.3. Advocate

    1.4. Resolvers

2. Challenges faced by women politicians

    2.1. Discrimination

    2.2. Rejection

3. Strategies employed by women politicians

    3.1. Composed

    3.2. Reachable

    3.3. Active Listener

    3.4. Pacifism

4. Effectiveness of women politicians strategies

    4.1. 100% effective

    4.2. Somewhat effective

    4.3. Not effective at all

**Conclusion**

Based on the research findings, female politicians largely serve as mediators, actively hearing both sides of an issue and promoting discussion in order to find answers. They serve as advocates and activists, working with NGOs and other organizations to address the needs of the community at large and offer assistance that goes beyond quick dispute resolution. Their engagement includes targeted support for youth-related conflicts, proactive intervention in occurrences, and educational seminars that encourage positive behavior. However, there are many obstacles that women must overcome, such as long-standing prejudice and discrimination in society that erode their credibility and authority. According to several interviewees, there is a continuing

assumption that women are less capable of handling complex issues, which makes it difficult for them to be accepted and lead effectively.

**Recommendation**

This section of the study aims to present tangible and actionable recommendations and suggestions which are based from the minor and major findings of the study. Based form the findings, the researcher therefore recommends the following:

**Women Politicians.** Since the findings highlighted the challenges and roles played by women politicians. The challenges faced by women politicians, such as gender-based and underrepresentation. It is recommended that government institutions, political parties, and advocacy groups should implement policies promoting gender inclusivity. Providing leadership training, mentorship programs, and stronger legal protection against discrimination will encourage more women to pursue political careers and actively participate in governance.

Next is the roles played by women politicians in resolving community conflicts as mediators, conflict resolver, advocates, and activists. Lastly, they provide seminars for youth. It is recommended that

the government should let women represent the roles they excel at and let them participate more in resolving conflicts.

**Communities.** Community-based initiatives should be developed to enhance awareness of gender roles in conflict resolution. Programs that foster inclusivity and support for women leaders should be encouraged, ensuring that communities recognize and value the contributions of women in governance and peacebuilding.

**Policymakers.** Policymakers should implement gender-responsive policies that empower women in political leadership and conflict resolution. Legislative measures should be strengthened to ensure equal opportunities for women in decision-making processes, while funding and support should be allocated for programs that promote women's participation in governance.

**Other Politicians.** Other political leaders should actively collaborate with women politicians in addressing community conflicts. By fostering a culture of inclusivity and respect for gender diversity, both male and female politicians can work together to create more effective and sustainable solutions for conflict resolution. It is recommended that other politicians support women politicians by promoting them to higher

positions. Additionally, they should involve women in conflict resolution, ensuring equal representation in decision-making. They must seek women's insights and opinions in resolving community conflicts.

**Future Researchers.** Further research should be conducted to explore other dimensions of women's leadership in political conflict resolution. Future studies may focus on specific case studies, cultural influences, or the long-term impact of women's leadership in governance. It is also recommended to examine the challenges faced by women politicians in higher positions within different political systems to provide a more comprehensive understanding of their role in conflict resolution.

# References

Admin. (2024, August 21). *Why are women underrepresented in politics: Exploring Causes and solutions.* FREE NETWORK. https://freepolicybriefs.org/2021/03/08/women-in-politics/

Afolabi, C. Y. (2019). The invisibility of women's organizations in decision making process and governance in Nigeria. *Frontiers in Sociology*, *3.* https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2018.00040

Artaç, N. H., & Oğurlu, E. (2024). A qualitative study on the attitudes of women politicians toward their roles in politics: a case of Northern Cyprus. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *14.* https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1304905

Baniamin, H. M., & Jamil, I. (2021). Women's representation and implications for fairness, trust, and performance in local government: a survey experiment in Sri Lanka. *Political Research Quarterly*, *75*(4), 1229–1239. https://doi.org/10.1177/10659129211009300

BillionBricks, & BillionBricks. (2024b, July 12). 5 women in France who support environmental movements - BillionBricks | Net-Zero Homes. *BillionBricks | Net-Zero Homes* -. https://billionbricks.org/blog/5-women-in-france-who-support-environmental-movements/

Blanton, S. L., Peksen, D., & Blanton, R. (2023). The impact of peacekeeping missions on women's empowerment. *Political Research Quarterly*, *76*(4), 1872–1887. https://doi.org/10.1177/10659129231181594

Calva, J. C. (2024b). Women's role in local governance and development in Mindanao, Philippines: views and challenges. *International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS)*, 102–107. https://doi.org/10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v7i2p113

Carey, H. F. (2019). "Women and Peace and Security": The politics of implementing gender sensitivity norms in peacekeeping. In *Routledge eBooks* (pp. 49–68). https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315039091-5

Cram.com. (2021, July 9). *1.2 Explain the barriers to participation*. 329 Words | Cram. https://www.cram.com/essay/1-2-Explain-The-Barriers-To-Participation/FJSZ6PHJVET

*Conflict*. (2025). https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-spanish/conflict

Dictionary.com | Meanings & Definitions of English Words. (n.d.). In *Dictionary.com.* https://www.dictionary.com/browse/underrepresent

Empowerment. (2025). In *Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/empowerment

*Empowering the unheard: Why women's voices are crucial in environmental policy and action.* (n.d.). IUCN. https://iucn.org/story/202303/empowering-unheard-why-womens-voices-are-crucial-environmental-policy-and-action

*Empowering women in politics, decision making and peacebuilding - RWLSEE.* (2020d, October 24). RWLSEE. https://rwlsee.org/what-we-do/empowering-women-in-politics-and-leadership/

*Facts and figures: Women, peace, and security | UN Women – Headquarters.* (n.d.). UN Women – Headquarters. https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-women-peace-and-security

*FORMER LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF ADVOCATES FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN UNDP'S ANNUAL REPORT.* (2024c, May 6). Smart News Liberia. https://smartnewsliberia.com/former-liberian-president-ellen-johnson-sirleaf-advocates-for-gender-equality-in-undps-annual-report/

Flores, H. (2022b, February 16). Robredo: Climate change must be embedded in government plans. *Philstar.com.* https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2022/02/17/2161397/robredo-climate-change-must-be-embedded-government-plans

Gabriel, A. G., De Vera, M., & Antonio, M. a. B. (2020b). Roles of indigenous women in forest conservation: A comparative analysis of two indigenous communities in the Philippines. *Cogent Social Sciences, 6*(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1720564

Garcia, M. A., & Cabusa, C. M. (2020). Women in politics by bass diffusion model. *Open Journal of Social Sciences, 08*(11), 280–286. https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2020.811025

Garcia, T. M. R. (2020). Violence against women in the Philippines [Master's Thesis]. In Faculty of Landscape and Society (LANDSAM), *Faculty of Landscape and Society (LANDSAM).*

*Gender equality.* (n.d.). UNFPA ESARO. https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/topics/gender-equality

Genon, L. J. (2021). Gender, ethnicity, and leadership in the narratives of Meranao women in the Philippines. *Journal of Asian Linguistic Anthropology, 3*(2), 34–51. https://doi.org/10.47298/jala.v3-i2-a3

Gul, A., Kausar, S. W. A., & Bi, Z. B. (2022). Issues and challenges for women in creating spaces at decision-making levels: A case study of Pakistan Muslim league-N. *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics, 8*(1), 256–272. https://doi.org/10.1177/20578911221134715

Herre, B. (2024, March 8). *Women have made major advances in politics — but the world is still far from equal.* Our World in Data. https://ourworldindata.org/women-political-advances

*How to navigate Conflicts in your community - National Volunteer and Philanthropy Centre.* (2023, March 31). National Volunteer and Philanthropy Centre. https://nvpc.org.sg/resources/how-to-navigate-conflicts-in-your-community/

*Imee highlights crucial roles of Filipino women at ICWPS 2024.* (n.d.-c). Philippine News Agency. https://www.pna.gov.ph/index.php/articles/1236785

*Including women at the peace table produces better outcomes.* (n.d.). Council on Foreign Relations. https://www.cfr.org/womens-participation-in-peace-processes/

Jalagat, R. C., Jr, Aquino, P. G., Jr, Justin, M. S. M., & Sayari, K. (2023). Women leadership in environment management. In *Practice, progress, and proficiency in sustainability* (pp. 1–13). https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5986-7.ch001

Jopson, T. L. (2023c). Moro women's participation and legitimation in the Bangsamoro peace process. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs,* *42*(2), 143–167. https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034231178327

Junie del Mundo. (2022c, April 11). *The complex view of women in power in the Philippines | Inquirer Business.* INQUIRER.net. https://business.inquirer.net/345704/the-complex-view-of-women-in-power-in-the-philippines

Kandemir, A. S., Lone, R. R., & Simsek, R. (2024). Women in parliaments and environmentally Friendly Fiscal Policies: A global analysis. *Sustainability,* *16*(17), 7669. https://doi.org/10.3390/su16177669

Kamlasi, A. Y., Marzuki, M., & Murdiono, M. (2021). Women's participation in politics as efforts to achieve gender equality: a case study in KUPANG CITY, Indonesia. *International Journal of Business and Applied Social Science,* 9–15. https://doi.org/10.33642/ijbass.v7n7p2

Krause, J., Krause, W., & Bränfors, P. (2018b). Women's participation in peace negotiations and the durability of peace. *International*

*Interactions,* *44*(6), 985–1016. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2018.1492386

Kucharzewska, A. & Technical University of Munich. (2022). Role of women in politics in gender equality. In *Research Proposal.* https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.30339.37927

Kumara, M. R. S., & Thilakarathna, K. a. a. N. (2024). The impacts of women's engagement on the decision-making empowerment of a welfare society in Sri Lanka. In University of Colombo & Faculty of Graduate Studies - University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, *International Postgraduate Research Conference (IPRC) - 2024.* https://www.researchgate.net/publication/386275036

Kurtzleben, D. (2019, February 7). Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez releases green new deal outline. *NPR.* https://www.npr.org/2019/02/07/691997301/rep-alexandria-ocasio-cortez-releases-green-new-deal-outline

*Legarda cites need for more women leaders vs. climate change.* (n.d.-b). Philippine News Agency. https://www.pna.gov.ph/index.php/articles/1200245

*Legarda urges public support in implementing environmental laws.* (n.d.-b). Philippine News Agency. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1199324

Longley, R. (2021, September 20). *What is political participation? Definition and examples.* ThoughtCo. https://www.thoughtco.com/political-participation-definition-examples-5198236

*Leni cites role of youth in preventing conflict.* (2019, December 2). Manila Bulletin. https://mb.com.ph/2019/12/02/leni-cites-role-of-youth-in-preventing-conflict/

Magazine, C. (2020c, March 6). Jacinda Ardern is proof the world is better with women in power. *The CEO Magazine.* https://www.theceomagazine.com/business/management-leadership/jacinda-ardern/

Manikoth, N., Gajjar, K., & Mendonca, V. (2018). It takes a Village: Collaborations and Partnerships Empowering Women in India for leadership. In *Springer eBooks* (pp. 109–130). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-68816-9_7

Marcelino, A. (2023, October 18). *Women's political representation in PH still inadequate, says forum speakers | Inquirer News*. INQUIRER.net. https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1847156/fwd-why-womens-political-representation-deficiency-persists-in-ph

*More women are being hired in leadership roles in the Philippines - Malaya Business Insight*. (2022c, July 13). Malaya Business Insight. https://malaya.com.ph/info-tech/socmed/more-women-are-being-hired-in-leadership-roles-in-the-philippines/

Necosia, R. I. M. T. & Bukidnon State University. (2020b). Women in Local Politics: Experiences in Mainstream Governance. In *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Publications* (Vols. 2–2, Issue 9, pp. 1–5) [Journal-article]. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3693918

*News*. (2022, April 6). PIA. https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/news/2022/04/06/women-empowerment-raise-womens-role-in-province

Novotney, A. (2024d, July 8). Women leaders make work better. Here's the science behind how to promote them. *https://www.apa.org.* https://www.apa.org/topics/women-girls/female-leaders-make-work-better

Ochangco, E. L. & Far Eastern University. (2023). Emphasizing the female voice in student leaders' self- perception of leadership skills. In *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science* (Vol. 28, Issue 1, pp. 30–40). https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2801063040

*Office of the President Republic of China(Taiwan).* (n.d.). Office of the President Republic of China(Taiwan). https://english.president.gov.tw/News/6148%20https://www.ncronline.org/news/politics/after-meeting-pope-merkel-says-they-discussed-abuse-climate-change

Pabotoy, B. (2021). "WePeace" and women peacekeeping in the Philippines. *www.academia.edu.* https://www.academia.edu/83903860/_WePeace_and_Women_Peacekeeping_in_the_Philippines?uc-sb-sw=93705474

Patalinghug, M. E., Majorenos, A. M. P., & Tigley, R. I. (2024). Roles, challenges, and resiliency during the COVID-19 pandemic: a case of women political leaders in the Philippines. *Otoritas Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan,* *14*(2), 465–480. https://doi.org/10.26618/ojip.v14i2.10096

*Peacekeeping.* (2025). https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/peacekeeping

Pjmh. (2021, August 7). *Legarda bats for stricter implementation of child protection laws, strengthened info campaign to combat child abuse.* Loren Legarda. https://lorenlegarda.com.ph/legarda-bats-for-stricter-implementation-of-child-protection-laws-strengthened-info-campaign-to-combat-child-abuse/

Rashid, H. (2022). Women Empowerment and Political Decision-Making: An Appraisal of Appointment of Women Legislators as Decision-Makers in Punjab Assembly from 1947-2018. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies,* *22*(2), 47–68. https://doi.org/10.46568/pjgs.v22i2.618

Ramstetter, L., & Habersack, F. (2019b). Do women make a difference? Analysing environmental attitudes and actions of Members of the European Parliament. *Environmental Politics*, *29*(6), 1063–1084. https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2019.1609156

Roles of women in conflict Prevention, conflict Resolution, and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. (1995). In *Research Study*. https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/20021101_cru_bouta.pdf

Rodil, V. N., Buena, M. C. S., Bernal, F. a. A., Pedregosa, A. G., Cantela, S. R. R., & Sharmaine. (n.d.-c). *Sex Disaggregated Gender-Based Labor Differentiation among the Elected Barangay Officials in the First District of Cavite*. Virtual Commons - Bridgewater State University. https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol22/iss3/15/

Rothchild, J. (2007). Gender bias. *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781405165518.wbeosg011

Salamon, H. (2022). The effect of women's parliamentary participation on renewable energy policy outcomes. *European Journal of Political*

*Research,* *62*(1), 174–196. https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6765.12539

*Senate resolution commending Filipina peace negotiator filed.* (n.d.). Philippine News Agency. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1211219

Tayao-Juego, A. (2018c, January 21). *Women leaders have it good in PH | Inquirer Business.* INQUIRER.net. https://business.inquirer.net/244525/women-leaders-good-ph

*The Roman Empire: in the First Century. The Roman Empire. Social Order. Women | PBS.* (n.d.). https://www.pbs.org/empires/romans/empire/women.html

Tran, D. (2021b). A comparative study of women environmental defenders' antiviolent success strategies. *Geoforum, 126,* 126–138. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.07.024

Vallado, M. F. (2023b). Women leaders in environmental management and the role of media in the EMEA region. In *Practice, progress,*

*and proficiency in sustainability* (pp. 97–116). https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5986-7.ch007

*VP Leni wants power plants operated by renewable energy.* (n.d.-b). Philippine News Agency. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1167640

*VP Robredo, lawmakers join climate advocates in Earth Day pledge.* (2022b, August 10). The Climate Reality Project Philippines. https://climatereality.ph/2021/04/21/vp-robredo-lawmakers-join-climate-advocates-in-earth-day-pledge/

*What is Communal Conflict | IGI Global Scientific Publishing.* (n.d.). https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/communal-conflict/85551#:~:text=Chapter%2021.%20Communal%20conflict%20is%20defined%20as,identity.%20They%20are%20products%20of%20social%20relations

*Why is Conflict Resolution Important? | North Central College.* (2022, September 13). North Central College. https://www.northcentralcollege.edu/news/2022/09/13/why-conflict-resolution-important

*Women's Participation in Decision Making: Why it Matters.* (n.d.). UNDP.

   https://www.undp.org/ghana/news/womens-participation-

   decision-making-why-it-matters

*Women's Participation in promoting Peace & Security in Africa.* (n.d.-d).

   https://www.acdhrs.org/2018/07/women-participation/

*Women in peacekeeping.* (n.d.). United Nations Peacekeeping.

   https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/women-peacekeeping

Wong, B. D. a. C. (n.d.-c). *Leni Robredo's gendered fight for the Philippine*

   *presidency - Australian Institute of International Affairs.*

   https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/leni-

   robredos-gendered-fight-for-the-philippine-presidency/

# APPENDIXES

## Appendix A
## Informed Consent - Residents

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**Informed Consent**

Dear Sir/Madam:

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are Grade 11 HUMSS students from Munting Ilog Integrated National High School. I am writing to you to seek your voluntary participation in a research study that we are conducting entitled *"Conflict Resolution Through a Gender Lens: Women's Contributions to Political Solutions in Communities"*. The purpose of this study is to examine the contributions of women in politics in addressing community conflicts in Silang, Cavite.

Your participation in this research study is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to refuse to participate or withdraw your consent at any time without any negative consequences. Your decision to participate or decline will not affect your current or future relationship with our school or fellow researchers.

Here are some important details about the research study:

Study Procedures: If you agree to participate, you will be asked to answer our interviews and it includes 12 questions. The estimated duration of your participation will be approximately 30 minutes to one (1) hour.

Confidentiality: We will maintain strict confidentiality of all the information collected during the research study. Your data will be coded and stored securely, and only authorized researchers will have access to it. Any information published or presented will in an aggregated and anonymized form, ensuring your identity remains confidential.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in this research study is entirely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent or discontinue your involvement at any point without providing a reason and without any penalty or loss of benefits.

By signing below, you indicate that you have read this consent letter, understood the information provided, and voluntarily agree to participate in the research study. You also acknowledge that you have received a copy of this letter for your records.

Thank you so much for your cooperation on this study and God bless!

Sincerely,

**The Researchers**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Participant's Signature:** _____

**Participant's Name:** _____

**Date of Interview:** _____

Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152
depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School - Cavite

90

## Appendix B
## Informed Consent - Women Politicians

**Republic of the Philippines**
**Department of Education**
**REGION IV-A**
**DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE**
**MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

**Informed Consent**

Dear Sir/Madam:

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are Grade 11 HUMSS students from Munting Ilog Integrated National High School. I am writing to you to seek your voluntary participation in a research study that we are conducting entitled *"Conflict Resolution Through a Gender Lens: Women's Contributions to Political Solutions in Communities"*. The purpose of this study is to examine the contributions of women in politics in addressing community conflicts in Silang, Cavite.

Your participation in this research study is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to refuse to participate or withdraw your consent at any time without any negative consequences. Your decision to participate or decline will not affect your current or future relationship with our school or fellow researchers.

Here are some important details about the research study:

Study Procedures: If you agree to participate, you will be asked to answer our interviews and it includes 11 questions. The estimated duration of your participation will be approximately 30 minutes to one (1) hour.

Confidentiality: We will maintain strict confidentiality of all the information collected during the research study. Your data will be coded and stored securely, and only authorized researchers will have access to it. Any information published or presented will in an aggregated and anonymized form, ensuring your identity remains confidential.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in this research study is entirely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent or discontinue your involvement at any point without providing a reason and without any penalty or loss of benefits.

By signing below, you indicate that you have read this consent letter, understood the information provided, and voluntarily agree to participate in the research study. You also acknowledge that you have received a copy of this letter for your records.

Thank you so much for your cooperation on this study and God bless!

Sincerely,

**The Researchers**

---

Participant's Signature: _____

Participant's Name: _____

Date of Interview: _____

---

📍 Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
☎ 0917-315-5152
✉ depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School - Cavite

**Appendix C**
**Interviewee's Profile - Residents**

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Interviewee's Profile

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Address: _____

Educational Background: _____

Current Employment: _____

Contact Information: _____

_____
Signature of Interviewee over Printed Name

Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152
depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com

**Appendix D**
**Interviewee's Profile - Women Politicians**

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Interviewee's Profile

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Address: _____

Educational Background: _____

Official Role in Barangay: _____

Contact Information: _____

_____
Signature of Interviewee over Printed Name

Purok 3, Munting Ilog. Silang. Cavite
0917-315-5152
depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com

## Appendix E
## Interview Questions - Residents

**Republic of the Philippines**
**Department of Education**
**REGION IV-A**
**DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE**
**MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

**Interview Questions**

1. Have you noticed any differences between how women and men politicians handle conflicts?

2. Do you think women politicians listen more to the community when solving conflicts? Why?

3. Can you give an example of a conflict that a woman politician handled differently than a man?

4. Do women politicians focus on different issues compared to men?

5. In your opinion, what makes women politicians approach unique or effective?

6. What is the most effective strategy of women politicians in resolving community conflicts?

7. Can community conflict be easily resolved by women? Why?

8. Have you seen any positive changes in your community because of women politicians?

Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152
depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School - Cavite

9. Can you share an example where a woman politician successfully resolved conflict?

10. Do you think the community trusts women politicians to handle disputes well? Why or why not?

11. How satisfied are you with the way women politicians handle community disputes?

12. How can women politicians improve their approach to solving community conflicts?

_____                    _____
Name and Signature of Interviewee                          Name and Signature of Interviewer

## Appendix F
## Interview Questions - Women Politicians

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

### Interview Questions

1. How do you usually get involved when a conflict arises in the community?

2. What kind of conflicts do you handle most often?

3. What are the strategies you use in solving community conflicts?

4. How do you ensure that all voices are heard in conflict resolution?

5. Do you work with non-government organizations (NGOs) or other agencies in conflict resolution?

6. What programs or initiatives have you introduced to prevent conflicts in the community?

7. What is the hardest part about solving community conflicts as a woman in politics?

8. Have you ever been excluded from decision-making because of being a woman?

Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152
depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School - Cavite

DepED

**Republic of the Philippines**
**Department of Education**
**REGION IV-A**
**DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE**
**MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

9. Have you ever faced discrimination or bias while trying to resolve conflicts?

10. What support do you think women politicians need to be more effective in solving conflicts?

11. How do you overcome the challenges you face in resolving community disputes?

_____                    _____
Name and Signature of Interviewee                          Name and Signature of Interviewer

# CURRICULUM VITAE

# SHELLAMY ORILLA

Tibig, Silang, Cavite
09098157928
shellamyorilla@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Birthday | January 1, 2008 |
| Birthplace | Palo leyte |
| Age | 17 years old |
| Father's Name | Numeriano R. Orilla |
| Mother's Name | Estilita L. Orilla |
| Nationality | Filipino |
| Religion | Catholic |
| Civil Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Waray, English and Tagalog |
| Hobbies | Reading, Dancing, singing, watching and sleeping. |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To find a career that will help me grow and improve my personality and skills. To be able to maximize my talent and skills for the goodness of the company. A hard working person that push myself to the limits

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Palo National high School (2020-2024)

Palo leyte

With Honors

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Teraza Elementary School (2013-2020)

Teraza, Palo, Leyte

With Honors

## SKILLS

- Time management
- Emotional Intelligence
- Communication skills

Shellamy Orilla
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# LEE BRIANN PALO

114 halfway st, Munting ilog, Silang, Cavite
09939160567
leebriannpalo@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | December 7, 2007 |
| **Birthplace** | Munting Ilog, Silang Cavite |
| **Age** | 17 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Bernard Palo |
| **Mother's Name** | Lea Palo |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Singing, playing online games and basketball |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To serve and protect the community as a dedicated police officer, upholding the law with integrity, discipline, and commitment to public safety. Striving to build trust, enforce justice, and continuously develop skills to effectively address societal challenges and maintain peace.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Elementary Schools (2013-2020)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Decision Making
- Problem-solving Skills

Lee Briann Palo
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# EFRELYN PALLAY

Iba, Silang, Cavite
09481025271
mexicamaya181@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Birthday | January 11 2008 |
| Birthplace | Labilab, Itogon, Benguet |
| Age | 17 years old |
| Father's Name | Efren B. Pallay |
| Mother's Name | Analyn S. Agustin |
| Nationality | Filipino |
| Religion | Assembly of God |
| Civil Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Tagalog, English, Ilocano, Ibaloi and Kankanaey |
| Hobbies | Reading, watching, singing |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated National High
School
Research Teacher
09171452217

Melissa L. Lopuz, TIII
Eastern La Trinidad NHS
Filipino Teacher
09637437121

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To learn new things and improve my skills, to experience new things I have never experienced before, and to give my 100% commitment to the things I want to achieve and do. To give my best to any task given to me and to put in my full effort to complete it on time.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Eastern La Trinidad National High school(2020-2024)

Beckel La Trinidad

With Honors

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Labilab Loacan Elementary School (2014-2020)

Labilab Loacan Itogon Benguet

## SKILLS

- Communication skills
- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
- Emotional Intelligence and Guidance
- Writing Skills
- Adaptability Skills
- Observational Skills

Efrelyn Pallay
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# CHESKA T. PARADERO

Purok 4, Brgy. Malaking tatiao,
Silang, Cavite, 4118
09703275702
cheskatolinginparadero@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | August 28, 2008 |
| **Birthplace** | Batas, Silang, Cavite |
| **Age** | 16 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Edgar T. Paradero |
| **Mother's Name** | Leizel S. Tolingin |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Reading, Singing, Drawing, and watching |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Ebay, Joshelle B.
Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite, 4118
Neighbor
09507352716

Valer, Eugenia H.
Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite, 4118
Neighbor
09976651501

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To secure a challenging position in the field of psychology, where I can help people understand their feelings and improve their well-being. I want to use my knowledge to support others, encourage a positive mindset, and make a difference in their lives.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

With Honors

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

With Honors

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Malaking Tatiao Elementary School (2014-2020)

Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite

With Honors

## SKILLS

- Leadership skills
- Adaptability
- Time Management
- Active Listening
- Problem Solving

Cheska T. Paradero
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# JASPER GRACE B. PERMEJO

Sitio, Ibaba, Caying Clarito Apartment, Unit B,
Silang, Cavite Philippines
09653842724
im.jaspergracebrionperm1113@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | November 13, 2008 |
| **Birthplace** | Hacienda, Rosario, Cavite |
| **Age** | 16 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Roulein L. Permejo |
| **Mother's Name** | Ma. Elizabeth B. Permejo |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Reading, crafting and writing novels. |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

Patricia Ambat
Pinagsama Taguig
Customer Service Representative
09070776396

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

Psychology is the field that suits me best and my personality along with my skills. This field can help me help others to improve their mental health and understand their well being. But this field is not just about others it can also help me grow and live with a stable mentality.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

  Osorio Elementary School (2013-2020)

  Osorio, Trece Martires, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Analytical Skills
- Communication
- Ethics
- Active Listening
- Problem Solving
- Environment awareness

Jasper Grace B. Permejo
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# JM RAPALES

Brgy. Malaking tatiao,
Silang, Cavite, 4118
09451185640
Jmrapales@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | December 24, 2007 |
| **Birthplace** | Las Pinas Bamboo Organ |
| **Age** | 17 years old |
| **Father's Name** | George Rapales |
| **Mother's Name** | Marichu Alejandro |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Iglesia |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Basketball, and cooking |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To learn self-discipline, submit my requirements on time, and stay focused on completing my tasks efficiently.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Malaking Tatiao Elementary School (2013-2020)

Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Active Listening

Jm Rapales
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# CRISYURIE ROBINACIO

Hukay Kanluran, Silang, Cavite
09539180319
crisyuriec@gmail.com

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To leverage my skills and experience to secure a leadership role in a dynamic and innovative organization.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | September 03, 2007 |
| **Birthplace** | Hukay, Silang, Cavite |
| **Age** | 17 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Muds Robinacio |
| **Mother's Name** | Christina Robinacio |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Singing and Dancing |

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Hukay Elementary School (2013-2020)

Hukay, Silang, Cavite

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## SKILLS

- Active Listening

**Crisyurie Robinacio**
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# VINCE SATINITIGAN

293 Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
09515253201
vmcsatinitigan@gmail.com

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To pursue a career that fosters growth and enhances my skills, allowing me to continuously improve and develop professionally.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | July 31, 2008 |
| **Birthplace** | Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite |
| **Age** | 16 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Melvin Satinitigan |
| **Mother's Name** | Shiena Satinitigan |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Playing billiard, Basketball, and cleaning |

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Elementary School (2013-2020)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## SKILLS

- Communication Skills
- Adaptability
- Active Listening

Vince Satinitigan
GRADE 11-HUMSS STUDENT

# GWEN SUMORIA

Purok 6, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
09541844119
gwensumoria@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Birthday | January 07, 2007 |
| Birthplace | Camarines sur |
| Age | 18 years old |
| Father's Name | Arnel O. Sumoria |
| Mother's Name | Catherine V. Lastima |
| Nationality | Filipino |
| Religion | Catholic |
| Civil Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | Bicol, English and Tagalog |
| Hobbies | Sleeping, eating, reading, watching |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

Seek a position that can provide steady growth and learning oppurtunity to practice my profession and practical experience extensively.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Elementary School (2013-2020)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Communication Skills

Gwen Sumoria
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# IVAN TOLEDO

Mataas na Burol, Silang, Cavite
09631686133
Ivantoledo@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Birthday** | May 18, 2008 |
| **Birthplace** | Mataas na burol, Silang, Cavite |
| **Age** | 16 years old |
| **Father's Name** | Regie Toledo |
| **Mother's Name** | Ma Edna Toledo |
| **Nationality** | Filipino |
| **Religion** | Catholic |
| **Civil Status** | Single |
| **Language Spoken** | English and Tagalog |
| **Hobbies** | Basketball, Billyard Playing online games |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Gervi D. Destura
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
A.P. Teacher
09182612509

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To utilize my communication skills effectively while continuously improving myself through hard work and dedication, aiming to secure a fulfilling and successful career.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Sabutan Elementary School (2013-2020)

Sabutan, Silang, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Problem Solving
- Communication Skills

**Ivan Toledo**
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT

# LHIRA VILLALOBOS

080 Matrogate, Tibig, Silang, Cavite
09126710035
lhiravillalobos22@gmail.com

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Birthday | April 29, 2008 |
| Birthplace | Tibig, Silang, Cavite |
| Age | 16 years old |
| Father's Name | Ramon C. Villalobos |
| Mother's Name | Miriam A. Villalobos |
| Nationality | Filipino |
| Religion | Catholic |
| Civil Status | Single |
| Language Spoken | English and Tagalog |
| Hobbies | Watching movies, Playing online games |

## REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Mary Lourd D. Caguicla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
English Teacher
09156213435

Reymark Cabalsa
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Science Teacher
09053188546

## CAREER OBJECTIVE

To contribute my positive attitude, adaptability, and strong communication skills to support team goals and deliver quality work.

## EDUCATION

- **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

  Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

  Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

- **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

  Tibig Elementary School (2013-2020)

  Tibig, Silang, Cavite

## SKILLS

- Communication Skills

Lhira Villalobos
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT