

**ASSESSING THE SAFETY MEASURE OF THE TOURIST IN
HINULUGANG TAKTAK, ANTIPOLLO CITY:
A PROPOSED GUIDELINES**

A Research Study

Presented to the Faculty of
the College of Hospitality, Tourism,
Business, Accountancy and Management
Bestlink College of the Philippines

In Partial Fulfilment of
The Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science in Tourism Management

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April 2024

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researchers would like to express their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the following persons who, in one way or another, has contributed much, and extended willingness and support needed to make this research possible:

Dr. Maria M. Vicente, President/CEO of Bestlink College of the Philippines, for her generosity and kind heart in establishing this institution and giving opportunities to those less fortunate students to continue their studies and pursue their dreams;

Ms. Edith M. Vicente, Executive Vice President, for providing the needed information to complete this research;

Dr. Charlie I. Cariño, Vice President for Academic Affairs, for his support and encouragement to make this thesis writing possible;

Engr. Diosdado T. Llano, Vice President for Administration and Finance, for his words of encouragement and motivation;

Ms. Joy Evelyn A. Ignacio, College Associate Research Head, for her good heart to extend her help needed by the researchers;

Dr. Ryan M. Ignacio, Dean of College of Hospitality Tourism, Business, Accountancy and Management, for his critical appraisal and highly valuable suggestions that have aided in the process of this research;

Dr. Ruby D. Odulio, BS Tourism Management Program Head, we would like to express our sincere gratitude for her invaluable support, guidance, and mentorship throughout my academic journey. Dr. Odulio's unwavering commitment to excellence in tourism education has inspired us to strive for excellence in our academic pursuits. Her dedication to the students, faculty, and the program has enabled us to grow and succeed in many ways. Her vast knowledge and experience in the tourism industry have enriched our learning experiences, and her leadership has paved the way for developing innovative programs and initiatives in tourism education.

Ms. Christine A. Aliñabo, thesis adviser, for her invaluable guidance, support, and expertise throughout our thesis journey.

Thank you, Ms. Aliñabo, for your dedication, commitment, and unwavering support throughout our thesis journey. Your guidance and mentorship have been invaluable, and We are honored to have had the privilege of learning from you.

Respondents, who cooperated and spent time in answering questionnaires, and made it possible to accomplish this research;

Families and Friends, for all the financial and moral support that have enabled the researchers to triumph all the challenges, especially

during the lowest time that served as their inspiration to complete this study;

Panelists, Ms. Vinalyn L. Sarzata, Ms. Ana Maria M. Dacuno, and **Ms. Lourivic N. Manalo**, who extended their effort and time to be able to constructively criticize this thesis and share their knowledge with them to deepen and widen their needed information; and,

above all, to the **Almighty God**, for the strength and knowledge that were used for the accomplishment of this research journey.

THE RESEARCHERS

DEDICATION

To My Beloved Family,

Your unwavering love, encouragement, and sacrifices have been my anchor through this academic odyssey. Your belief in me has been my source of strength.

To My Loyal Friends,

Your constant camaraderie and understanding during the highs and lows of this endeavor have made this journey not only bearable but also unforgettable. Your friendship is a treasure.

To Bestlink College of the Philippines,

I extend my heartfelt gratitude for providing an environment conducive to learning and growth. Your commitment to excellence has shaped my academic foundation.

To the BS Tourism Management Department,

Your guidance, wisdom, and dedication have equipped me with invaluable knowledge and skills, preparing me for the challenges ahead. I am indebted to your support.

To Almighty God,

In Your boundless grace and guidance, I have found the strength to persevere. Your blessings have illuminated my path, and I am grateful for Your unwavering presence.

This thesis is a testament to the collective support, love, and faith that have fueled my aspirations. Thank you for being the pillars of my journey.

ABSTRACT

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Date of Completion:

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(Chapter 1)

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

Introduction

Ensuring the safety of tourists represents a significant challenge, particularly when it comes to locating tourist destination. Furthermore, it demands considerable effort to guarantee not only the well-being of the tourists but also the sustainability of the attraction site. Balancing these factors is a tricky task that necessitates a thorough approach that addresses tourist safety while maintaining the destination's long-term profitability.

As posted on the Rizal Provincial Government Official Website. For a long time, Hinulugang Taktak was known in Antipolo as the summer gateway where people from neighboring towns and City of Manila gathered to wade, swim and get wet in a cool mountain fresh waterfall. A victim of disappearing nature due to the growing population and industrialization, the beauty of this gift of nature vanished.

Hinulugang Taktak is a national park located in Barangay Dela Paz in Antipolo City in the province of Rizal. It offers tourists a serene escape from the hustle and bustle of city life. It is 1.7 kilometers away from the popular Antipolo Cathedral. Hinulugang Taktak is well known for its 70 feet waterfall and lush greenery characterized with relaxing atmosphere and clean surroundings which exhibit the beauty of nature. The waterfalls used to be

a popular weekend destination, until poor waste management and lack of proper sewage got the best of it in the '90s. It was closed for rehabilitation in the early 2010s, and was reopened to the public in 2015. Five years later, the place now offers new facilities for the adventurous traveler: Including a spider web platform, hanging bridges, and a wall climbing facility.

According to Bongkosh N. Rittichainuwat (2011) assessing tourists' perceptions toward overt safety measures. The study segments tourists into four different groups depending on their perceptions toward overt safety measures, type of accommodation, and purpose of visit. The findings suggest that, with the exception of the backpacker group, all clusters are relatively comfortable with overt safety precautions. Although most visitors feel comfortable with overt safety precautions, a strict increase in safety measures may scare them since such measures may generate the wrong impression that something unpleasant had previously occurred at the site.

The purpose of this study is to assess the existing protocols and safety measures in Hinulugang Taktak, identify potential risks and hazards that tourists may encounter while visiting Hinulugang Taktak, evaluate the effectiveness of current safety measures in mitigating these risks, and propose enhanced safety guidelines based on the findings to ensure a safer travel experience for tourists. Provide recommendations to local

authorities and management about the execution of these recommended safety rules. The research aims to contribute to ongoing efforts to improve visitor safety and well-being, ultimately improving the whole experience at Hinulugang Taktak in Antipolo City.

Review Related Literature and Studies

This chapter offers relevant literature and studies from a variety of sources, including articles and other reading materials such as journals and archives. It provides a collection of related literatures and its synthesis for a better understanding of the study.

“Safety measure of Tourists”

According to Yongguang Zou (2022), that an analysis of the disparities in foreign tourists' perceived safety is necessary to boost inbound tourism in China. In order to assess the disparities that arise, this study looks into and classifies the perceived safety of foreign visitors. The results show differences in the demographic characteristics according to safety incidents, local service personnel's and residents' attitudes towards tourists, safety information, and media coverage of safety incidents. Based on travellers perceived safety and Plog's psychological theory, three categories of safety concerns were established: general safety concerns, specific safety concerns, and safety satisfaction. Moreover, Hofstede's

uncertainty avoidance index was utilized to identify and evaluate notable variations in the nationalities of the tourists.

According to Georgieva, Daniela and Bankova, Diyana (2021), Numerous crime types are factors that have a negative impact on tourism globally. Managers and even visitors themselves, however, are not filing crime reports or blowing the whistle. The primary objective of the research is to examine the mindset of hotel managers along Bulgaria's Black Sea coast with regard to reporting suspicious activity to the appropriate authorities. The study focuses on hotel managers specifically in Albena, Golden Sands, Dunes, St. Constantine and Helena, and Sunny Beach. The primary research hypothesis posits that hotel managers ought to guarantee guest safety by mitigating vulnerabilities in the control environment, forestalling financial frauds, contributing to environmental preservation efforts, and bolstering the reporting of criminal activity and suspicious conduct within the hotels.

According to Jiangchi Zhang and Allastair M. Morrison (2020), Tourist experiences at destinations depend on visitor safety, which also determines the success of the destination. However, the conceptualization and scale development for travellers' perceived safety at destinations (TPSD) have received little attention. Finding the dimensions of TPSD and creating a scale to measure it using safety system theory was the main goal of this study. To create and validate TPSD, a mixed-methods study

with three stages was carried out. Through a thorough review of the literature and a content analysis of travel blogs, Stage 1 determined the scope and foundational elements of the TPSD. To improve and validate the preliminary items, an explanatory factor analysis was carried out in stage 2 (n = 300). Through confirmatory factor analysis, Stage 3 (n = 1,830) offered empirical support for a 20-item, five-dimension (human, facility and equipment, natural environment, social environment, and management) TPSD scale.

According to Imbeah, N., Khademi-Vidra, A. and Bujdosó Z. (2020) that the goal of the study was to determine the safety precautions that travellers take both before departing and once they get at their destination. 515 travellers were surveyed using questionnaires and the purposeful sampling approach. It became clear that visitors' expectations for safety grew along with their degree of satisfaction with safety. The reason for a visitor's visit had no bearing on how safe they felt. Most of the visitors had completed high school or more. As a result, it may be crucial for stakeholders to take their opinions into account while preparing for tourist safety. It was suggested that GTA include safety installation and maintenance equipment in normal, unexpected inspections. In order to represent the regional perspective on tourism safety, it is anticipated that this study will inspire more research on visitor safety and security inside Ghana and her bordering West African nations.

According to Murphy A. Torralba, and Alex D. Ylagan (2021), Safety, are important factors to tourists when choosing a destination and when selecting a hotel to stay in. The first aspect tourists consider is to be protected from risks and hazards. This study aimed to determine the level of safety and security in terms of public hazard, life and property, public health, accessibility, and environmental security, assessed the guest satisfaction in terms of facilities/amenities and customer service. It was also focused on testing the significant difference in perceived safety and security when grouped according to profile variables. The primary tool was a survey questionnaire that was implemented. The table showed that the visitors were in agreement with the degree of safety and security they felt in relation to public hazards. This also discusses how the police should be visible in the area around the resort to guarantee the visitors' safety and security. Security guards are on duty to protect people and property, and clients are not permitted to carry lethal weapons inside the institution. Regarding public health, the facilities followed correct food safety procedures and delivered hygienic food, however in terms of accessibility: the area is accessible, signs and brochures are provided. lastly, in terms of the surroundings, it seemed secure and safe due to the enterprises' pollution. To raise the standard of visitor safety and security, a suggested action plan may be implemented for safety and security management.

“Safety of attractions”

According to Shale johannes, Selio Samuel and Magdalena Petronella Swart (2023), ensuring that guests have top-notch experiences is mostly dependent on the management of attractions as well as housing and lodging. It is often acknowledged in today's tourist sector that recurring business in the travel industry comes from experiences rather than products or services. Thus, experience is essential to the development and evaluation of tourism. This suggests that the capacity of the tourist sector to provide safe experiences is what essentially determines its attractiveness and competitive advantage. This study looks at the literature to determine if there is evidence for a connection between visitor experiences and safety, specifically focusing on how these ideas differ at lodging facilities and tourist attractions.

According to Mr Meekaaeel Fakir, Uwe P Hermann, and Samantha C Bouwer (2022), that In Pretoria, the National Zoological Garden of South Africa (NZG) is a significant urban ecotourism destination. It draws over 600,000 people a year and is considered one of the best zoos in the world. It helps with teaching, research, recreation, and conservation in addition to offering a host of other social, economic, and environmental advantages. Visitors' fees are the primary source of income for zoological parks. Concerns about security and safety may affect a visitor's decision to attend such an attraction.

According to Siavash Jani, and Vahid Nikpey (2022), the safety of travel sites and the areas surrounding them is one of the most important elements contributing to the increase in tourism. Because of the regional spillover effect, the impact of security on the allure of tourism among the Iranian provinces is examined in this study. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to combine a number of factors, including data on murder, mysterious deaths, fights, disputes, sedition, hooliganism, and suicides, which were broken down by province. The result was a security index. After performing geographical diagnostic tests and confirming positive spatial dependency among the areas, the model is estimated using spatial Durbin's dynamic spatial panel data for the years 2011–2017. The findings demonstrate the "spatial spillover effect," which states that a rise in insecurity lowers tourism in both the destination and the surrounding areas. Although the geographical effect of the insecurity index is greater than its direct effect, this indicates that changes in the insecurity of a province have a greater negative impact on visitors from neighbouring areas than from inside that province itself.

According to Rusmilawati Windari and Tolib Effendi (2021), that These days, the tourism sector is both hard and exciting. The fundamental need is for leisure, relaxation, and inner fulfilment rather than tertiary needs. Of fact, every nation works hard to develop its unique tourism attractions in order to boost its economy. Over the past five years, Madura,

a large island in East Java with many of tourist attractions, has continued to improve. Unfortunately, when creating quality tourism, kid protection has not been given much thought. Since children are the primary consumers of tourism, the realization of excellent, peaceful tourism will result from the rights of children being upheld in tourist destinations. This study, which employs primary data from observations and interviews with pertinent respondents, is a socio-legal research project. A descriptive-qualitative analysis is performed on all the data. The purpose of this essay is to investigate and evaluate the initiatives taken by regional administrations to support kid safety by enhancing human security in Madura's tourism destinations. Additionally, it outlines the challenges these local governments confront and offers potential answers to those challenges. The primary conclusion is that Sampang Regency has established a position for the service responsible for child safety, which is presently carried out by the Social Service, in all aspects of regional strategic development, including tourism.

According to Tiffany Priscillia (2022), that early research indicates unfavorable reviews reflecting displeasure had been sent to Mikie Fun land. This study looked at how visitor satisfaction at Mikie Fun land was affected by attractions and entertainment options, hotel and restaurant services, visitation costs, safety and security, a clean environment, administration, and support services. Customer happiness and business

profitability are closely linked to attractions and entertainment venues, hotel and restaurant services, visitation fees, safety and security, sanitary surroundings, administration, and support services. The study employed a quantitative methodology utilizing both descriptive and causal methodologies to examine a sample of 125 clients. Customers of Mikie Fun land who were sampled non-probably—that is, by accident—make up the respondents. The validity and reliability testing of the questionnaire utilized in this study were successfully completed. The tests for heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and normality were likewise passed by the examined data. All of the independent variables have an impact on the dependent variable, either completely or partially, as demonstrated by the hypothesis tests and coefficient of determination. The recommendations made in light of the results state that they should expand their facilities, improve the menu, give free gifts to customers who spend a minimal amount, hire more security personnel, plant more trees, provide more training for their employees, and host more events.

“Safety of Facilities”

According to Fermani (2020), Intends to begin the development of the Sustainable Tourist Stay Scale (STSS), a self-report instrument designed to assess visitors' preferences for lodging and programs in tourism facilities with sustainable characteristics. She then conducted three further analyses: (1) an exploratory factor analysis, (2) a confirmatory factor

analysis using structural equation modeling, and (3) a structural invariance test between young individuals and adults. The findings supported a three-factor scale solution, which is presented in terms of potential practical applications to better understand the preference for a sustainable stay.

According to Nagaj and Žuromskaitė's (2020), Paper aimed to evaluate the competitiveness of housing facilities based on the level of safety and security given to consumers, as evaluated by the number of security measures implemented. The authors' task was to investigate the level of concentration of security measures in accommodation facilities and to determine whether the quality of services measured by the star-rating system provided a higher level of safety and security for accommodation facility customers, as measured by the number of security measures used in them. It was chosen to investigate if the level of concentration of security measures at lodging facilities was seen by these organizations as a factor in their competitiveness. Two places in Central and Eastern Europe were investigated: one in Poland and one in Lithuania. The article used the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index to determine the frequency of these measures at accommodation facilities by facility type (according to the star-rating system) and kind of security measure (as a weighted average), as well as their concentration. The findings revealed that the better the quality of the services offered (more stars), the greater the degree of safety and security.

It was also discovered that greater levels of security were not reflected in the costs of lodging services.

According to Zuluaga and Winklerl (2022) the construction business is facing a lot of issues. For example, building sites report poor safety performance, extensive inefficiencies, and sluggish productivity rates. These obstacles frequently lead to higher-level concerns such as cost overruns, schedule expansions, and project failure. As a result, most construction research has focused on discovering best practices for increasing safety, efficiency, and productivity. However, the bulk of these initiatives are focused on fixing one of these concerns (for example, safety), rather than addressing safety, efficiency, and productivity all at once. Unfortunately, such an approach might have unforeseen repercussions in some cases. The study effort revealed fall prevention devices with the greatest benefits in terms of safety, efficiency, and production. Adopting the suggested systems can result in significant improvements in safety, efficiency, and productivity, in addition to lowering the risk of falls.

According to Zhenyong Han (2022) the objective of a bridge design is to produce a safe bridge that satisfies all functional requirements with a cost that is acceptable by the owners. However, with accelerated development of people's aesthetic awareness, the design of urban bridges is gradually developing towards novelty, harmony, and customization. The

most critical issue in constructing an aesthetically pleasing bridge is that there is no such rule to conceive of the most perfect or elegant design.

According to Suryani (2023) the obligations of tourist attraction management in the case of a disaster, as well as legislative protections for visitor safety. This is a normative legal study. According to the study's findings, the management of a tourist attraction must be held accountable if an accident happens, as long as the losses are the consequence of carelessness. Based on the research findings, it is recommended that administrators of tourist attractions prioritize security and safety for visiting visitors.

“Satisfaction of Tourists”

According to Alcocer, Ruiz, and Raúl (2020), tourism plays an important role in the economic growth of some areas. There are several aspects that might impact the success of this sort of tourism, but every action or approach taken should be directly related to assuring visitor happiness. This study focuses on an ancient heritage location and seeks to examine the construction of the destination's image as well as its impact on visitor satisfaction. The findings indicate that the emotive component is more important than the cognitive component in the tourist's perception of this site. These assessments give significant information for the development of future tourist marketing strategies; as a result,

recommendations have been made on how to enhance service delivery and administration of these cultural sites.

According to Bhalla and Bhattacharya (2021), an importance-performance analysis to determine the importance and performance of the sanctuary's service and facility qualities in order to estimate visitor satisfaction with the ecotourism experience. The findings reveal that service providers perform well in terms of environmental conservation, tourist safety, and preserving viewpoint conditions. However, efforts should be directed at increasing user amenities, nature guiding, signs and information, food quality, and accommodation facility qualities. Chi-square research found that visitors who paid an unexpected day visit to the sanctuary were more likely to be dissatisfied, expressing concerns about the sort of tourists who come to the sanctuary. To increase tourist happiness, basic amenities within the sanctuary, as well as the development of interpretations, must be improved in order to attain the inherent essence and quality of a nature-based ecotourism destination.

According to Kumar and Asmelash's (2020), a significantly significant association between visitor satisfaction and loyalty. However, overall happiness and loyalty are low in the research region. This study finds that tourism managers should strive to assure tourist happiness and loyalty, which will ultimately decide the sustainability of tourism growth. The

paper concludes by indicating future research directions and implications for sustainable tourist growth.

According to Napitululu's (2021), that Tourist Satisfaction declines, resulting in a fall in tourist decisions. It was discovered that the three variables (tourist motivation, service quality, and tourist satisfaction) have simultaneous effects on tourist decision to visit Dairi's heritage sites.

According to Bayih and Singh (2020), Push and Pull travel motivations were both important determinants of total satisfaction. Furthermore, direct impacts of pull travel motive on revisit intention and willingness to suggest were found. However, overall satisfaction had a greater effect on revisit intention than readiness to suggest. Overall pleasure also had a role in mediating the connection between travel goals and desire to revisit. In addition, the study examined the direct and indirect impacts of push travel motivation. The findings of this study have crucial significance for destination managers and scholars who want to understand the effects of motivational variables on satisfaction and behavioral intentions while developing domestic tourism.

Theoretical Framework

Theory: Safety Measure as Concept Guijin Ding, Jinfeng Wu (2022)

Tourists with a high safety perception assess and experience destination qualities more positively, resulting in greater pleasure and a stronger motivation to return and promote it to others. Tourism safety perception influences the stereotypical picture of the location to some extent. Tourists who perceive a high level of safety have a more positive stereotype. This study expands and develops the notion of the impact of tourist safety perception on destination image, as well as providing a more robust theoretical foundation for destination image development and precision marketing.

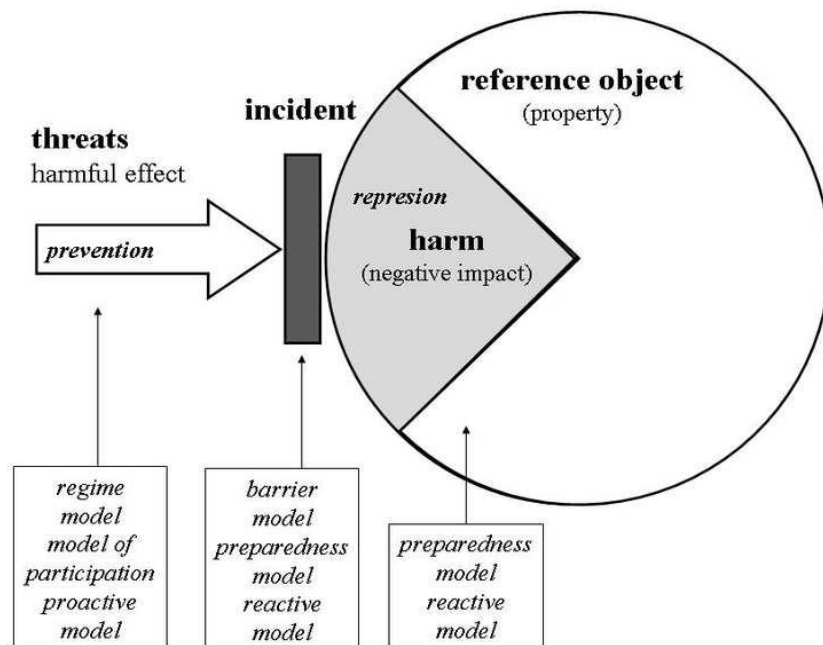


Table 1 shows the Assessing the Safety measure

This theory generalizes about observations. it's an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps the researchers to explain and facilitate the theory. It helped the researchers to know more about the safety measures also, it is important for the Owner to understand the safety measures of the place. This helped the researchers understand the consequences and necessity of various safety measures, as well as provide them with a larger viewpoint and expertise in terms of understanding the owner's issues and tactics for effectively maintaining their target.

Conceptual Frameworks

Figure 1. The conceptual framework is used to show the relations between the three main components of the research paradigm the Input-Process-Output (IPO) model to provide the general structure and guide for the direction of the study.

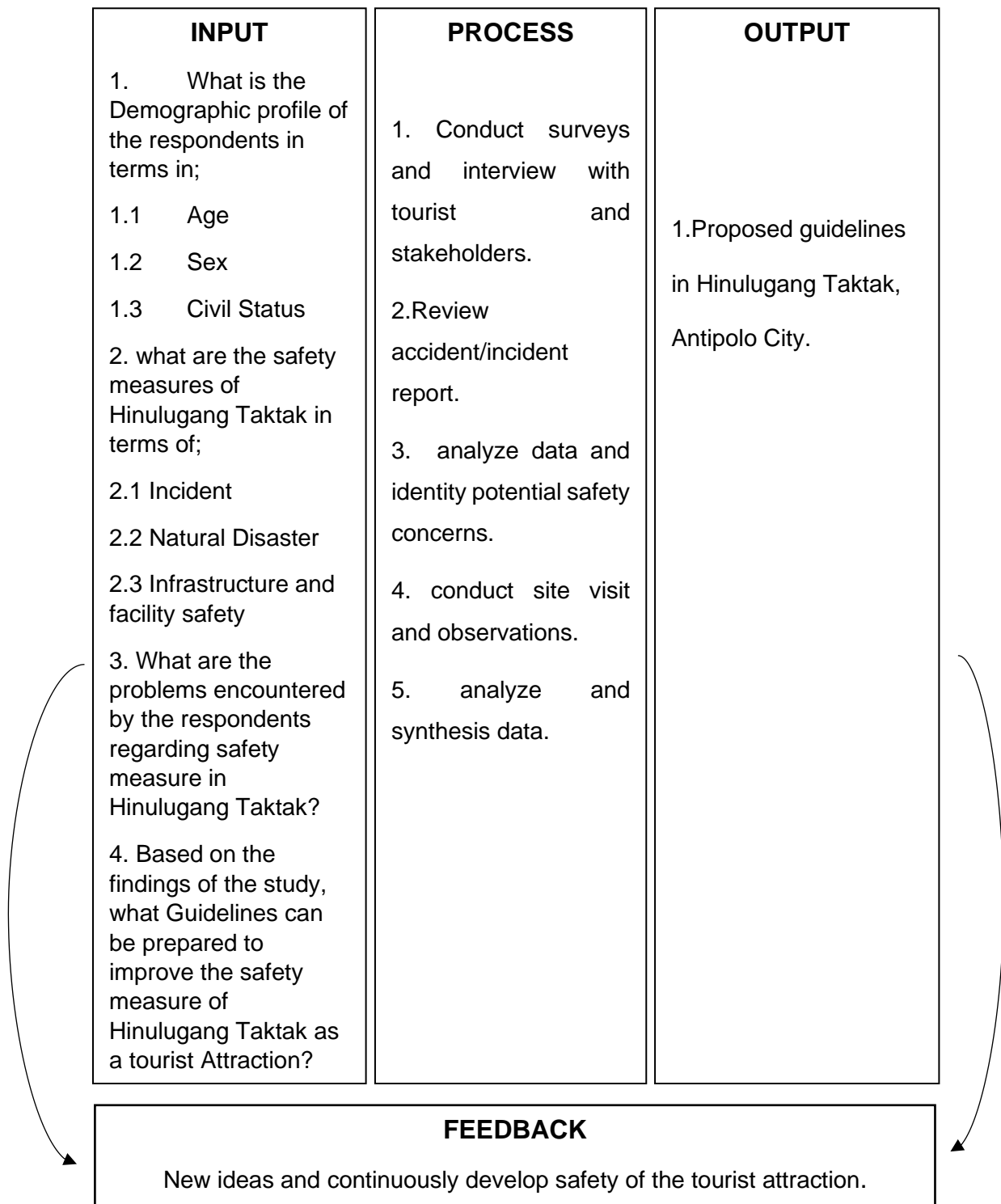
The **Input** represents to assess safety measures for tourists in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City, data will be gathered, analyzed, and surveys will be conducted to compare safety standards with similar destinations.

The **Process** for assessing safety measures for tourists in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City involves data collection, stakeholder interviews, accident reports, comparisons, and surveys to propose a comprehensive guideline.

The **Output** will be the safety measures for tourists in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City will be assessed, resulting in a comprehensive guideline for safe travel, incorporating recommendations from current practices, stakeholder interviews, and survey.

Figure 1

Research Paradigm



Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this research study was to determine the tourist safety measures at Hinulugang Taktak as realistic measures for a safe tourist attraction in Antipolo.

Through this research, the study aims to answers the following research question:

1. What is the Demographic profile of the respondents in terms in:
 - 1.1 Age;
 - 1.2 Sex; and
 - 1.3 Civil Status?
2. What are the safety measures of Hinulugang Tatak in terms of;
 - 2.1 Incident;
 - 2.2 Natural Disaster; and
 - 2.3 Infrastructure and facility safety?
3. What are the problems encountered by the respondents regarding safety measure in Hinulugang Taktak?
4. Based on the findings of the study, what Guidelines can be prepared to improve the safety measure of Hinulugang Taktak as a tourist attraction?

Assumption

This study comprises examining the safety measure and the importance of it, for the enhancement and advantages of the tourist Destination. The following assumptions will be made:

1. The information obtained from the responders will be credible and relevant.
2. There is currently a lack of information on safety measures for tourists.
3. The safety management approach may be implemented and maintained for the benefit and sustainability of the location as well as the tourists.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The research will focus on the Tourists of Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City who will participate in interviews as part of the study. The study aims to gather insights and perspectives from the residents regarding a specific topic. The research will involve a limited number of respondents, with at least 50 Tourists of Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City being selected to participate in the study. This small sample size will allow for in-depth analysis and understanding of the Tourists' viewpoints. The study will examine the safety of tourists visiting Hinulugang Taktak in Antipolo City.

By investigating this aspect, the research aims to provide valuable information on the safety measures in place for visitors to the popular tourist destination.

Significant of the Study

The present study was significant to the LGU, Tourist, Stakeholder, Local Communities, Owner, and Future Researchers.

For the **LGU**: They can establish a positive reputation as a secure and safety that makes a destination more attractive to investors and developers. This may encourage additional spending on infrastructure associated with tourism including lodging facilities, resorts, transportation and recreational facilities. Investing in safety measure for tourists is not only to protect visitors but also yields significant economic, social and environmental benefits for local governments and communities.

For the **Tourist**: By implementing safety measure, it enhancing the tourist Satisfaction, providing peace of mind that can help tourist feel safer and enjoy their travel experience without worrying potential risks.

For the **Stakeholder**: Implementing safety measure make the stakeholders investments protected, making the destinations more attractive, promoting

sustainable tourism, handling emergencies better and ensuring tourism industry thrives in the long run.

For the **Local Communities**: Tourist safety precautions improve general safety, build strong bonds with guests, and stimulate economic growth by creating jobs and increasing tourism-related revenue for local communities.

For the **Owner**: It benefits the owner in many ways it could be enhancing their reputation, attracting more visitors, reducing insurance cost, reducing liability risk, Increased competitive advantage, and long-term business sustainability,

For the **Future Researchers**: They may use this study as a source of both conceptual and research literature when they conduct their own studies related to the topic of the present Study.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are conceptually defined for the comprehension and understanding of the study.

Attraction. A place of interest where tourists visit, typically for its inherent or exhibited natural or cultural value, historical significance, natural or built beauty, offering leisure, adventure, and amusement.

Facilities. An establishment providing primarily for tourist accommodation or recreation, or both, and may include camp, caravan sites, holiday cabins, picnic grounds, playgrounds, and restaurants.

Guidelines. A set of rules or instructions that are given by an official organization telling you how to do something.

Precautions. An action taken to prevent something unpleasant or dangerous from happening.

Safety measure. An action, procedure or contrivance designed to lower the occurrence or risk of injury, loss and danger to persons, property or the environment.

Stakeholder. Are individuals or organizations that have an interest in the tourism industry. They can be directly involved in the industry, such as tourism businesses or government agencies, or they can be indirectly involved, such as local communities or environmental groups.

Sustainable tourism. Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.

Tourists. A person who is traveling, especially for pleasure.

Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented the research method, research design, the selected respondents for the study, sampling technique, Instrument used in the study for data collection, procedures in data gathering, analysis of data, and ethical consideration.

Research Method

This study used a quantitative method to investigate the tourist safety measure of Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo city. According to Creswell (2014) quantitative research, emphasizing its focus on testing objective theories by examining relationships among variables. In this approach, variables are measurable and quantifiable, allowing researchers to gather numerical data that can be systematically analyzed using statistical methods.

Research Design

This study used a survey research method to investigate the safety measure of tourist in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City. According to Dr Jessica G. Mills (2024) Survey research is a specific form of research design in which the primary technique of data collecting is a survey. In this study design, researchers employ surveys to acquire a better

understanding of individual or group viewpoints on a certain concept or topic of interest.

Respondents of the Study

The researchers used random sampling to select the respondents. One of the vital processes to keep this study successful. The respondents of this study are composed of tourists in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo Rizal. This sampling method is conducted where each member of a population can be part of the sample. The chosen respondents are containing of thirty (50) respondents from selected tourists in Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City. Those tourists are chosen by the researchers because they are suitable and applicable of this study.

Sampling Technique

The researchers use non-probability sampling technique to collect a data from the selected tourists of Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo City. The selection of individuals or items is based on their availability, geographical proximity or the expert knowledge of individuals. However, the specific application would depend on the nature of the research question and objectives of the study. According to Kate Williams (2024) Nonprobability sampling is a method where samples are chosen without ensuring that

every individual or item in the population has an equal or known chance of being selected.

Instrument Used in the Study

The researchers used a survey questionnaire from the research study entitled "Assessing the Safety Measure of the Tourist in Hinululugang Taktak Antipolo City: A Proposed Guidelines. As a Sustaining Growth in Tourism Industry" as the instrument of data collection. The questionnaire of the researchers was divided into three parts: the demographic information of the respondents, such as age, sex, civil status; the safety measures of Hinulugang Taktak, for their tourists in terms of Incident, Natural Disaster, and Infrastructure and facility safety; and the respondents' experience in Hinulugang Taktak as to its accommodation, accessibility, and amenities. The gathered data were utilized to ensure that the result would contribute to the present study.

The questionnaire was intended to gather relevant and suitable information from respondents. Before it was utilized and delivered, the survey questionnaire's validity was verified by the research adviser and two specialists in the subject who were also from the academe and handling tourism management courses. Their feedback and recommendations were used to help enhance the questionnaire.

Construction of Questionnaire

The researchers employ the questionnaire, which is rooted in the issue statement in Chapter 1. The researcher instruments are validated by research professionals, statisticians, and grammarians. The research professionals examine for the questionnaire's content and oversee its conformity with the issue statement, as stated in Chapter 1. On the other hand, the statistician will advise on how to apply statistical methods and models. Finally, for grammar usage, the researchers will seek the expertise of a language enthusiast as grammarian after all validations from the three different professionals and the questionnaire have been consolidated and approved by the researcher's advisor.

Validation of Instrument

For validation purposes, copies of the researchers' questionnaires were given to the thesis adviser for correction, comments, and suggestions to ensure that all questions were relevant to the research problem; if all questions were relevant to the study, the questionnaire items were revised for greater clarity and definiteness. The researcher then personally handed the questionnaires to the respondents.

Administration and Retrieval of the Questionnaires

In the administration and retrieval phase of the researcher-made questionnaire, the researchers will meticulously plan and execute the process with utmost attention to ethical considerations. The researcher's primary objective is to ensure all respondents' integrity, confidentiality, and voluntary participation while collecting the data for our study.

The researchers will seek ethical approval from the relevant institutional review board or ethics committee to commence the administration phase. This approval process will involve submitting detailed documentation outlining the purpose of the study, the nature of the questionnaire, and the steps taken to protect participant rights. Upon receiving approval, the researchers will proceed with recruiting participants, adhering to ethical guidelines, and obtaining informed consent from each individual before participating.

During the administration of the questionnaire, the researchers will prioritize clarity and accessibility to ensure that respondents fully understand the instructions and items presented to them. Any potential risks or discomfort associated with participation will be minimized through clear communication and the provision of support services if needed. Additionally, the researchers will assure respondents of the confidentiality

and anonymity of their responses, emphasizing the researchers' commitment to protecting their privacy throughout the research process.

Once the questionnaire has been completed by participants, the researchers will initiate the retrieval phase, ensuring the secure collection and storage of all data collected. To maintain confidentiality, the researchers will utilize secure data storage systems and encryption protocols to safeguard participant information from unauthorized access or disclosure. Any identifying information collected will be kept separate from the questionnaire responses to protect participant anonymity.

Throughout the administration and retrieval process, the researchers will remain vigilant in upholding ethical principles and addressing any ethical concerns. The researchers will maintain open communication with participants, allowing them to withdraw from the study at any time without repercussion. Additionally, the researchers will regularly review and update our ethical protocols in response to feedback or unforeseen circumstances to ensure ongoing compliance with ethical standards.

This document certifies that the purpose of this study is to determine the tourist safety measure of Hinulugang Taktak, Antipolo city, which serves as a practical measure for a destination towards sustainability as part of the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor

of Science in Tourism Management. The researchers assured the respondents that the information would be treated with the outmost confidentiality. In accordance with R.A 10173, the DATA Privacy Act of 2012,” Including its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) as well as all other guidelines and issuance by the National Privacy Commission (NPC). The respondents signed a consent form as proof of their willingness to cooperate and that they were not force in any way.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The researchers used the following formula to interpret the tables containing the data from the gathered information through the survey questionnaire:

1. Frequency and Percentage Distribution

This was used of connecting a portion of the entire overall responses. This study uses numbers, particularly to analyze frequency distribution. This to address the Statement of the Problem No. 1.

Formula: $P = f/N \times 100$

Where:

P = percentage

f = frequency

N = Total number of cases

2. Weighted Mean

To measure the responses on the range. The respondents evaluated each indicator by looking at the 1-4 rating scale. As a result, the scale was employed to determine the responses' weight. This was applied to solve the Statement of the Problem No. 2.

Formula:

Where:

WM = weighted mean

F= frequencies to the given

W = weights

n = total number of respondents

3. Ranking

The order of the responses derived from the respondent's perception was established using this.

Likert Scale

The answer that is given to this equation is the total number of respondents divided by the sum of the responses.

Liker Scale	Verbal Interpretation	Symbol	Rank
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	SA	4
2.51-3.25	Agree	A	3
1.76-2.50	Disagree	D	2
1.0-1.75	Strongly Disagree	SD	1