

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University - Aguineldo

Address: Bagong Bayan, Dasmariñas, Cavite

TITLE: Patayin sa Sindak si Casper: A Psychological Study on Superstitious Creeds and Occult Beliefs Among Selected Residents of Barangay Kaytapos, Indang, Cavite

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

A. GENERAL

The study aimed to make a psychological evaluation on the superstitious creeds and occult beliefs of selected residents of Barangay Kaytapos, Indang Cavite.

B. SPECIFIC

The thesis identified the greatly adhered superstitious creeds and occult beliefs as to its categories, mode of transmission and their objective basis. Factors attributed to the spread of these practices and residents' adherence to such were also embarked on. Further, the research determined how the variables given such as age, sex and educational attainment influenced one's credulity and its

significance on the said beliefs. The study determined the practices and beliefs that still exist among the residents.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

One hundred twenty-seven residents, both male and female, were randomly chosen as respondents. All subjects ranged from ages 12-20, 21-40, 41- 65 and 66 above. Two instruments were used in this study, namely; a checklist on common superstitious beliefs and practices and occult mythological creatures and objects and the interview guide. For data gathering, answered checklists were tallied, computed and analyzed using the Analysis of Variance, t-test and Crosstab/ Chi-square.

METHODOLOGY:

This study employed a descriptive type of research method to attain a defined and informative description of the phenomenon.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

Based on the gathered data, the results of the study revealed 54.47% of the 127 total male and female respondents adhered to superstitious creeds and occult beliefs. It was found out with the use of the **analysis of variance** (ANOVA) and the **Chi-square** of response that age and educational attainment had a significant relationship with regard to these superstitions and occult beliefs. Sex, however, did not have any significance according to the **Chi-square** of response and **t-test**.

CONCLUSIONS:

The superstitions and occult beliefs cited had no objective basis in reality hence the greatest extent and degree of credulity for superstitions belonged only to the old age group. Age and educational attainment had significant relationship on these beliefs. Sex, however, had no significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Teachers should be well educated with the local traditions and customs in the community and must plan with the students some experimentations, observations, researches and other procedures to extinguish erroneous beliefs.
2. Schools should give importance on balanced teaching in science.
3. The media should make a move on providing the public with materials that are more factual, informative and educational.
4. Parents and elders should develop their children into adults with rational thinking and objective judgments in life.
5. The Church should make a stand against superstitious creeds and occult beliefs.