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**IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES
IN UPLAND CAVITE**

Thesis

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ABSTRACT

CRIZALDO, CAROLINA F. Implementation of Municipal Ordinances in Upland Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Economics major in Business Economics. Cavite State University. Indang, Cavite. October 2010. Adviser: Mr. Marlon A. Mojica.

The study was conducted to discuss the implemented ordinances in some municipalities in Upland Cavite. Specifically, the study determines the ordinances implemented in some municipalities in Upland Cavite; ascertain the fines and penalties from the violators of ordinance; determine the revenue taken from the violators of the municipal ordinances; determine the problems encountered in the implementation and in the collection of the fines and imposition of other penalties from the violators of the municipal ordinance.

Findings of the study revealed that municipalities in Upland Cavite classified their ordinances in fifteen categories. Tagaytay City had the largest number of ordinances implemented from 2005-2009. It is the only municipality that implement ordinance for education of the youth in 2005-2009. Alfonso, Amadeo, Indang and Magallanes implemented Smoke Free Areas in their municipalities while Indang and Mendez both implemented anti-trafficking of humans.

The municipality of Alfonso exceeded all other municipalities in Upland Cavite in terms of revenue from ordinances from 2005-2009. In contrast, Mendez had the lowest revenue from ordinances among the six municipalities studied.

Municipalities identified four problems in the implementation of ordinances. Lack of cooperation from the constituents was the main problem cited by the municipalities studied.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES IN UPLAND CAVITE^{1/}

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INTRODUCTION

Local governments constitute the foundation of the entire structure of the government. The acts of the local government units (LGU's) affect the ordinary citizen more directly than those of the national government. The average citizen has more and closer contacts with the local governments and their agencies than with the national or provincial government, and more concerned with the local affairs than with those of the national or provincial in scope (BIR 2000).

As provided in Local Government Code of 1991, each local government unit shall exercise its power to create its own sources of revenue, income and to levy taxes. Such taxes, fees and charges shall accrue exclusively to the LGU's.

Local governments, such as municipalities, are to a certain large extent autonomous of the national government of the Republic of the Philippines. The national government allows the LGU's to chart their own economic, industrial and political development through a national law called the Local Government Code of 1991. In this law, local governments are