

**BENCHMARKING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF THE NEWLY
ELECTED BARANGAY OFFICIALS IN THE FIRST CLASS
MUNICIPALITIES OF DISTRICT 8 OF CAVITE:
BASIS FOR CRAFTING CAPABILITY
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**

THESIS

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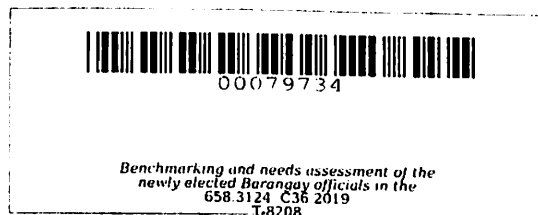
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ABSTRACT

CHAN, JOCELLINE MAE C., OLEA, EIDDERF LLOYD A. and TURADO, PAOLA DENISSE. Benchmarking and Needs Assessment of the Newly Elected Barangay Officials in the First Class Municipalities of District 8 of Cavite: Basis for Crafting Capability Enhancement Program. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Development Management, major in Training Program Management. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. June 2019. Adviser: Dr. Marietta C. Mojica.

This study was conducted in the first class municipalities of District 8 of Cavite from December 2018 to March 2019. The study generally inquired on the training needs of the newly elected *barangay* officials in the First Class Municipalities of District 8 of Cavite. Specifically, it aimed to determine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the newly elected *barangay* officials; determine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the participants' households; determine the actual tasks and duties of the newly elected *barangay* officials; determine the problems encountered by the newly elected officials in the performance of their tasks and duties; determine the training needs of the newly elected *barangay* officials in the following areas: public administration and management, project planning and implementation, safety and security, disaster risk reduction and management, health and sanitation, gender and development, agriculture and fisheries and livelihood; determine the training preferences of the newly elected *barangay* officials in terms of the following; duration, instructional strategies, and venue; and develop a training design for newly elected *barangay* officials.

The *barangay* officials included in the study were the newly elected *barangay* captain and *barangay* councilors.

The age of the participants' ranged from 22 to 80 with a mean of 49.61 or 50. Most of the participants (41%) belonged to 37 to 51 age bracket. Seventy- nine percent of the participants were male and 21 percent were female. Seventy-two percent were married, 17 percent were single, 7 percent were widowed/widower and

4 percent were separated. Majority (36%) of the participants were high school graduate. Most of the primary source of income of the participants came from the Honorarium and most of the participants (79%) primary income are less than P 5,000. Most of the participants type of family belonged to the group of nuclear type (69%).

Most of the participants (83%) were *barangay* councilors and 17 percent were *barangay* captain or *punong barangay*. Majority of the participants (100%) had eight (8) months of service in their current position.

Most of the participants (51%) had previous position in the *barangay* and 49 percent had no previous position(s). Majority of the participants (44%) previous position were *barangay* councilors. These are the tasks and duties that are frequently performed: "*Maintaining the public order in the barangay*" (52%) which is held every day, "*Enforcing laws and regulations in pollution control and environment protection*" (41%) which is held weekly, "*Conduct a barangay disaster preparedness drill*" (67%) which is held monthly and. lastly, "*Conduct an annual Palarong Barangay*" (82%) which is held annually.

The most preferred training of the newly elected *barangay* officials were on leadership, climate change, communication, solid waste management, human behavior, and policies and laws on local government.

Majority of the participants (51%) chose live- in manner of training and government (77%) as the sponsoring organization. The most favored methodology of training was lecture (69%) to be held in a hotel (40%) for two days (69%).

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INTRODUCTION

The Local Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160) establishes the system and defines powers of provincial, city, municipal and *barangay* governments in the Philippines. It provides for a more responsive local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization whereby Local Government Units are delegated more powers, authority, responsibilities and resources (Local Government Code of the Philippines, 1991).

The municipality, consisting of a group of *barangays*, serves primarily as a general purpose government for the coordination and delivery of basic, regular and direct services and effective governance of the inhabitants within its territorial jurisdiction (Local Government Code of the Philippines, 1991).

Municipalities have some autonomy from the National Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the Local Government Code of 1991. They have been granted corporate personality enabling them to enact local policies and laws, enforce them, and govern their jurisdictions. They can enter into contracts and other