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LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BARANGAY ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL (BADAC) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NARRA, PALAWAN: BASIS FOR BEST PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The study used a descriptive correlational design which employed a mixed methods using quantitative and qualitative research methods. It aims to determine the level of implementation on the duties and responsibilities of BADAC as perceived by the residents and BADAC members themselves. It also determines the best practices employ by the BADAC Members in the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

The result of this study revealed that the level of implementation on the duties and responsibilities of BADAC as perceived by the residents and BADAC members themselves is highly implemented.

Using the Wilcoxon W Test, the result on the difference between the Perception of BADAC Members and the Residents on the Level of Implementation of their Duties and Responsibilities showed a p-value of 0.988 which is greater than 0.05 level of significance which means that there is no significant difference between perception of the BADAC members and residents on the implementation of duties and responsibilities. Hence, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Drugs are classified as very significant in many ways; it is use for medicine and some other purposes. Prohibited drugs are considered as dangerous drugs like Cannabis Sativa "Marijuana", Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (shabu, cocaine, morphine and etc). These are not good in our health because it can cause illness and brain damage. Buy many people think it is typical to support their lives.

One of the most abused drugs in the Philippines is local type of Methamphetamine Hydrochloride mixed with caffeine known as "shabu" This stimulant believes to be the drug of choice for 90% of the Philippines illegal substance users. This is a powerfully addictive drug that can cause people to have intense hallucination and become extremely paranoid.

In view of that, the drug problem in the Philippines concluded that illegal drug use was a significant problem due to corruption and poor law enforcement. The Dangerous Drug Board (DDB) is mandated to be the policy making and coordinating agency as well as the national clearing house on all matters pertaining to law enforcement and control of dangerous drugs; treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents; drug abuse prevention; training and information; research statistics on drug problem; and training of personnel engaged in these activities.

Since its creation, the DDB led the advocacy against drug abuse by establishing a responsive and dynamic partnership between the government and the society. From law enforcement to preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation.

In 1995, the DDB launched "Oplan Iwas Droga" which has become the national flagship program on drug abuse prevention. A citizen's movement against drug dubbed as "Mamamayan ayaw sa Droga" or MAD also gained popularity during the latter part of the decade. This movement is a product of the collaboration of agencies such as the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine Nationa Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Bureau of Customs and the Dangerous Drug Board (DDB) that comprised the National Drug Law Enforcement and Prevention Coordinating Center created by virtue of Executive Order No. 61 in January 1999.

1.1 Background of the study

The new millennium has truly brought a lot of changes including in the field of drug prevention and control. In 2002, Republic Act 9165 or the "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002" repealed RA 6425. RA 9165 expanded the membership of the board to include the agencies such as the Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Labor and Employment,

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Department of Foreign Affairs, Commission on Higher Education, National Youth Commission, and the newly established Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency. The law also streamlined the functions of the Board and ushered in new programs and initiatives.

To get by with the fast changing and developing phase of this decade, the DDB launched number of programs that utilize the power of technology to improve processes, share drug data and information, and also elicit people's participation.

Motivated by the public's increasing participation in Anti-Drug Advocacy programs, the DDB Drug Information Action Line of (DDB-DIAL) was launched. This is an action center created to receive reports and complaints related to drug abuse as well as the provide relevant information and assistance to the public.

The DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63 issued emphasizing to local authorities especially Barangay officials their principal responsibilities in support to government efforts in addressing peace and order especially locating, apprehending, and suppressing illegal drug activities.

The Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) officials are recognized to play an important role in the prosecution of drug cases in compliance to Republic Act 9165 also known as "The Comprehensive Dangerous Drug Act of 2002" which involved Barangay Officials to fight against illegal drug.

The BADAC's were deputized and empowered to plan and implement strategic policies; and evaluate programs and projects on drug prevention and control given the political and police powers of the barangay to administer the affairs of the community.

As stipulated in the DILG circular, every BADAC should be headed by Barangay Captain with Kagawad as his or her vice-chairperson. Other members must be two other barangay officials, the Chair of the Sangguniang Kabataan, a public-school principal or representative, representative from non-government organization, the church and the city or municipal chief of police or any representative.

The council is considered as the first line of defense against the proliferation of prohibited drugs in the community. It is so since its members' primary consists of barangay officials and barangay sectoral representatives having first-hand information about the members of the community. Thus, barangay should lead the fight against illegal drugs through the campaign "Mamamayan, Sugpuin ang Iligal na Droga".

Thus, the researchers want to find out how effective the performance of BADAC in every barangay in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study was focused on the Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) as perceived by BADAC members and residents as respondents in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan. Specifically, it sought to find answer to the following questions:

1. What is the level of implementation on the duties and responsibilities of BADAC as perceived by the?
   2.1 Residents; and
   2.2 BADAC members?
2. Is there a significant difference on the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities between BADAC members and residents as respondents?
3. What is the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC members and residents as respondents in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan?

1.3 Review on Related Literature

Various readings from different books, articles, published and unpublished theses, internet and other electronic sources of different authors which have a bearing to the present study are presented in this section. The researchers focused on the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of Barangay Anti-Drug Council (BADAC).

Drug-related incidents have been constantly present in our country and resulted in multiple crime incidents. Despite the efforts of the PNP and other law enforcement agencies of the government, their lingering presence threatens the peace and order in communities nationwide. The Barangays, as the first line of defense, should lead the fight against illegal drugs through the campaign "Mamamayan Sugpuin ang Illigal na Droga" (MASID).

Thus, the Memorandum Circular No. 2015-63 is issued to emphasize to local authorities especially Barangay Officials their principal responsibilities in support of overall government efforts to address peace and order particularly to curb illegal drugs and other substances.

According to Sec. Sarmiento, DILG shall revitalize the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) to emphasize the role of barangay officials in drug clearing operation. They should lead the fight against illegal drug through campaign called "Mamamayan Sugpuin ang Illigal na Droga" (MASID).

As the arms in combatting the proliferation of illegal drugs, Sec. Puno in 2004 issued circular expanding its composition of the Anti-Drug Abuse Councils particularly in the composition of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) following the approval of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.

The council has a program wherein the government enforces every barangay to protect the community and to avoid using prohibited drugs. Those who are already using illegal drugs, the

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government convince them to voluntarily surrender. Every Barangay Official is oriented to monitor the safety of the community people. They are recognized to play vital role in the prosecution of drug cases in compliance to the Republic Act 9165 also known as "The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002" which also involves Barangay Officials in the fight against illegal drugs.

The council and auxiliaries are on their roles and functions and in formulating plan of action to address drug problems. Their activities are to prevent drug addiction especially among children and youth, strengthen family in promoting affairs, and conduct values formation for parenting.

The program of the council continues to monitor the community if those people who voluntarily surrender are changing their wrong doings. Sec. Mel Senen S. Sarmiento of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) assured continues support of the department in cooperation with the National Anti-Drug Plan of Action (NADPA) 2015-2020 ordered by President Benigno S. Aquino III to implement and institutionalize RA 9165. It is the blue print that describes the strategies and programs to be undertaken by the government in achieving a drug resistant and eventually a drug – free Philippines.

It is a product of planning workshops and consultation meetings conducted with members of the Dangerous Drug Board (DDB), partner agencies, and stakeholders of Anti-Drug advocacy. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) sits as an ex-officio member. Suppressing and eradicating drug supply and demand are a big part of maintaining public order and safety for our present and future citizenry.

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) Composition and Functions

A. Composition

Chairperson: Punong Barangay

Vice Chairman: SB Member – Committee on Peace and OrderMembers:

SB Member – Committee on Women and Family
SK Chairman
School Principal
Chief Tanod / Executive Officer
Representative from NGO or Civic Society
Representative from a Faith – Based Organization
Adviser: City / Municipal Chief of Police or Representative

B. Functions

a) Conduct regular meetings at least once a month and call for special meetings whenever necessary;
b) Plan strategies, implement, and evaluate program and projects on drugs abuse prevention in the barangay;
c) Organize the BADAC auxiliary team to compose an ideal number of 25 members per 2,000 population of the barangay representing streets, "puroks", subdivisions or sitios;
d) Orient the BADAC auxiliary team of their roles and functions and in formulating plan of action to address the problem;
e) Equip Barnagay Tanod and BADAC auxiliary team on their roles and functions in the campaign against street-level illegal drug trade through seminars or trainings;
f) Coordinate and collaborate with other institutions implementing programs and projects on drug abuse prevention at the barangay level;
g) Continuously gather and update data on all drug related incidents and its effect on the peace and order situation in the barangay including listing of suspected drug users and pushers;
h) Submit a monthly report to the City/Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council copy furnished the DILG City/Municipal Field Office;
i) Refer suspected drug users to the C/MADAC and other institutions for corresponding counselling and/or rehabilitation;
j) Conduct an information, education campaign (IEC) on illegal drug demand reduction;
k) Monitor disposition and progress of drug-related cases filed; and
l) Perform other related function.

The Barangay which is the focus of this study is the basic political unit which serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies. Performance, according to Acosta and Associates (1999), is "equated with the local government responses to the community needs for basic and essential public services. High performance results from rational decision-making, optimal use of resources such as funds, personnel, equipment and etc., and the delivery of basic public services in a timely and sustained manner."

1.4 Conceptual Framework

The desired output was focused on the determination of the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan for the continuation of program regarding drug campaign and to identified best practices

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1.5 Research Paradigm

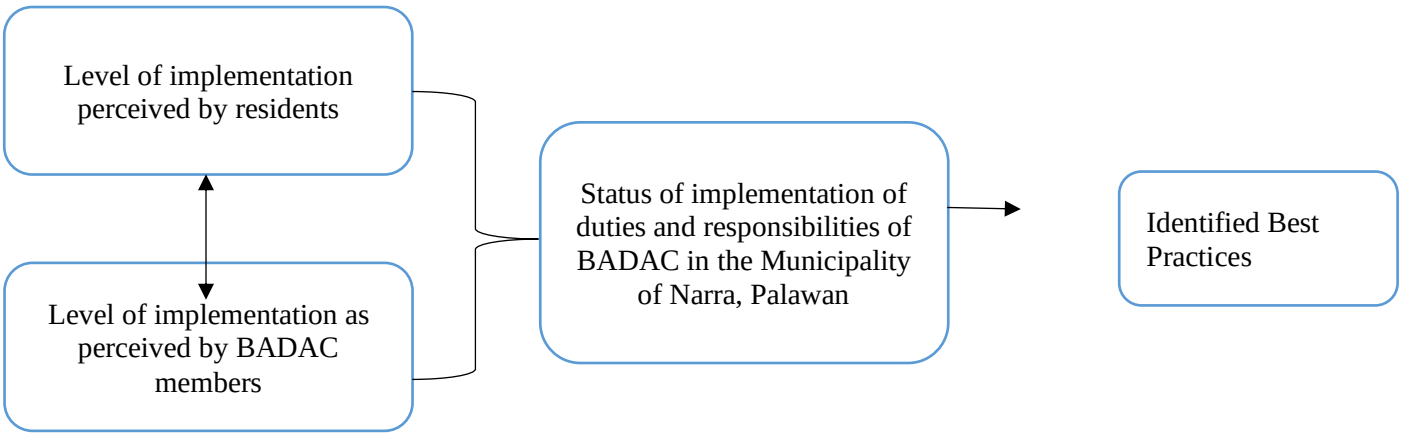


Figure 1.

The figure shows the status of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan as perceived by residents and BADAC members themselves. It further determines the best practices of the BADAC members based on the Status of implementation of their duties and responsibilities.

1.6 Null Hypothesis

The null hypothesis tested in this study is:

1. there is no significant difference between perception of the BADAC members and residents on the implementation of duties and responsibilities.

1. 7 Significance of the Study

The outcome of this research study is anticipated to be significant to the following:

For the Local Government Unit (LGU), the results of this study could provide them significant information about the activities of BADAC regarding the performance of their duties and responsibilities. It would serve as data for review of possible enactment of memorandum that provides speedy action.

For the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), the results of the study would be a sufficient help for them to determine their performance in their respective specializations. This could provide new information, ideas and knowledge to improve the performance of the members.

For the Community of Narra, Palawan the outcome of this study could give additional awareness on the existence of BADAC in the barangay for easy implementation of its programs.

For the BS in Criminology students, the results of this study could be used as reference for studies related or parallel to this.

For Future researchers, this research work may serve as basis, reference and guide in conducting similar studies.

2. METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design, research respondents, research instruments, data-gathering procedure and data analysis tools used in this study.

2.1 Research Design

The researchers aimed to determine the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan. This study made use of the descriptive-correlational design that looked into the relationship between and among variables.

Descriptive research such as surveys and naturalistic observation are designed to create a snapshot of the current thoughts, feelings, or behavior of individuals. Sometimes the data in a descriptive research project are based only on a small set of individuals, often only one person or a single small group.

Correlational method allowed the researchers to determine if one variable is associated or correlated with another variable correlation maybe positive (as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable increases) or negative (as the value of one variable increases, the value of other variable decreases). Using these methods, researchers described different events, experiences, or behaviors and look for links between them.

The methods were utilized to determine the relationship between the respondents' perception on the level of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan.

2.2 Research Locale

The study will be conducted in all Barangay's in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan.

2.3 Research Instrument

The researchers used two (2) sets of researcher-made questionnaire. One (1) set for the BADAC members and one (1)

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for the residents. Questionnaire for BADAC members were composed of 20- item questions. Respondents were required to indicate their degree of agreement on the following questions where: 1 – needs improvement, 2 – fairly satisfactory, 3 – satisfactory, 4 – very satisfactory, and 5 – outstanding.

The questionnaire for residents was only composed of 15-questions. Respondents were required to indicate their degree of agreement on the following questions where: 1 – needs improvement, 2 – fairly satisfactory, 3 – satisfactory, 4 – very satisfactory, and 5 – outstanding.

The results were interpreted as basis if BADAC has implemented their duties and responsibilities in Municipality of Narra, Palawan, using the following interpretation of duties and responsibilities as

4.21-5.00 Very high implementation,
3.41-4.20 High implementation,
2.61-3.40 Moderate implementation,
1.81-2.60 Low implementation and
1.00-1.80 Very low implementation

Questionnaire was pre-tested in Bgy. Plaridel, Aborlan, Palawan to find out the reliability of the questions. Thus, all respondents' suggestions were considered and integrated for the clarity of the questions.

2.4 Data Collection

The researchers-made questionnaire was the main tool in gathering the data needed to answer the problem. Questionnaires were administered to the BADAC members and the residents as respondents of the study. The researchers personally administered the questionnaires to the respondents. Each item was carefully explained to the respondents to ensure accurate ratings of their perception on the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC.

2.5 Statistical Tools

The Mean and standard deviation were used to describe and determine the level of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BADAC as both perceived by the BADAC members and residents as respondents and Wilcoxon W Test was used to Show the Significant Difference Between the Perception of BADAC Members and the Residents on the Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The chapter contains the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data. It consists the level of performance on the implementation of duties and responsibilities of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC).

3.1 Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC as Perceived by the Residents as Respondents.

The table below presents the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities as perceived by the residents as respondents in all barangays in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan.

Table 1

Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC as Perceived by the Residents as Respondents.

STATEMENTS	MS	DR
As a resident of the Municipality of Narra, Palawan, I think that:		
1. I am aware that there is a BADAC in our Barangay. (Alam ko na may BADAC sa aming Barangay.)	3.90	VS
2. BADAC helps our barangay in fighting illegal drugs activities. (Ang BADAC ay nakakatulong sa aming barangay sa pagsugpo ng mga gawi ng illigal na droga.)	4.16	O
3. There are many drug users in your barangay. (Sa iyong palagay marami bang gumagamit ng illigal na droga sa inyong barangay.)	3.88	VS
4. The BADAC team effectively locates place where illegal drug transactions are being held. (Sa iyong palagay ang BADAC ay epektibong nalalaman and lugar ma kung saan nagkakaroon ng palitan at pag-gamit ng illigal na droga.)	3.93	VS
5. There is an effective communication between the residents and the BADAC team. (Meron bang epektibong komunikasyon sa pagitan ng mga residente at ng BADAC.)	3.87	VS
6. I am aware about the rules and regulations implemented by the BADAC. (Alam nyo baa ng pinatutupad na patakaran at regulasyon ng BADAC.)	3.94	VS
7. I participate and experience programs and seminars about illegal drugs conducted by BADAC. (Sumasali at nakakaranas ka ba ng mga programa at seminar patungkol sa iligal na droga sa pangunguna ng BADAC.)	3.99	VS

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8. I think the BADAC performs their duties and responsibilities well. (sa iyong tingin nagagawa ba ng BADAC ang kanilang tungkulin at responsibilidad ng maayos.)	3.99	VS
9. I think BADAC effectively identifies person suspected using drugs. (Sa iyong palagay epektibo bang nalalaman ng BADAC team ang mga taong gumagamit ng iligal ns droga sa inyong barangay.)	3.94	VS
10. I think the existence of BADAC in our barangay has an effect to those who uses drugs. (Sa iyong palagay ang BADAC sa inyong barangay ay may epekto sa mga gumagamit ng iligal na droga.)	3.94	VS
11. I think the BADAC conducts inspection in every household in their barangay concerning the safety of people about illegal drug and institute corrective measures. (Nagsasagawa ng inspeksiyon sa bawat kabahayan sa barangay hinggil sa kaligtasan ng mga residente mula sa mga iligal na droga at binibigyan ng karampatang payo.)	4.30	O
12. I think the BADAC gives warning to the barangay about illegal drugs. (Nagbibigay ba sila ng babala sa barangay patungkol sa iligal na droga.)	3.93	VS
13. I think that in our barangay the BADAC and the residents are coordinating? (Sa iyong palagay ang inyong barangay ba at ang BADAC sa inyong residente ay nakikipagtulungan.)	4.75	O
14. I think the BADAC conducts enough roving within its jurisdiction during day time and night time. (Sa iyong palagay ang BADAC ba ay nagsasagawa ng sapat napaglilibot sa kanyang nasasakupan kapag araw at gabi.)	3.91	VS
15. I think the BADAC performs other functions as may be directed by Punong Barangay. (Nagsasagawa ng ibang tungkulin ayon sa pag-uutos ng Punong Barangay.)	4.80	O
Grand Mean	4.08	O

0.01 – 1 Needs Improvement
1.01 – 2 Fairly Satisfactory
2.01 – 3 Satisfactory
3.01 – 4 Very Satisfactory
4.01 – 5 Outstanding

Table 1 shows that statements number 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 has the rate of 3.01-4 which has a descriptive rating of very satisfactory, while statement number 2, 11, 13 and 15 has the rate of 4.0 which has descriptive rating of Outstanding. The table also shows that the grand mean is 4.08 which has a descriptive rating of Outstanding. There are no statements below the rate of 3 which has descriptive rating of satisfactory. The Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC as Perceived by the Residents as Respondents ranges between the rates of 3.01-4 which has descriptive rating of very satisfactory and 4.01-5 which has a descriptive rating of outstanding.

3.2 Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC as Perceived by BADAC Members as Respondents.

The table below presents the level of implementation of duties and responsibilities of BADAC as perceived by the members as respondents in all barangays in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan.

Table 2
Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC as Perceived by the Members as Respondents

Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC)	MS	DR
1. Reports the presence of drug pusher and user in the barangay. (Isinusumbong and kinaroroonan ng taong nag-tutulak at gumagamit ng droga sa kanyang barangay.)	3.98	VS
2. Conducts surveillance within jurisdiction. (Nagsasagawa ng pag mamatyag sa kanyang nasasakupan.)	4.1	O
3. Coordinates to higher authorities concerning illegal drug and other prohibited activities within the barangay. (Nakikipag-ugnayan sa mas mataas na awtoridad hinggil sa mga iligal na Gawain sa kanyang barangay.)	3.94	VS

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4. Reports cases about the RA 9165 (an act instituting the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.) (Ipinagbibigay-alam ang mga pangyayaring ukol sa RA 9165 (an act instituting the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.)	4.13	O
5. Conducts seminars regarding public safely involving illegal drugs and its prevention. (Nagsasagawa ng mga seminar ukol sa kaligtasan ng publiko mula sa panganib na dala ng iligal na droga at kong paano ba ito maiwasan.)	3.93	VS
6. Quickly responds to the call of barangay officials about prevention of illegal drugs and promotion of public safely even in their off duties. (Mabilis na tumugon sa tawag ng mga opisyal ng barangay patungkol sap ag-iwas sa iligal droga at pagsulong ng siguridad ng publiko kahit siya ay wala sa oras ng trabaho.)	4.28	O
7. Assists the barangay officials in conducting programs about the prevention of illegal drugs and promotion of public safety. (Tinutulungan ang mga opisyal ng barangay sa pagsasagawa ng mga programang ukol sa pag-iwas sa iligal na droga at pagsulong sa siguridad ng pubiko.)	3.95	VS
8. Conducts inspection in every household in their barangay concerning the safety of people about illegal drug and institute corrective measures. (Nagsasagawa ng inspeksiyon sa bawat kabahayan sa barangay hinggil sa kaligtasan ng mga residente mula sa mga iligal na droga at binibigyan ng karampatang payo.)	4.17	O
9. Reports about person who is suspected of taking illegal drugs. (Isinusumbong ang taong pinaghihinalaang gumagamit ng iligal na droga.)	3.98	VS
10. Arrests drug pusher and user then immediately surrenders it to the PNP. (Dinadakip ang mga nagtutulak at gumagamit ng droga at agarang sinusuko ito sa pulisya.)	4.20	O
11. Conducts enough roving within its jurisdiction during day time and night time. (Nagsasagawa ng sapat na paglilibot sa kanyang nasasakupan kapag araw at gabi.)	3.97	VS
12. Performs other functions as may be directed by Punong Barangay. (Nagsasagawa ng ibang tungkulin ayon sap ag-uutos ng Punong Barangay.)	4.10	O
13. Has PATROL hotline “117” Public Safety Answering Center (Call Center) in their Barangay. (Mayroong “PATROL hotline “117” Public Safety Answering Center (Call Center) sa kanyang Barangay.	4.02	O
14. Calls for meeting at least once a month and for special meeting whenever necessary. (Nagsasagawa ng pagpupulong isang beses sa isang buwan at kung kinakailangan.)	4.14	O
15. Carefully plans strategies in implementing and evaluating programs and projects on drug abuse prevention in the barangay. (Maingat na pagpaplano ng mga estratehiya sa pagpapatupad ng mga programa at proyekto sa pagpigil sa paggamit ng ipinagbabawal na gamot.)	3.80	VS
16. Continuosly gathers and updates data on all drug incidents within the municipality. (Palagiang pagkuha at pag-update ng mga datos sa lahat ng mga insidente patungkol sa iligal na droga.)	4.08	O
17. Is oriented of the roles and functions in formulating plan and action. (Nakatuon sa mga trabaho sa pagbubuo ng plano at aksyon.)	4.0	O
18. Submits monthly report regarding BADAC to the DILG City/Municipality Field Office. (Pagpapadala ng buwanang kopya ng ulat tungkol sa BADAC sa DILG City/Municipality Field Office.)	4.11	O
19. Locates places that drug sessions are being conducted. (Matukoy ang mga lugar na kung saan nagkakaroon ng bintahan at paggamit ng ipinagbabawal na droga.)	3.97	VS
20. Recognizes person who is suspected pusher and drug user. (Matukoy ang mga taong gumagamit ng ipinagbabawal na droga.)	4.20	O
Grand Mean	4.05	O

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0.02 – 1 Needs Improvement
1.02 – 2 Fairly Satisfactory
2.01 – 3 Satisfactory
3.01 – 4 Very Satisfactory
4.01 – 5 Outstanding

Table 2 shows that statements number 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 15, 19 has the rate of 3.01-4 which has a descriptive rating of very satisfactory, while the statements number 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20 has the rate of 4.01-5 which has a descriptive rating of outstanding. The table also shows that there is no statement having the rate of 3.01 which has d descriptive rating of satisfactory and below. Table 2 has the grand mean of 4.05 which has the descriptive rating of Outstanding.

Table 3
Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan as Perceived by the Residents and BADAC Members as Respondents

Perceived by	$\bar{X}$	s	Remark
Residents	4.08	0.74	High implementation
BADAC members	4.05	0.84	High implementation

Legend: 4.21-5.00 Very high implementation
3.41-4.20 High implementation
2.61-3.40 Moderate implementation
1.81-2.60 Low implementation
1.00-1.80 Very low implementation

Table 3 shows that the mean response of the residents is 4.08 with a standard deviation of 0.74, and that of the BADAC members is 4.05 with a standard deviation of 0.84. These are both interpreted to have high implementation of the duties and responsibilities.

Table 4
Wilcoxon W Test Showing Significant Difference Between the Perception of BADAC Members and the Residents on the Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities

Variable		Wilcoxon W	P-value	Decision
Pre-Test	BADAC members	-0.150	0.988	H_o: accept
	Residents			

p>0.05

Table 4 indicates the Wilcoxon W test showing significant difference between the perception of the BADAC members and residents on the implementation of duties and responsibilities.

It can be seen from the table that the p-value of 0.988 is greater than 0.05 level of significance which means that there is no significant difference between perception of the BADAC members and residents on the implementation of duties and responsibilities. Hence, the decision is to accept the null hypothesis.

The following are the Best Practices of BADAC members in the implementation of their duties and responsibilities:

1. Conducting surveillance within their jurisdiction.
2. Reports cases about the violation in any of the provisions of RA 9165 known as the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.
3. Responds swiftly to all the calls of Barangay with regards to promotion of the prevention of Dangerous Drugs.
4. Conducts house-to-house inspection.
5. Arrests drug user and pusher and then turn over it to another competent authority.
6. Performs other functions as may be instructed.
7. Continuously gathers information, conducts meetings, maintain connections with the community.
8. Submits reports to supervisors.
9. Recognizes person who is suspected pusher and drug user.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan as perceived by the Residents has a descriptive rating of very satisfactory while as perceived by the BADAC members it has a descriptive rating of outstanding.
2. Level of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan as Perceived by the Residents and BADAC Members as Respondents both has a descriptive rating of High Implementation.

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3. The Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of BADAC in the Municipality of Narra, Palawan is very effective and highly implemented.

4.1 Recommendations

The researchers would like to recommend the following:

1. A similar study must be conducted on the extent of the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BADAC before and during the creation of the BADAC.
2. Find out other related problems encountered by the BADAC members in the implementation of their duties and responsibilities.
3. Based on the results, the BADAC should strengthen its implementation to maintain its rating.

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