

Student Leaders' Assessment on RA 11462 in Nueva Ecija

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Abstract— *In the Philippines, local government serves as the foundation of the entire structure of the government. The study described the social, economic, and political impact of RA 11462. Also, the study described the relationship and difference between and among the socio-demographic profile and social, political and economic impact of RA 11462. Using quantitative research, the profile characteristics of the selected student leader-respondents from the two sample universities in Cabanatuan City, and their assessment of the social, economic and political impact of the term extension of the Barangay and SK members will describe quantitatively. A total 150 student leaders (75 from public school and 75 from private school) in Nueva Ecija were involved in this study. Based from the gathered data, it can be noted that most of the respondents were undecided regarding the positive or negative social, economic and political impact of RA 11462. It implies that the impact of RA 11462 has an equilibrium on both positive and negative. It is recommended to have the government improve the response to have more positive impact than negative impact in terms of social, economic, political removing neutrality. The null hypotheses are retained. It implies that socio-demographic profile of the respondents does not affect the social, economic and political impact of RA 11462. However, the position currently held affect the social impact of RA 11462. Thus, the null hypothesis for social impact is rejected. It is recommended to have a deepen research on other independent variables such mentioned on this study did not affect any social, economic and political impact of R.A. 11462. However, it should be noted that the position currently held affect social impact of RA 11462. It is recommended then to have further research on factors affected by the independent variable.*

Keywords— *RA 11462, Student leaders, Social, Economic, Political.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Philippine constitution recognizes the important role of the local government units, thus it was stated “the State shall guarantee and promote the autonomy of the local government units – especially the barangays – to ensure their fullest development as self-reliant communities” (EO No.777, s. 1982, Section 1). In the Philippines, local government serves as the foundation of the entire structure of the government. The actions of the local government officials affect the ordinary citizen more directly than officials of the national government. These political subdivisions are the provinces, municipalities, cities, and barangays which enjoy

autonomy in local affairs but they are generally supervised by the Chief Executive of the country, through the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Secretary. These local governments functions as agencies of the national government in the matter of tax collection, law enforcement, and other governmental functions, which may be delegated to them by the national government.

The researcher proposed this study to come up with a timely assessment from the point of view of the Filipino student leaders, regarding the extension of the term of the local government officials. This proposed study will bring to light

the issue at hand from the perspective of the student leaders of two universities in Cabanatuan City.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The proposed study is concerned with the proposed bill that seeks to extend the term of Barangay and SK members from three years to five years. As a theoretical basis, the researcher examined the theory regarding the functions of Barangays as mandated by the Decentralization Act of 1991. For a long period of time, decentralization has become one of the most debated policy issues throughout both developing and developed worlds. This decentralization or devolution of powers to the local government units from the national government was the focus of Republic Act No. 7160, also known as the Local Government of 1991. This Code 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.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study described the social, economic, and political impact of RA 11462. Also, the study described the significant difference between and among the socio-demographic profile and social, political and economic impact of RA 11462.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

There is no significant difference between and among the socio-demographic profile and social, political and economic impact of RA 11462.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research used a quantitative research method. Using quantitative research, the profile characteristics of the selected student leader-respondents from the two sample universities in Cabanatuan City, and their assessment of the social, economic and political impact of the term extension of the Barangay and SK members will describe quantitatively. A total 150 student leaders (75 from public school and 75 from private school) in Nueva Ecija were involved in this study. The study used statistical tools and analysis such as weighted mean and analysis of variance.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Social Impact of RA 11462

Social	WM	VI
The RA# 11462...		
Will give opportunity to those member of the Barangay Council and Sk members to provide good services for their community.	4.05	Agree
Will give enough time for the government to prepare for the election materials and also to train and prepare board of election officers and teachers.	4.17	Agree
will give way to ensure that all the voters is ready to choose the best candidates to be member of Barangay Council and Sk.	4.21	Strongly agree
Will prepare the voters to know the possible candidates who wants to be part of Barangay and Sk council.	4.16	Agree
Will give way to those aspirants to present themselves to their community	4.18	Agree
Will lessen the agony of the SK members due to the not good relationship will the current barangay council.	1.96	Disagree
Will be the reason for the politicians to think of better strategies on how to convince the voters to vote for them for the next election.	2.03	Disagree
Will be the reason for the government to spend more for the election because of the high inflation rate or the cost of election paraphernalia.	2.21	Disagree

Will be the hindrance for the progressive leadership of the current barangay and SK officials.	2.11	Disagree
Will be the reason for the current politicians to forget to liquidate the funds they spend and pass it to the next possible leader of the barangay and SK officials.	2.11	Disagree
General Average Mean	3.12	Undecided

Table 1 shows the social impact of RA 11462. Based on the results, the social impact ‘RA 11462 will give a way to ensure that all the voters are ready to choose the best candidates to be a member of Barangay Council and SK’ got the highest weighted mean of 4.21 with a verbal interpretation of *Strongly Agree*. While, the social impact ‘RA 11462 will lessen the agony of the SK members due to the not good relationship with the current Barangay Council’ got the lowest weighted mean of 1.96 with a verbal interpretation of *Disagree*. Overall, it can be noted that most of the respondents were *undecided* regarding the positive or negative social impact of RA 11462.

In the Philippines, civic participation among youth people has increased as social media platforms have achieved critical mass (David, 2013). The understanding of SK’s good governance by citizens from various industries is very satisfactory, as the programs / activities undertaken by SK in different areas are obvious to these citizens (Mahinay, 2015). The people should have an important voice in formulating policies in the sense of a democratic system of government, which directly or indirectly impact their lives and society as a whole (Rio, 2015). For SK chairmen’s three-year tenure, they displayed excellent results culminating in a fruitful SK affair in the barangay (Almonte et al., 2015). Both results from the study confirms the result of this study regarding social impact.

Table 2. Economic Impact of RA 11462

Economic	WM	VI
The RA# 11462...		
The postponement of barangay and SK elections might help the government to save money to be used in other projects.	4.14	Agree
Will help the aspirants to save additional money that they can use for their campaign for the next election.	4.08	Agree
Will help the government to think of the other ways on how to make the election expenses much cheaper than the usual.	4.17	Agree
Will give opportunity to those in service to serve their constituents more.	4.03	Agree
Will help the current officials to do the proper liquidation of their funds	4.06	Agree
Will lengthen the torment of the SK members due to bad partnership with the current barangay council.	2.17	Disagree
Will be the reason for the delay of the works of the board of the election officers and also the teachers.	2.18	Disagree
Will cause bad effect to the voters who supposed to be practicing their rights to vote.	2.09	Disagree
Will remove the rights of the youth to run for SK positions, because in the next election they are over-age for the position)	2.1	Disagree
Can be use by the current officials to influence voter for the next election.)	1.91	Disagree
General average mean	3.09	Undecided

Table 2 shows the economic impact of RA 11462. Based on the results, the economic impact ‘RA 11462 will help the government to think of the other ways on how to make the

election expenses much cheaper than the usual’ got the highest weighted mean of 4.17 with a verbal interpretation of *Agree*. While, the economic impact ‘RA 11462 can be use by

the current officials to influence voter for the next election' got the lowest weighted mean of 1.96 with a verbal interpretation of *Disagree*. Overall, it can be noted that most of the respondents were *undecided* regarding the positive or negative economic impact of RA 11462.

The barangay budget process begins with the planning of the Barangay Development Plan (BDP) in the same manner as the budget of other local government tiers is formulated (Layug et al., 2010). The SK officials may meet with other youth organizations at least annually in order to consult and

collaborate with them on policy development and program implementation issues (Malaluan et al., 2014). On the contrary, corruption is evil, just for a political career to succeed (such as taking government funds to gain votes) or running away from bureaucratic red tape and inefficiency. (Ponce et al., 2013). Thus, subtle gaps remain, and greater engagement must be established among and within the youth themselves, because there are outlets for the youth to express these views to their SK members which confirms the result of this study (Alampay & Angeles, 2012).

Table 3. Political Impact of RA 11462

Political	WM	VI
The RA# 11462...		
Will give enough time to the current officials to continue their projects)	4.28	Strongly agree
Will help the voters to fully decide if the current officials is worthy to be voted again.	4.18	Agree
Will help to minimize the over-staying of the politicians, because through this law, officials is only allowed for 2 term.	4.16	Agree
Will help the lawmakers to further study the possible consequences of the barangay and SK elections.	4.22	Strongly agree
Will give opportunity to those new aspiring leaders to prepare themselves to be trustworthy in leading and giving service to their community.	4.24	Strongly agree
Will be the delaying tactics of the current officials to not finish their projects that is funded by the government.	2.02	Disagree
Can be used by the politians for their own good or propaganda)	2.06	Disagree
Will give reason to the officials to have enough time to motivate other family members to be their successor, be a way for political dynasty.	2.09	Disagree
Not necessary to choose or conduct an election for the barangay and sk members)	2.18	Disagree
Will not help the government to choose leaders that is faithful and willing to give service politicians.)	2.06	Disagree
General average mean	3.15	Undecided

Table 3 shows the political impact of RA 11462. Based on the results, the political impact 'RA 11462 will give enough time to the current officials to continue their projects' got the highest weighted mean of 4.28 with a verbal interpretation of *Strongly Agree*. While, the political impact 'RA 11462 will be the delaying tactics of the current officials to not finish their projects that is funded by the government' got the lowest weighted mean of 2.02 with a verbal interpretation of *Disagree*. Overall, it can be noted that most of the respondents

were *undecided* regarding the positive or negative political impact of RA 11462.

Governments around the world are currently being encouraged to increase popular participation in decision-making and issue-informed policies based on and responsive to the needs of local communities (Dick et al., 2016). Constitutional conventions are official public meetings, and both the formal debate and the final outcome are part of what happens (Atienza, 2019). On the contrary, citizenship and its potential and right to engage in public policy as incompetence

was a significant reason for removing children from the citizenship list (Bessell, 2007). Thus, the majority believed that children are able to make rational choices, there was a

deep, moral belief in the importance of the participation of children (Bessell & Gal, 2007) which confirms this result of study.

Table 4. Effect of student leader position to social impact of RA 11462

Position Currently Held	Mean	F	P	Interpretation
President (n=38)	2.84	14.119	.000	Significant difference
Vice president (n=18)	3.02			
Secretary (n=18)	3.03			
Treasurer (n=17)	3.31			
Auditor (n=7)	3.45			
House speaker (n=8)	3.47			
Representative (n=1)	3.81			
Member (n=12)	3.56			
Total n=119	3.13			

One-way analysis of variance was performed to determine the effect of position currently held as student leader to Social impact of R.A. 11462. Results show that position currently held as student leader has no significant effect to Social impact of R.A.11462, $F_{(2,116)} = 14.119$, $p < .001$. The average scores those who held the position as President (Mean = 2.84, SD = .38), Vice President (Mean = 3.02, SD = .25), Secretary (Mean = 3.03, SD = .24), Treasurer (Mean = 3.31, SD = .22), Auditor (Mean = 3.45, SD = .21), House Speaker (Mean = 3.47, SD = .24), Representative (Mean=3.81) and Member (Mean = 3.56, SD = .24) are equal. It implies that the position currently held by the student leaders affect the social impact to R.A. 11462.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based from the gathered data, it can be noted that most of the respondents were *undecided* regarding the positive or negative social, economic and political impact of RA 11462. It implies that the impact of RA 11462 has an equilibrium on both positive and negative. It is recommended to have the government improve the response to have more positive impact than negative impact in terms of social, economic, political removing neutrality. The null hypotheses are retained. It implies that socio-demographic profile of the respondents does not affect the social, economic and political impact of RA 11462. However, the position currently held

affect the social impact of RA 11462. Thus, the null hypothesis for social impact is rejected. It is recommended to have a deepen research on other independent variables such mentioned on this study did not affect any social, economic and political impact of R.A. 11462. However, it should be noted that the position currently held affect social impact of RA 11462. It is recommended then to have further research on factors affected by the independent variable.

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