

The Perceived Problems of Local Chief Executives in Catarman, Northern Samar

Maria Alfe G. Banawis, Dall

Faculty and Dean of the College of Arts and Communication,
University of Eastern Philippines, Catarman, Northern Samar, Philippines

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ABSTRACT

The data gathered were tallied, tabulated and analyzed statistically using frequency counts, percentages and mean. The chi-square test was employed to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Majority of the respondents were older adults or 50 years old and above and dominated by male administrators and had monthly income of 45,000 to 53,000. Most of them were married and Roman Catholic. All of them were college graduates while four of them pursued graduate studies (three are Master's degree and one Doctoral degree holder) another is a lawyer, vocational trade and high school graduate and had a majority length of service with 4 to 6 years however there are others rendered from 1-to 3, 7 to 9 years and 10 above. Generally the respondents had an "excellent" level of performance however it was validated to the 106 residents of different municipalities and they were rated "very satisfactory". The respondents were not stress in terms of physical while less stressed in psychological, social and emotional stress. The level of performance of the local chief executives was not significantly related to the stress management in terms of physical and emotional stress of the local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar. While the social and psychological stress were significantly related to their level of performance. The dominant problems encountered by the respondents were Political intervention and lack of food supply during calamities.

KEYWORDS: *perception, stress management, performance, local chief executives*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is common for an individual to encounter problems that seeks to challenge our stability and integrity. Thus, creating the proper balance of work and life becomes hard to realize.

Our lives require effective stress management, especially for administrators who deal with stress on a daily basis. It is our major foe or rival in attaining our objectives. Without stress management, your body is constantly on high alert, which raises your stress level and puts you at risk for serious health issues. A tool for managing with stress will be stress management.

A perceived threat of danger (either physical or emotional) and thence to get rid of it are what are meant by the term "stress," which refers to a mental or bodily state. Conflict and stress are a normal component of working in an organization. Stress is a natural part of life and, as a result, it may help someone grow personally and build their mental health. However, persistent and extreme stress has an usually unfavorable effect.

Regarding this point of view, the researcher in the province of Northern Samar conducted a study on stress management and the level of performance of the local chief executive to ascertain how the administrators in local government handle the issues that make them stressed, particularly when dealing with people who have different attitudes. The local chief executives would be able to better understand the challenging issues they often faced thanks to this.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Generally, this study aimed to find out the perceived problems of the local chief executives of Catarman, Northern Samar.

Determine the perceived problems of the local Chief Executives in relation to their performance in their respective locality.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in Catarman, Northern Samar. It used descriptive-correlational method to determine the problems perceived of the local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar. The Correlational method was used to test the relationship between the independent and dependent variables while the survey method was used to measure the phenomenon as well as data for problem solving. The respondents of this study were the twenty (20) local chief executives in the different municipalities in the Province of Northern Samar.

This study involved both dependent and independent variables. The independent variable was stress management in terms of physical, psychological, social and emotional stress. On the other hand the dependent variable is the problems perceived of the local chief executives in Catarman, Northern Samar. It utilized interview schedule to gather the necessary data for this study.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Summary on Stress Management

Table 2b presents the overall stress management of the respondents. The data shows that in terms of physical stress the respondents were encountered not stressed while in terms of psychological, social and emotional stress they were encountered less stressed. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents encountered less stress. It implies that they had knowledge how to handle stress however they also being stressed in some instances but in a less impact only.

Level of Performance

Table 3a presents the distribution of respondents according to Level of Performance of the local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar. The data show that out of 14 indicators, 12 were rated "Excellent" in terms of level of performance while 2 out of 14 were rated as "very satisfactory". The findings revealed that the local chief executives had an excellent level of performance. However these were validated to the 106 residents coming from the different municipalities and the result revealed that their performance is "Very Satisfactory."

Problems Encountered

Table 6 presents the problems encountered by the local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar. The 220 respondents were allowed to answer multiple responses. The data revealed that 12 out of 20 respondent answered political intervention as their problem followed by lack of food supply during calamities, lack of office facilities such as Computers and others and Lack of motivation of personnel due to poor performance, lack of cooperation of employees, lack of Human Resources and Poor employer-employee relationship, respectively. In connection with this, there are two respondents specify other problems encountered which are encourage officials/employees to be more productive other one is source of funds. This data revealed that the top most problem encountered by the local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar is Political intervention. This implies that those people who help them during election had more opportunity to work in Local Government Unit (LGU) rather than those who are in the opposite party affiliation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

From the findings of this study the following conclusions were drawn.

The local chief executives in the Province of Northern Samar have high level of performance regardless of the Samar stress that they encountered.

Even though the respondents are older adult they must know what is better for their people through their experience.

In the government setting political intervention has the topmost problem encountered.

Local government unit has more employees but it is not enough to sustain the work in the office they needed more human resources.

The local chief executives were poor in human skills because they are being affected through psychological and because social factors.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are forwarded.

1. Local chief executives in Northern Samar must be guided by the RA 6713 under the code of conduct of public by officials and employees that there must be political and be neutrality, so that they can know what are their duties and responsibilities to the people.
2. Conduct a team building or seminars which involve the experts to help them improve or build their Confidence to deal with people.
3. Further studies be conducted on Political intervention.

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